

Gravé par G. L. L. L. L. L.

J. H. Morgan

PARBURY'S
ORIENTAL HERALD

AND

Colonial Intelligencer :

CONTAINING

A FAITHFUL DIGEST OF SUCH INFORMATION AS MUST BE
CONSIDERED GENERALLY INTERESTING FROM THE

BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES

AND

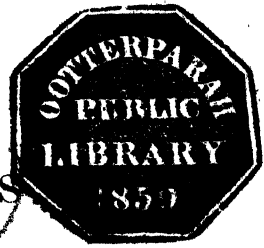
THE EASTERN NATIONS.

London :

PARBURY & Co., PUBLISHERS,
8, LEADENHALL STREET.

1838.

VARTY, PRINTER, 27, CAMONILE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.



PARBURY'S
ORIENTAL HERALD.

APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL
TO THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

It is an observation of the profound and subtle Hume, and which society has so frequently seen verified, that "if the spirit of industry be preserved, it may easily be diverted from one branch to another." To no circumstances in the world does this opinion apply with so much force as to those of India. If the spirit of her industry had been preserved, her energies long ere this would have been directed to the cultivation of her soil; they would have been transferred from the manufacture of muslin, to the growth of the raw produce from which it is originally wrought. It is absurd to argue that the manufacturers of Manchester have destroyed those of Dacca. It is true, that the manual labour of the Hindoo could not stand against the machinery of this country. But what does this prove? Not that superiority should not triumph over defect; but the truth, that Hindostan is not naturally a manufacturing country, and correlatively that not being naturally a manufacturing country, her energies should be directed into some other channel. This transfer should have taken place in anticipation of the results consequent on an introduction of British goods into her markets. A salutary system of Government would have foreseen the evil, and diverted it. But, unfortunately, Hindostan has never known this salutary system of Government; the inference therefore is natural, that she fell a prey to the evil. From the year 1813, the period when an enlargement of the trade between the two countries took place, British enterprise may be said to have entered upon the scene. But it did so under unpropitious circumstances, to a wrong intent, and with disastrous consequences. The reasons easily display themselves. A country drained of its last wealth, pinched to the very extremes of poverty and disability, could not possibly open a mart for the purchase of foreign commodities. And it was commodities to sell, with which the English capitalist addressed himself to India. The fault was with the rapacity that had so impoverished India, the imbecility of the system which draining off its created wealth, provided no measures for its re-production, and with the merchants of this country themselves, who, knowing the theatre of plunder India had been, might have correctly argued that it could offer no field of the description of which they were in quest. But

the reasoning of the merchants was singularly remote from this. They argued, that to open a mart in India it must first be created artificially; and their arguments were drawn from such far sources as to suppose that the very nature of the Hindoos had to undergo a process of transformation. With this purpose in view was it that they embarked in the project, as they termed it, of *creating* an Indian mart. This object, they said, was to be effected by underselling in their own territory, and at their own doors, the Hindoos themselves. It was natural that to a certain extent the speculation should succeed. It succeeded, inasmuch, as that India, depressed in the lowest scale of poverty, had no alternative but to purchase, if purchase she could at any rate, where merchandise was the cheapest. Hence Hindoos bought British goods in prejudice of their own manufacture; but to so small an extent as scarcely to encourage the hopes of the speculators, much less to remunerate them in a pecuniary point of view. Ships full of British goods, the results of the power-loom, and the other wonders of our machinery, arrived at Bombay, Madras, and the Hooghly, and while the novelty of the importation caught the attention, the singular cheapness of the sales was in keeping with the slender finances of the Hindoos. So to a certain point they were purchased—to a certain point the scheme was successful. But beyond these limits, and it was a failure. India was poor, and could not buy. Then, indeed, the truth was understood, that it was not an artificial creation of markets that was the desideratum, but an application of measures less indirect and more natural. In the meantime much evil was brought about. The Indian manufacturer was thrown out of employ, and hence another source added to the already frightful calamities of the country. India now was poorer than she had been before. The very purchase of the goods in which the British merchants speculated, made her poorer; for the reason, that in their purchase she had parted with the little means yet left to her; and which, but for the purchase of these, would have circulated still in mutual transfer among her own people. Still, however, British merchandise poured in, and still, as it was asserted, with a view to the ultimate formation of marts. Calcutta became literally choked with English wares. Every godown was crowded with them; until the miracle itself began to excite attention that English calicoes were purchased cheaper in India, with all the liabilities upon them of lading, freightage, port dues, and warehousing, than in the country which produced them. As there is no subject but has its two sides of argument, so it is possible that there is no evil without some admixture of good. The good of the present speculation consisted in the fact that it opened the thoughts of the richer classes of Hindoos to a consideration of the luxuries they might possess, (under an adequate control of means,) in an extended commerce with this country. The hardware and cutlery which had been imported, particularly wrought upon their attention; and in proof of the fallacy of supposing that in their tastes or necessities the Hindoos differed from the rest of the inhabitants of the globe, it is only requisite to adduce the avidity with which the several articles of use or refinement were bought up, not, it is conceded, according to the rapidity of their introduction, but undoubtedly with a rapidity proportionate to the means of the purchasers. In the ratio that the ryots bought the plainer and coarser descriptions of fabric, the Rajahs were greedy of costly mirrors, candelabras, and ottomans. A new sensation commenced to operate through

the community; and it was evident, that it was not a creation of wants that was in the first instance required, but the means, the wealth, necessary to purchase their gratification. Error invariably being the first foundation of ill, evolved in the present instance in effects injurious to the merchants who had embarked in the scheme, and to India. The merchants were divested of their profits; their capital was sunk in a ruinous, and at the best, a superfluous undertaking; and this, in its re-action, was to the disparagement of the operative at home, as well as, by a converse concurrence of circumstances, to the detriment of the manufacturer in India.

The error consisted in not estimating the condition of India at the juncture, and in an injudicious application of the capital brought into action. The political influences, which had obtained under the auspices of England in that portion of the world, are too well known to require us to dilate upon them. Not only had the East been pillaged to an extent unheard of in human history, but its energies were likewise crushed by the most hydra-headed of monopolies. Every species of agriculture was a monopoly; every branch of trade was a monopoly; turn in whatever direction it may, its industry immediately became fettered under the trammels of monopoly. So grievous a spectacle of inter-national penury never before exhibited itself. All was ruin and spoliation; and as if positive evil was not enough, there was also the denial of even negative good. Such a contempt of the axioms of sound government never found parallel illustration. Such wilful invocation of all the elements of social uproar and calamity, never, in the annals of the species, was before verified. In no point of view does the administration of the Company appear to greater disadvantage than on a consideration of the benefits it might have conferred, and which it has so studiously withheld. A principle of Government, the least in commensuration with the greatness of the occasion, would have displayed itself in an attempt to have developed the grand resources committed to its guidance. But in lieu of a principle to this effect, the policy in operation, instituted, not only a fiscal regime, which, from its excessive rigour, acted as a tax on industry, but in heightened aggravation, the successive monopolies alluded to. Thus the situation of India became what we have represented it. No wonder it could not furnish the mart sought in it by British traders. The marvel is, that it should have held out as it has; that after all the excesses in persecutions to which it has been subjected, it should still yield a revenue of twenty-three millions sterling annually. However, it is in exact degree with the demands made upon her resources that we are to judge of their amazing extent. Instead of being brought to, what may naturally have been depicted, the verge of extinction, let us suppose them under circumstances of even partial development. Let us suppose an exhibition of her agricultural powers; let us suppose the properties of her soil as exemplified under the agency of British skill and capital. Here then the subject opens upon us, here then rushes in the truth that British capital was not wrong in seeking a sphere of action in India, but that it was wrong in commencing where it did; that it selected a wrong starting-post, and calculated on circumstances as antecedent which could only be posterior.

After all, the arcanum of the wealth of the East resides where the first secret of all wealth is to be found—in human energy. But that energy put into play must likewise be directed; and, beyond all doubt,

the proper channel for it in the East is Agriculture. But there is a stage to be gained previously. Labour has never taken place without an incentive; and, supposing a system free—which in India is not the case—still labour in India, or elsewhere, will not exert itself without the necessary stimulus. The stimulus is British capital; and it now remains for us to shew the extent to which British capital applied to such an object will benefit itself in result, and also that the result is precisely in proportion with the growing extensiveness of the object. The capital applied in such a purpose will be capable of double consequences; it will realise profit in its first action, and in its subsequent result. It will produce the crude material, and afterwards realise its value in a finished and perfected state. The capitalist, in such an instance, is at once placed in the most enviable of conceivable positions. He is at once agriculturist and manufacturer—now with his rent, then with his profit. Again, he is the conveyer of these products from the country producing to the country manufacturing; and, finally, to the region where the judicious application of his own enterprise has opened a mart for them. These points, we are aware, we are but feebly stating, and by no means with the emphasis which their importance warrants. But they will impress themselves with their own force, as the subject proceeds. In the meanwhile we devote ourselves to the task of shewing what in matter of fact the nature of the subject really is; the actual character of the objects to be compassed, and the limitless resources of India when referred to agriculturally.

The superficial extent of territory under the immediate government of the Company is 514,190 square miles; while the extent of the whole territory in India coming under British *protection*,—we use the word strangely, we should say, *influence* in contradistinction—is 1,128,800½ square miles. It would be a waste of time to dilate on the *variousness* of product of which so great an extent of soil must necessarily be capable: or comprising with the statement of extent its geographical site which varying from 8 to 30 N. Lat., and from 72 to 100 E. Long., includes, in point of climate, the finest portions of the temperate and torrid zones, to exhaust the patience of the reader by expatiating upon the *richness* of product by which it must be so astonishingly distinguished. At a glance, the eye of the most careless discovers that the variety and exuberance of the productions of so far-extending an empire must be utterly without limits; there is, therefore, no necessity for drawing attention to the general fact of the agricultural powers of India. It will be more to the purpose of the present paper to point out the productions of the country in its particular districts, as well as of those which more strikingly address themselves to the observation and interests of the British capitalist. The staple productions of India may be stated to be Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, Silk, Opium, and, of course, Rice. With the exception of the first there is not one of these which, on introduction into the home market, but is declared inferior. Now, it is very evident that inferiority cannot result from deficiency in soil or climate. It results, the mind instantly perceives, from undue cultivation. Neither can it be asserted that the partiality of Government in affixing so high duties to articles of Indian growth is the radical cause of this inferiority. In its native region, previous to its transmission to the home market, or ere the influence of a higher or lower rate of duty could reach it, the product is inferior. It is inferior in growth; consequently there

is no denying the assumption, that the cause of inferiority is in the want of proper cultivation. There never was a statement so completely borne out by fact, or capable of such clear and convincing illustration. The history of the article of Indigo is the most astonishing example of the results of different orders of cultivation that is in human power to adduce. Of all the productions of India, it is the only one to which British enterprise or capital has been applied; and of all those productions, it is the only one which has been able to maintain its place in the market, or what is more, to chase from the market every other description. Its cultivation takes place for the most part in the Presidency of Bengal; occupying upwards of one million statute acres, and yielding an annual result of from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling. It is even asserted that the supply exceeds the demand; and for the English market alone, we believe this to be the case; but it is not to be forgotten, that through its superior excellence it has found its way all over the Continent of Europe, and that France, Germany, and Holland, are its purchasers. And this is precisely as the case should be: this is precisely the extensive field of speculation which the British capitalist enters upon the moment he embarks in any branch of Indian Agriculture. True, this is the use to which we should have turned India long ago; to be the carriers of its produce all over the world—this is the ultimate limits we should propose to ourselves in our commercial connexion with the East. The same results which have attended the application of British skill with its concomitant of capital, in this instance, must, there is not a reasonable thought to the contrary, attend it in every other. What an adequate culture has done for Indigo, may likewise be effected for Sugar, Silk, Cotton, Opium, besides the million other productions of the same region, which are impossible to particularise from their very number. We are at the mercy of America for cotton, at the caprice of Italy for silk, above all, we are dependent on Slavery for sugar, while our dominions in Asia, under the three contingencies of favourable soil and climate, and redundant population, capable of yielding these things to their perfection, are utterly overlooked. But that they are, and have been, disregarded, is no reason why they should not now be brought into notice. To err, all nations, like individuals, are liable; but let us hasten to redeem ourselves from the error; let us hasten to do good to India and ourselves. Sugar, which in reality may be described as the staple of Hindostan, is the instance above all to which we would direct the consideration of capitalists. From calculations which we shall have it in our power to submit on an early occasion, it will be seen that India is able to produce sufficient of this article for the consumption of the whole world. That there is no exaggeration in this assertion we shall immediately convince by shewing the extensive tracts in which it is at present cultivated, and the regions eminently favourable in point of soil and climate whither its cultivation might be carried. At present the whole Gangetic Plain, on an area of 170,000 square miles, is the portion where the growth of the cane may be referred to as forming a branch of husbandry; that it flourishes in other parts is equally true, but as an article of husbandry its existence may be recorded only in the more densely populated districts. At the same time the territories, whither its cultivation might be carried, are the province of Guzerat, the table-land between the two ghats, and the valleys of the Nerbuddah and Indus. The truth is, the greater part of sugar consumed in India is not

from the cane, but different varieties of palm. But cane-sugar would immediately supersede the use of the latter if it could be procured at as cheap a rate. There is another exemplification of the poverty of India. It is so poor it cannot avail itself of the blessings which an almost spontaneous nature has afforded it. But, surely, here then is the field for British capital. It is not the *growth* of the cane that requires the auxiliaries of art, but as the West India slave driver so well knows, it is its manufacture. In extracting sugar from palms, the whole labour is confined to a process of boiling, at a cost of but one penny per lb., or little more than half what is necessary to the manufacture of the dulcorific matter of the cane. It is produced thus from palms in the whole southern peninsula of India, in the Burmese and Siamese empires, in Cambodia, Tonquin, and the Eastern islands. The following estimate of the extent and population of, and account of sugar exported, from, those countries where cane-sugar is cultivated may be implicitly relied on.

	Square Miles.	Population.	Sugar Exported. Tons.
* Gangetic Plain	170,000	45,000,000	10,000
Three Southern Provinces of China	330,000	55,000,000	11,000
Siam, low country	30,000	1,000,000	10,000
Tonquin and Cochin China	20,000	1,000,000	2,000
The Philippine Islands	30,000	1,000,000	8,000
Java	50,000	6,000,000	20,000
Total...	630,000	109,000,000	61,000

With this enormous extent of country suited to the growth of sugar, it will be interesting to compare the several amounts of exportation from India and the Plantations; and it will doubtless startle the reader to find that while the exportations from the West Indies amount to 3,784,244 cwts., those from British India are only 88,228 cwts. In commerce, unless in so far as respects every other article of Indian growth, perhaps there does not exist so monstrous a phenomenon. What, for centuries we have preferred sugar raised by Planters in the West Indies with all its concomitants of high price, we shall even venture to say, *inferiority*, and Slavery, to East India sugar which, from the crowd of circumstances which combine to a prodigious extent in its favor, viz. *all* the essentials of agriculture—climate, soil, and population—we might have calculated upon in its abundance and perfection. So much for the benefit accruing from monopolies! For it is to the monopoly which has held India in its iron yoke, that the ignorance of the British public, and consequently its apathy on the subject of our Eastern empire, is to be ascribed. Else, to what other cause shall we ascribe it? Whence *could* apathy to such a theme arise, but from ignorance? and at a period so singularly enlightened, how could the latter so long maintain its influence, but from some particular and all-pre-dominant cause? But let us hope the evil is at its last term, and that the attention of the country being once aroused to a sense of the great gift it possesses in India, that it will lose no time in realising its value. If we have so long encouraged one portion of British produce to the undeniable detriment of another, let the attempt now be made to restore the scales to equilibrium. And now, if ever, is the moment. Never

was Great Britain so rich in capital, and never did the general circumstances of the world better allow of its application to commercial purposes. No human being ever occupied the same position of prospect of gain that the British capitalist does at the existing period. In the same sense that knowledge is power, capital is power under the circumstances of England at the present era. It is the lever by which the elements of universal nature may be upraised in her favor. Mankind see this in the instances of steam, railways, and the improvements in machinery. These, indeed, are capital applied to legitimate objects, tending to magnificent purposes. But there are instances no less on record of British capital applied to the most illegitimate and contemptible of purposes. The fact is, it has suddenly sprung into gigantic existence, and without scope is thrown into directions, which serve merely to distort and deform its proportions. From a little stream it has suddenly swelled into an immense river, and hampered on this side by monopolies, on that side by narrow and illiberal principles of polity, it has had no alternative but to rush hither and thither, reckless whether its issue might be through some fertile plain, or in the midst of a sandy desert. There is no denying but that it has displayed itself in every excess of eccentricity. One moment it is digging the mines of South America, another it is on its route to the North Pole; now it is thrust into Spanish bonds, and then into a company for a balloon exploration of Africa; in loans to Russia, it is abetting against the liberties of the Poles; and employed in the pious vocation of erecting prison-houses for Irish paupers, in its next transit is rained into the lap of Sugar Planters, by way of a bonus to the encouragement of a new Slave traffic. Vagary run wild could not go farther in the excesses of extravagance, than the objects, to which the public money has been applied, are pernicious and preposterous. But while the *evil* in speculation has been courted, the *good* has slept in oblivion. The channels in which a sound foresight would have directed these redundant streams, have been forgotten; and while France, Belgium, Turkey, Russia, Greece have been permitted to riot beyond bounds in our treasure, and which in the bosom of England herself was only realised at a cost of so much toil—such extreme suffering; the grandest theatre where it could have been brought into play, has failed to excite even transitory attention. We would challenge the annals of the entire globe to rival in anomaly the example of our policy as regards India.

To be continued.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VII.—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In offering the following pages to those persons who have obtained an appointment in the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, or who contemplate this advantage for their sons, I am able to recommend them to their serious consideration, in consequence of the valuable nature of the source whence they have been derived. Aware of the

great importance of the subject, and conscious of my own inability to do it justice, I applied to a gentleman, who having served during a period of fourteen years with the highest credit to himself, as a judge and magistrate, was fully competent to give the necessary information. My portion, therefore of the chapters devoted to advice to Civilians going out to the Bengal Presidency, consists merely of the queries which will be found at the head of the respective paragraphs furnishing the replies to each. These replies will be found full, complete, and satisfactory, while the copious information conveyed in this and a succeeding chapter, regarding a branch of public service so important to the best interests of India and of England, and so imperfectly known in this country, cannot fail to prove acceptable to all classes of readers.

1. What would you advise a young man in the Civil Service going to India to take with him in the way of outfit?

Some persons set about considering this question by referring to the possibility of the ship, on which the person is embarked, touching at any intermediate port between England and India, where clothes may be washed. There is but one place where ships touch in their voyages for a sufficient time to permit of washing to be executed, and also so intermediately situated as to make this point worthy of consideration—and that is the Cape of Good Hope. I would advise that all outfits be provided without reference to the vessel going to any port in Southern Africa, and I believe this to be the truest economy. The price charged for washing at the Cape (badly done as it is at all times) is enormous. The people at the Cape calculate, on all comers by ship, who stay but for a short period, as being lawful prey; and they use them accordingly. The expenses incurred on account of washing extensively at the Cape of Good Hope, would, if properly disbursed, provide the articles necessary to furnish a person from the Cape to India without the necessity of employing Cape laundresses, and after all leave the master owner of a property at the end of the voyage which would otherwise be at the bottom of the almost bottomless and insatiable pockets of Mrs. Kraywaygau, or Brodsternberg. Young men, fresh from the scenes of gaiety and fashion, will not take the advice of those whom years have sobered, and they will therefore be hardly persuaded to believe that dress on board of ship (I of course use the term in the conventional sense) is not only unnecessary, but unusual. Of course I do not advocate that a youth should be slovenly in his apparel, or ungentelemanly either; but a person on ship-board, spruced out for a promenade in the Parks or the Opera would be an object of ridicule; and when he, in common with his fellow passengers, comes to feel the intense oppression of the change from cold to tropical climates, he will be most glad to divest himself of his plumes and avail himself of the privilege of tolerance and relaxation. This fact and one other, viz. that the climate of India, even in the North-Western Provinces, does not permit the use of cloth clothes for more than five months of the year, and sometimes, not for that, will shew that a large stock of cloth clothes is not only not necessary to an outfit, but that it may turn out to be nearly useless. Independent of this, it must be recollected, that the major part of youths who leave this country have not ceased growing, and that, in consequence, a large stock of cloth clothes may become worthless before they are worn. To such I would advise that they should take with them a small quantity of fine cloth, which can be made up tolerably

well in Calcutta, where workmen are good, but dear in their charges. To all, however, whose height and size are supposed to be fixed when leaving England, and to all whose tastes may become similar in India, I would seriously recommend the establishment of a connection with some respectable house in London, who would send out to them at specified periods what might be required, and what might be estimated without difficulty, thus avoiding the heavy charges which the European tradesmen in India are in a measure obliged to exact. For this reason I have advocated the appointment on the part of those proceeding to India, of home connections; and with this, I may give a just estimate of what may be required in No. 1. This point having been settled, I come to light clothes. In a voyage out, though the weather may be sometimes cold, especially in rounding the Cape in the winter months, it is in general warm and oftentimes oppressively so; it is then necessary to wear light clothes. These, if made of white material, must dirty soon; some of white jean are required for days of unusual smartness, or for going on shore—No. 2. Hats are but little used on board of ship, but are indispensable as part of dress in India, where, like all other things of English manufacture, they are dear and often bad. A good beaver hat in a strong box is very useful; caps are necessary on ship-board, from the liability of hats to be blown over-board in fresh winds, and from the inconvenience of wearing them between decks, in consequence of the lowness—No. 4. Shoes are much more cool and convenient than boots; good light shoes and boots for Indian wear are made cheap in India. Strong shoes and good hunting boots, if required, should be taken out, as they can only be procured in India from European shopkeepers, who execute your orders when it pleases them, instead of their customers, and then at the usual penalty of high charges. Silk stockings, French or English, are dear in India, and a good supply from England is convenient—No. 6. Saddlery. Those who are fond of hunting should take with them their own saddles. None that are good are made in India. Harness of all sorts is procurable at a moderate rate, but not saddles. The same may be said of guns, &c., all of which are imported from England, and are sold in India at extravagant prices.

What will be his necessary expenses upon landing, and how much money should he have to provide himself with them?

I hold it a matter of the very utmost importance that a youth in any service, (and the importance is almost equal to the individuals of either service,) civil or military, should be launched forth into the world free from all encumbrance. A young man going to India in the Civil Service has a certain position to maintain, that of respectability, something in relation to what he may expect hereafter to be. This, without any extravagance, will cost him money, which the allowances which he will receive during the period of his residence "in College," as it is termed, i. e. before he passes his examination and becomes qualified for the public service, and also for perhaps two or three years subsequently, will not allow him to purchase. To obtain these things, therefore, he must either purchase them on credit, or borrow the money to pay for them. Either of these courses is at once destructive of independence of character, and is but too often the forerunner of irretrievable ruin. A young man should have no excuse for incurring debt of any sort, for when it is incurred once only, for what is necessary, it

soon becomes a difficult task to restrain oneself within the rather indefinite bounds of that term. And as the judge of such bounds is the party himself, self gratification generally inclines the balance towards the indulgence rather than the restraint. When once this barrier is overpast, farewell to success in life. A young man in the Civil Service will only receive 400 Rs. per month for the first year and a half, so that, in reference to the expenses of living, of the number of servants which it is compulsory to keep, and to house rent, he can scarcely be expected to save anything. On setting up housekeeping in Calcutta, or in the provinces, he must provide himself with bed, tables, chairs, cooking utensils, china, plate, table linen, a buggy, and buggy horse, and a riding horse. It is perhaps useless to observe in explanation of these items, that walking in India in the day time is out of the question. Any one therefore who goes about much in the day time, must do so either in a buggy, or a palanquin. The latter is a slow and expensive mode of conveyance—two years' keep of which would nearly pay the price of a buggy. The buggy being kept then principally for business, visits, and day trips, the riding-horse is requisite for morning and evening exercise. Purchasing a buggy second hand—which may be done—I believe to be but poor economy. The article may turn out useless, and will at best but last for a short while—even if it prove serviceable, the equipage will be changed at loss when the owner's prospects rise. On the contrary, a good sound buggy from a person well known, will, when brought to sale, always bring a fair price from the lower orders of the community. New buggies of the first makers may be had from 1,000 to 1,200 Rs. Good riding and driving horses may be had from 400 to 600 Rs. each. Arabs generally run higher. Plate and furniture cannot well cost less than 1,500 Rs. Thus the sum allowed to a youth on arriving in India should not be less than £400. This, however, is full and ample, and, if granted, should be considered as precluding all excuse for further demands, or for incurring debts. It is seldom, if ever, that young men go to India without some introductions to people in Calcutta, and indeed hospitality is so generally practised there, that procuring introductions is comparatively easy. A writer arriving in Calcutta should immediately proceed with his papers and certificates to the Secretary to the Government, and report his arrival. The Secretary will inform him of the steps he must take, and put him in the line of his duty. Supposing, however, that the visit to the Secretary may seem hard of accomplishment to a stranger first putting his foot in Calcutta, I should advise, that he should get some experienced friend on board of ship, who had been in India and was returning thereto, to direct him how to find the persons to whom he has letters of introduction. Some one of these will not fail to bring an invitation to stay and occupy a room, until the new comer can make arrangements for himself. Should the stranger be so singularly unfortunate as not to have any such introduction, he must even seek a friend similar to that which he has often found at home—even "Mine Inn." Of these there have of late been many established, some of which are of the first respectability, and are patronised by the elite of the society of upper India, who, having no homes in Calcutta, sometimes pay it a visit. Of these, Benton's hotel, and Spence's, are the best. The latter I specially recommend from personal knowledge, and from having there experienced civility, attention, and accommodation. In either

of the cases, whether the newly-arrived stranger be living at an hotel or at a friend's, he will find those who will put him in the way of doing all that is necessary as to official matters. Supposing him possessed of a sum of money necessary to set himself up, I would advise a youth to consult his friends and acquaintances before he purchases the requisite articles. There are rogues in Calcutta as elsewhere; and if the unwary have not some one to guide them they will have to purchase their experience very dear. Above all, young men, on landing, or, indeed, until they know something of the country, will do well to have no connection with any of the Bengally Sircars, with whom they will be surrounded, and by whom they will be harassed with solicitations. The cunning of these men is proverbial, and their art in carving out for themselves a decent per centage on every rupee that passes through their hands is astonishing. If these men must be employed, (and the saving of trouble through their quiet yet active intermediate agency often tempts people to call in their services,) it is advisable to employ some one well recommended, i. e. by respectable people resident in Calcutta, whose favour they may fear to lose, and the apprehension of which may induce them to act somewhat more fairly than those over whom there is no control. The reason, too, why I have added resident in Calcutta to the above piece of advice is, that all written recommendations are valueless, unless their authenticity is capable of verification. Many persons in England refuse to receive servants with written characters, and the precaution may wisely be adhered to in India. The reason why the contrary practice obtains in India, is that individuals are generally well known; and that it is next to impossible to counterfeit their hand writing. Nevertheless, instances of gross knavery in these respects are not unfrequently brought to light; and the practice of buying and selling certificates of service is common. All these observations apply with greater force to personal and menial servants, whose papers are dubious in the extreme. The names of servants in India are so common to many individuals, there are so many Buxoo's and Hossains, alias John Smith and Tom Jones,—that a great facility exists to the practice of fraud of this description. Above all things, however convenient the accommodation may be, I seriously recommend no young man to take into his service any servant who speaks English, and this for two reasons. First, such persons are scarcely ever respectable, they have learnt what they have picked up for the purpose of serving with those whose ignorance of the language puts them at the mercy of their dependants, persons whom they may plunder without scruple or measure. They have generally served much in cantonments of European troops, which are bad schools for servants. Secondly, a young man, about to enter a service where an intimate knowledge of the languages is absolutely requisite to enable him to fulfil his duty with any credit or comfort to himself, and with any satisfaction to the governed, (and whose satisfaction is an officer's best reward,) should take every opportunity of practising speaking the Indian tongues, and nothing tends more to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of the language than conversation, be it on the most trivial subject of household management. A youth, not as yet intimately acquainted with the idiom of the language may feel hesitation in speaking it in public, or before others; but in his own house, he may cautiously feel his way, and try his strength. He may observe how his orders are executed, and that will be a test of the intel-

ligibility of his jargon, for although your servant will, be your language ever so far short of the comprehensible, pretend to understand you, yet the result of his efforts will soon shew you whether he has done so or not. To this may be tacked as a corollary, which should be strongly impressed on the mind of every one, when a native servant fails to do what he has been told, consider whether his fault may not have arisen from *your* improper mode of giving the order rather than *his* stupidity. How often would this consideration, if brought to mind at the moment, have prevented an abusive rebuke which can contaminate the utterer only, and not the hearer, however irritable it may be to his feelings. And here, albeit a digression, I cannot avoid making a dissuasive remark on this too common and degrading practice in India. Its origin is to me a mystery. How is it that a gentleman, respectable and well educated, who would think it beneath him to swear, or use profane expressions, will use words oftentimes positively indecent? Is it that the natives of rank do so to their servants, or that these servants are beings of an inferior kind, who require such treatment? Surely neither of these is a sufficient reason. To the first, I would reply, that we should not follow a bad example, but that we should shew a better. As to the second, even were not its truth altogether disputable, their feelings at least are as sensitive as our own, and a principle of consideration should prevent our unnecessarily wounding them. Let me assure all young men that this practice gains them neither good will nor credit in a place like India, where every man's character is as well known as his office under Government. The reputation of an abusive habit will deter many a respectable domestic from offering his services, and many of the higher classes of natives, though some of them say with the poet—

“ Video meliora proboque

• Sed deteriora sequor,”

are perfect gentlemen, and acute judges of good manners.” Those who have ever heard a native speak feelingly on the subject can alone judge of what consequence they deem it. To return from this digression, however, I would recommend, that servants should be taken from, and on the recommendation of, some steady man, actually in employment, and who has served his master faithfully for years. A young man in the civil service, will never want a choice of domestics; they will soon enough find out his residence when he wants his establishment completed; caution, however, as above stated, should always be taken, or you may entertain one who will abuse your confidence and abscond with all the valuables you may possess. This, however, can rarely happen, if you have respectable references from the servant by whom the man has been recommended, and who knows both his home and his relatives; should he prove unworthy of trust, the information thus easily attainable, would render the delinquent liable to speedy detection. Besides this, to obtain a good service in a respectable family is not held lightly, the more especially as it affords an opportunity of getting others of a servant's family into the same house, and thus a community of interests is established between servants and master. I had a servant in India who gradually introduced his relations, brothers or nephews, into the house; he himself had seven rupees per month, and the rest four rupees each, making a monthly total of thirty-one rupees. This is a very large sum

for a family in India, and the receipt of this for many years, eventually made them all rich and respectable in their own village. Again, if one of these wished to go home, or was ill, he sent for some other of his relations and left him with me as a substitute. Now these men would hardly lose such advantages, if they could help it, by misconduct; and had they stolen property to the value of two or three hundred rupees, the risk of gain would hardly have recompensed them for the loss of so valuable a place. To these circumstances, and to general kind treatment of the natives, I attribute the fact, that during a residence of fourteen years in all parts of the country, I have never lost an article of any consequence; and that my plate, which was valuable, was sold in 1836 for what I had given for it in 1822.

Until the last few years, all young men who arrived in India as writers, went into College in the Writers' Buildings, and there remained until they were emancipated by being declared qualified for the public service. Some got out in three months, and others remained three years. This state of things could not well last, and various rules were made to alleviate these evils, until Lord W. Bentinck knocked it on the head altogether in reality, though the name still remains. The College was identified with the Writers' Buildings; and when they were thrown up, its glory was gone. It may emphatically be said, "Troja fuit." Peace to thy manes, oh, Buildings! now no longer inhabited by writers. Thou hast seen sad doings in thy day, and perhaps, though we look back with fond regret to many reminiscences, yet it is better for the rising generation that thou art not. But as thou art not, I am reminded that I have now to shew that generation, what still exists to recall the traces of thy ancient discipline, since the ordeal of examination must be passed. The period fixed within which all writers must pass the examination prescribed before they can be duly qualified for the public service, is one year. The examination consists of reading and translating Persian and Hindee—not Hindostanee; and translating English into those languages, all without assistance. A dictionary even is not allowed to be opened. It may therefore be imagined that the trial must be severe, and that though easily passed by those who really possess a sound knowledge of the grammar of those tongues, and a tolerably familiar acquaintance with its general literature, it must prove a stumbling block to those who are only slightly or superficially proficient. Nor is it to be wondered at that no trivial test is required, since after having passed this, the young man is sent to join some office to commence active duty to the people and the Government. To enable him to perform this duty a knowledge of the languages is absolutely necessary, and results of a calamitous nature might accrue from any ignorance. When also such results may proceed, it is not a matter of surprise, that the examiners are something strict in performing a duty of so onerous though unpleasant a nature. If this examination be not successfully passed within the period of one year from the date of the student's arrival, he is directed to proceed back again to England, and is considered to have forfeited his appointment. This enactment is one of the many for which the Indian service stands indebted to the kind feelings of Lord W. Bentinck. It is very rigorous, and has been acted on in several instances. But the Court of Directors, who are ever ready, if possible, to afford a lenient consideration to every case, have permitted the banished to return, excepting in two or three cases, where gross and repeated negligence

and misconduct in the individuals, shewed them to be unfit subjects for mercy. Nevertheless, young men will do well to weigh these things, and to set themselves on their arrival (if not before) to conquer the difficulties of their path; since, though the extreme penalty is not in these cases exacted, yet the punishment of being compelled to return home is sufficiently severe. It superinduces the expense of a voyage home and out, besides the loss of full three years' rank; the first of these losses is a drop in the ocean in comparison to the second, which throws him back all his life time, and can never be recovered. It is no less than suffering fifteen or twenty contemporaries, and many of a lower rank, to take the precedence, and to have a general right to good appointments in preference to himself. If these are not incentives to hard study, I do not know what are.

While young men are what is termed—in college, they may either reside in Calcutta or may proceed up the country and study there. In the first case, they are examined by the college-council; in the other, by a committee of members at the station where they may be. Of these two courses there can be no doubt that it is by far the best to proceed into the interior. Calcutta is, in all seasons, the seat of many entertainments public and private; and during the cold weather it is very gay. Young men are tempted in various ways to leave their studies, whereas in the interior of the country they are not. Morning visits, evening calls, dinners, balls, &c. are, doubtless, pleasant and seductive, but they ill accord with serious study. Shops there are in plenty; they are magnificent, and the prices are according. A youth may walk in, order or take what he likes, and, far from any questions being asked, articles will be pressed on his attention. He will have formed acquaintances with young men who were, perhaps, ship-mates, and visits to Dun-Dum and Barrackpore, large stations, the one about eight the other fourteen miles from Calcutta, where the artillery and native infantry are respectively stationed, will occupy time which should be devoted to more profitable purposes. On the other hand, a station in the interior presents none of these seductions to idleness and expense. The members of the society will generally be a judge, a magistrate, a medical officer, and perhaps two or three assistants. All these have their various duties to attend to, and cannot trifle away their time if they would; the collegian is therefore obliged to work or do nothing. I question also (that is, if a youth have a proper feeling in respect to the situation he is about to hold, and contemplates the career before him as an honorable field for exertion, where he may do more good than any other individual in the whole world, save those similarly situated,) if seeing men, and especially young men of nearly his own age, actively employed in the discharge of their duties, does not stimulate him to exertion that he may join in the work, and commence a course where he too may get a name. If all these nobler feelings, which I believe find a preponderating influence in the hearts of the majority of young men, do not exist, and if the novice look on his Indian course as merely a means of present subsistence and future luxury, even then, ignoble as such feelings are, there is yet something to spur him on to exertion in the thought, that the sooner he is emancipated from college, the sooner he will have a claim to increase of salary. I should therefore very seriously advise all young men to proceed into the interior to study. There are less temptations there than at Calcutta, and the student is brought more immediately

into contact with those whose language he is learning; all of which cannot fail to facilitate his task and give him an Oriental turn of mind.

I cannot conclude these observations without adverting to one point of the utmost importance. I allude to the great advantage which those young men experience who possess such connexions and introductions in India as may secure them something in the shape of a paternal regard from some respectable person long resident there. One main cause of errors which youths in India commit, is the want of some wholesome advice, which it is the office of the parent to give; while young men, having lost their advisers, are but too apt to think that they have no need of counsel or counsellor. It is needless to point out how many things apparently trivial but in reality of great weight in their eventual consequences, appear different to the experienced and the inexperienced, nor how the acute eye of the wary perceives a tendency to deviate from the course of propriety, while the deviator scarcely knows that he is erring, so slight is the falling off. A word in such a case, or a gentle expostulation, if given in time, may often save a man from committing that which, little as he then thinks of it, may hereafter cause him the bitterest anguish. I need not dilate on this subject, for it is an evil case, common to all mankind, old and young. Life is spent in purchasing experience at a dear rate; it is despised by nearly all but by the possessor; it is almost invariably spurned when offered in the way of advice, and when the possessor has acquired sufficient to guard himself on all points, he has no occasion for it, and he is called away ere he has been able to make use of it to any good purpose. There are yet some youths who will receive in good part what is said to them, and for such the procuring of a sound and judicious adviser is of more weight than untold gold. Few youths go to India without some letters to friends; and if, among those friends, there should be any one on whom they have a claim sufficiently strong to produce an invitation to spend a short period under the same roof after their arrival, it would be most advantageous.

What books should he possess, and what will be his best course of study?

Those which are used as class books at Haileybury, especially the Prem Saugor and the Anvari-Soheily. Richardson's Dictionary is indispensable, as containing all the more recondite meanings of the Persian and Arabic words. For all ordinary purposes, however, there is no work like Shakespear's Hindostanee Dictionary, respecting which it has always seemed a miracle to me, how it contains all the information which is there to be found; though it professes to be merely a Hindostanee Dictionary, there is scarcely a Persian word in ordinary use which may not there be found, and the explanation of each word in its usual, ordinary, and useful meaning. Richardson, on the contrary, gives fifty meanings to each word, leaving the learner to choose amidst the mass of confusion whichever may suit his pleasure, thus infinitely confusing and perplexing him. As, to the course of study to be pursued, regular reading the books above alluded to gives a facility in translating. It is an advantageous custom to note down in a book the words met with in the course of the day's reading, which may be new, and to commit them to memory. As the acquiring of the idioms of these languages is absolutely necessary to a scholar, I know of no better way than this. Let the learner

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translate a portion of Persian, verbatim, as it stands; and then translate the same portion into free English; after that let him compare, and carefully note, how the form of the sentence and expression differ from his own tongue. Translating from English into Persian and Hindostanee, is a very good way of acquiring a knowledge; though it must be confessed that unless there be somebody to superintend the process and correct all faults, bad habits may be acquired. Still in every ship going to India, there will be some resident returning to his Eastern home, who will be able to assist the student should he be induced to labour during the voyage. If the kindly passenger be no scholar, yet in hearing the exercise read to him, he will soon be able to say whether it be intelligible or otherwise. Of course in India this objection does not exist, as regular native teachers, called moonshces, are appointed to assist the student.

To be continued.

DR. JOHN GRANT.

The likeness with which we have the pleasure of presenting our readers, of one of the most popular members of the Calcutta republic of letters, and of its private society, though far from flattering, is very characteristic. Steam communication with India, and other advantages, will make the reading world at home better acquainted with the talents and productions of those literary men, who, under very unfavourable circumstances, have established the Indian press. To no one individual has the periodical literature of Bengal been more deeply indebted than to the subject of the present brief notice, Dr. John Grant, who, at a very early period after his arrival in Hindostan, amused himself by committing the flights of an exuberant fancy to paper.

Although a young writer who is above the sordid considerations of gain, can in India very easily find a channel for the communication of his thoughts and feelings to the public, the newspapers being open to all contributors, good, bad, and indifferent, yet that public is, generally speaking, so cautious in admitting merit, so cold in its approbation, and so chary of encouragement, that it requires no small degree of arour and enthusiasm, and no common share of talent, to surmount the obstacles which are opposed to distinction and success. Few of the numerous magazines, literary chronicles, or annuals, started apparently under the most favorable auspices, have attained more than a brief existence; supported with alacrity for a time, their subscribers speedily fall off, and they languish and die; not on account of any dearth of talent on the part of the contributors, but from an apathetic indifference on that of the public to writings emanating from members of its own body; any trumpery from England being preferred. Dr. Grant, however, was not to be dispirited or discouraged by the languor of the reading community; possessed of a strong and original genius, he would have made a reputation under greater disadvantages, and it is not too much to say, that his perseverance aided by talents of the most agreeable

as well as the most vigorous description, created a taste in the Anglo-Indian public which it never possessed before. We are not able to give dates to the early productions of Dr. Grant, nor is it necessary to enter into any details concerning his first efforts in the cause: the fugitive pieces appearing in periodicals that have no longer any existence. But although these works perished, they tended to advance the reputation of their principal contributor, and having for sometime furnished articles for the *India Gazette*, Dr. Grant, in 1822, became the editor of that paper, which he conducted during the six following years with great ability. In 1828 he transferred his services to the *Government Gazette*, which under his hands became by far the most entertaining journal published in Calcutta.

Kindness of heart, which has never been surpassed, combined with good taste, not commonly found amid the public writers of Colonies, always prevented Dr. Grant from engaging in those controversies which cannot be undertaken without injury to one or both of the parties opposed to each other. No man ever possessed a keener sense of the ridiculous, and numerous were the temptations to indulge in the laugh provoked by pretenders of various kinds, but the benevolence of his disposition enabled him to resist them all; and while eager to encourage talent wherever it was to be met with, he permitted the absurdities which continually furnished food for harmless mirth during his private hours, to pass unnoticed. It is seldom that men, gifted with humour of such rare quality, and having so many opportunities of exercising it upon living subjects, can refrain from indulging the natural propensity to satire, and it is only those who knew Dr. Grant intimately, and knew how much his fancy was tickled by the oddities eagerly seized upon by a lively imagination, who can appreciate his forbearance.

Dr. Grant's writings embrace a great variety of subjects, and are of a very miscellaneous and diversified character, the greater number are, however, distinguished by a comic vein of the most felicitous description: sometimes sparkling with wit, at others, forming a happy union of drollery and pathos. A Highlander himself, Dr. Grant has portrayed the character, feelings, superstitions, and habits of his countrymen with a spirit and fidelity which has not often been equalled: his sketches of Asiatic manners, both Anglo-Indian and native, are also exceedingly valuable; he has rendered himself thoroughly acquainted with the modes of thinking and acting of both communities, and paints them to the life; nor is it alone in the departments of light literature that he excels, his contributions to the *Indian Journal of Medical Science*, to which he is co-editor with Dr. Pearson, prove the soundness of his views upon subjects connected with the highest efforts of the mind.

A larger portion of literary leisure, a public eager to acknowledge the merits of his productions, and to cheer him on to fresh exertions, would have exalted Dr. Grant to a level with the most distinguished of our modern writers, but all his works have been produced under rather adverse influences, and it is wonderful that he should have been able to write so much, and so well, when we consider the circumstances in which he has been placed. The duties of an editor of a Calcutta newspaper are so arduous, and often so embarrassing, as to prove quite sufficient to paralyse talent: without entering into long details, it is only necessary to say, that in consequence of the difficulty of procuring adequate assistance, (especially at the period in which Dr. Grant was at

the head of the Government press) a degree of drudgery devolves upon the conductor of an Indian Journal, which is unknown to the establishments of a similar description at home. Notwithstanding the continual, and wearisome employment of his time in literary labours of the most uninteresting nature, the dull routine of editorial superintendence, no periodical was ever started in Bengal without the assistance of his pen. Magazines, annuals, every literary speculation in fact, from whatever party they might emanate, were indebted to him for some of their best articles, and whenever these publications found their way to England, Dr. Grant's effusions were certain to elicit favourable opinions. Unfortunately public attention at home is seldom directed towards India, its literature especially has attracted little notice, no effort having yet been made to introduce it properly, and while oriental subjects are recklessly seized upon by people whose acquaintance with oriental manners, is of the most limited description, nobody has thought of applying to the best sources for information, and none of the public patrons, the caterers of amusement, have taken any pains to draw out the talent which is in existence in India. To the steady perseverance shewn by Dr. Grant, and a few coadjutors, who, the subject of this memoir especially, continued in despite of every adverse influence to promote the good cause, literature has very considerably advanced in Calcutta, and those who have so strenuously supported its interests are now reaping their just, though tardy, reward.

Dr. Grant has gained a reputation of which he may well be proud, and if not at present so extensively known in the land of his birth as his merits deserve, there is reason to hope that he will one day or other attain the summit of every author's ambition. A series of sketches of Anglo-Indian life, from a pen so capable of doing the subject justice, could not fail to be acceptable to the English reader, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Grant may be induced to prepare something of the kind to be published in London, the only arena in which genius is properly appreciated and adequately recompensed.

Most fortunately for the Calcutta press, Dr. Grant's duties have detained him at the seat of Government during a series of years. Taking an active part in the promotion of all the social enjoyments of the Presidency, and entering with ardour into every judicious scheme of improvement, Dr. Grant may be truly said to have won golden opinions from all sorts of men. While engaging upon what is sometimes erroneously called the liberal side, he has ever shewn himself truly liberal in his sentiments, and forms one of those fortunate few, who, while offending no one, has most materially benefitted the cause which he has espoused, shewing that zeal and moderation, may be very happily united, and will, when combined with judgment, produce the most desirable results.

Dr. Grant's editorial duties ceased at the period, about 1830, in which the Court of Directors entertaining a notion that it was inexpedient to permit one of their own servants to conduct a political journal, he resigned the office. He soon afterwards received an appointment however, which, occupying much of his time and attention, at length obliged him to repair to the Cape in search of health, and in consequence of the protracted indisposition brought on by too sedulous attention to official duties, his literary labours subsequently have been confined to occasional contributions to periodicals, and the co-manage-

ment of the Medical Journal before mentioned. With the re-establishment of his health Dr. Grant will doubtless resume the pursuits most congenial to his mind, now released from the slavish occupations attendant upon the conduct of a newspaper.

It is not easy to characterize the general style of Dr. Grant's prose, many of the editorial articles which appeared in the Government Gazette when under his jurisdiction, were justly admired for the strength and elegance of the diction. When employed in less important works he is apt to sport with his subject, and not having the fear of the critics before his eyes, to luxuriate in the indulgence of a fancy somewhat inclined to run wild, but with so agreeable a companion, we can have no objection to travel over a larger quantity of ground than may be absolutely necessary, and though occasionally assuming the character of a proser, Dr. Grant is never prosy. In private and domestic life he has ever commanded the affection and regard of all who have had the good fortune to be admitted within the circle of his acquaintance, universally beloved and respected, the friend of all who need a friend, he is rich, if not in the world's wealth, in the enjoyment of those mental gifts which are imperishable, and in the esteem which worth is not always so fortunate as to obtain, and which no gold can buy.

THE HINDI AND HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGES.

We have been led into the following remarks from having been favoured with an inspection of a variety of Oriental Works just imported from India, by the publishers of this Magazine: to one of which as particularized below,* we shall more especially direct our attention. We hail the appearance of these beautiful and economical volumes as genuine Oriental treasures. Possessed of them, the industrious student is amply furnished with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most generally useful dialects of British India. It is now clearly perceived, and fully admitted, both by the Court of Directors, and by every individual who has served in India, that it is of the utmost importance for the Company's junior servants that they should qualify themselves as soon as possible for holding intercourse in the language of the country, with the people among whom they are destined to sojourn. In fact the Court of Directors resolved about twenty years ago, "that it was desirable, that all persons appointed to the Company's service in India (more particularly those appointed to the medical service) should attain a knowledge of Hindoostanee previous to their departure from this country."

At that period, however, the young candidates had many difficulties to encounter in order to meet the enlightened views of the Court. Elementary books (we mean of real value) for instruction, were scarce and expensive; and competent teachers were not to be procured with

* "Hindee and Hindoostanee Selections," compiled for the use of interpreters in the Indian Army. Calcutta—neatly lithographed in two thick vols. 4to.

the exception of those attached to the Company's Colleges, and by their instruction the College students only could be benefited. Within the last twenty years, these difficulties have been greatly diminished, if not altogether removed. Elementary works of real value are easily procured, nor is there a want of competent instructors. Some ten or twelve years ago, a valuable and judicious selection from preceding works, then become scarce, was compiled under the superintendence of Professor W. Price of Fort William College for the use of the interpreters to the native corps of the Bengal army. This work has been since re-printed on stone in Calcutta, forming two thick 4to volumes, of the nature and contents of which we now propose to give a brief analysis.

Before we proceed, however, it may be necessary to premise that "the Grand popular Language of Hindoostan," as Dr. Gilchrist, its earliest cultivator, and venerable father, calls it, is divided into two branches or dialects, the one called Hindūstānī Urdū or Rekhta; the other Hindī, Hindūī or Khari Boli. The term Hindūstānī is now understood to apply to the dialect spoken generally by the Mussulmāns of India. It rejoices in numerous words and phrases borrowed (*not derived*) without any alteration from the Arabic and Persian. This peculiarity is easily accounted for, as the Arabic is the language of the Mussulmān lawgiver and prophet Mahommed; and Persian was the language of the Mahommedan invaders who ruled India for several centuries before the establishment of the British sway. A knowledge of Arabic and Persian constitutes the education of an Indian Mussulmān; and to these languages the Hindustani is greatly indebted for its copiousness, and let us add, elegance and beauty. We have only to say further, that this dialect is generally written in the Persi-Arabic character which is better adapted to it than any of the Indian alphabets.

The Hindī, or Khari Boli, is the dialect of the Hindūs, or Aborigines, who are by far the more numerous class. In this idiom, words from the Arabic and Persian are very rare, and by the laws of good taste, altogether inadmissible. It is generally written in the Devanagari character, as its source is the Sanscrit, from which it borrows such words and phrases as are necessary to express terms of religion, science, or, in short, what is called a learned style of writing. The two dialects, however, are virtually one and the same language; the main difference consisting in the choice of substantives and adjectives, while the pronouns, verbs, particles, and most of the terms of every day life among the common people are the same in both. As an illustration of this subject, we may compare the Hindi to the plain Saxon idiom of the rustics of Essex, or the folks of Fife; and the Hindustani to the florid and learned classical style of Dr. Johnson, or the Editor of the *Morning Post*, as given in that clever work 'yclept "the Rejected Addresses." For example, the following sentence modernized from Chaucer may represent the Hindi. "The stars covered with black clouds cannot send down their light upon earth," whereas, the Hindustani of the same sentence may be exhibited, as Dr. Johnson *might, could, would, or should* have said, thus, "The celestial luminaries obfuscated with opaque nebulosity, cannot transmit their lustre to the terrestrial globe."

Such being the nature of this twofold Indian Language it is incumbent on the student to be well versed in both idioms so that he may adapt the style of his discourse to the taste and capacity of his hearer. This object has been admirably kept in view by the compiler of the

"Hindi and Hindūstāni Selections," who has given ample extracts from the best writers in both dialects, each in their appropriate character, of which we now proceed to give a short account. Instead, however, of noticing each extract in the order given in the selections, we beg leave to follow that arrangement of them which to us seems the most natural, beginning with the easiest, and thence proceeding to the more difficult, a mode which the learned compiler seems to have overlooked, but which we recommend the student to adopt for himself.

1ST. HINDI.—"Humorous stories in an easy style," ought to have commenced the Hindī series, instead of coming after nearly two hundred pages of much more difficult matter. These consist of a hundred stories or anecdotes chiefly relating to Hindu life and manners, and if not altogether *humorous*, they are at least highly useful. In the next edition we hope to see them at the beginning of the volume. The work called the "Betāl (or Baital) Pachīsī" comes next in point of ease and utility. This consists of twenty-five tales told by a Baital, or demon, to King Vikramāditya, or as he is called in this dialect, Bikramājīt. The style is upon the whole very easy, but the tales are much longer than the *humorous stories*. Next in point of facility, but first of all in importance, we should place the *Prem Sagur*, which is given here complete with a copious vocabulary of the more uncommon words. This work contains in eighty-five chapters the history of the Hindū deity, Sri Krishna; and is reckoned one of the most classical works in Hindi, or Khari Boli. We would recommend to the student to read the preceding works carefully in their order, after which he may peruse the rest indiscriminately as he feels inclined. The others consist of "Selections from the Bhakta-mal, or lives of the Hindū saints;" "Selections from the Rekhtas of Kabīr;" "An Extract from the Rama Yana of Tulsī Das;" "Popular Hindu Songs;" "Description of the Popular and Religious Festivals of the Hindus;" and a "List of Hindū Castes." The Articles of War are also given in the Nagari character, we presume, for the benefit of the Rājputs, for the language is "choice Hindustani," and so far it may be said that they are *not in character*.

2D. HINDŪSTĀNĪ.—The Urdū or Hindustani extracts consist of "Pleasant stories in an easy style," which in all conscience ought to have commenced the series. "Extracts from the Akhlak-i-Hindi"—a Hindustani version of the celebrated Sanscrit work called the *Hitopadesa*. "Sakuntala a Drama from the Sanscrit." Extracts from the *Bāgho Bahār*—The *Araishi Mahfil*—The *Guli Bakāwali*—and from several of the Hindustani Poets. Over and above, there is a selection of useful dialogues in English and Hindustani; and prefixed to the work is a complete Grammar of the language, which in fact is nothing more than Mr. Shakespear's Grammar with the addition of the inflexion of that dialect of the Hindi called the Braj-Bhāsha. This last dialect, we may observe, is extensively spoken by the Hindūs along the western banks of the Jumna from Allahabad to Bhurtpūr. It differs as much from Hindi, as the Saxon dialect of Scotland does from that of England; and as several poets of eminence, have composed in it, quotations from it are very common in Hindi compositions, particularly in the *Prem-Sāgur* which is a translation from the Braj.

Such is a brief outline of the contents of these volumes, which are admirably calculated to form a sequel to Mr. Shakespear's Hindustani

Selections. The young student has now every possible facility of acting up to the anxious wishes of the Court of Directors. Let him commence with Mr. Shakespear's works which long experience has proved to be the plainest and best adapted for beginners. The merit of Mr. Shakespear's works may be, in brief, perceived, when we declare that any person of ordinary capacity after a few weeks instruction will not only be able to read and pronounce every word correctly, but will find it absolutely inexcusable, (if not impossible) to commit any error on that score. We may further add our sincere conviction, that it is mere waste of time to commence with Hindustani works in the Roman character whatever may be their merit in other respects. There are so many conflicting modes of writing Eastern words in European letters, that the safest course by far is to adhere to the Oriental characters. We hope, by the way, that in the next edition of the Hindi and Hindustani Selections, the editor will adopt the system proposed by Sir William Jones. One would think that the very simplicity and universality of this system were sufficient to recommend its adoption to all men of taste; to say nothing of such high authority for its use, as that of a Wilkins, a Colebrooke, and a Wilson, whose labours in Oriental literature are known and appreciated throughout Europe and Asia.

Ere we conclude, we beg leave to offer a few observations on the advantage of studying the Hindustani in this country. We have heard of "*a difference of opinion respecting the expedience of studying the Oriental languages previous to departure from England.*" This difference, if such there be, we think we can very soon settle by facts. It is easily proved that those going out in the Civil or Military Service, who made most progress in the Oriental languages in this country, were uniformly the first to pass their final examination in India. We can mention many names (if necessary) of young civilians who proved themselves qualified in two Oriental languages in periods of from two to six months after their arrival in the East. Are we to be told then, that these gentlemen would have done as well if they had deferred their Oriental studies till they had arrived in India? Some people imagine "that persons who have learned Hindustani in England know little or nothing about the proper pronunciation." This depends much on the books that may be recommended them to study by, and the person who teaches them, but so far as facts may influence such people, we are ready to prove that several of the young men or boys now studying the language in this country have a much more correct pronunciation than those who have acquired it merely by the ear among the natives. Those only pronounce the Hindustani well, who learn it grammatically; and that may be done in this country far better than in India.

This may appear a bold assertion on our part, and therefore we are bound to explain ourselves a little. The Munshis and Pundits in India are, generally speaking, a very subservient and easy class of instructors. They are totally incapable of rendering anything like a rational and philosophic view of the language they profess to teach. Their ideas of grammar and their technical terms of that art, are so entirely different from ours, that it is quite hopeless to expect much assistance from them in that department. They are, in fact, to be used merely as living dictionaries, and the student must be his own teacher; therefore he ought to be conversant with all the grammatical peculiarities, or what may be called the philosophy of the language before he has recourse to

Munshi or Pundit. We may further add that in this country, the mind is much more vigorous, and more capable of undergoing the laborious part of the study of the language than it is during the first year's residence in India. Let the young civilians of Bengal be consulted on this subject—who are expected to pass their final examination within twelve months there. Those of them who may have neglected their studies in this country will unfold a tale of misery. But the case is self-evident:—Every young candidate for the Hon. Company's Civil or Military Service in India, who has in view the honour of his native land, the welfare and security of his employers, the happiness of the people whom he is destined in some measure to govern, and his own private emolument, ought to exert himself to the utmost in his power in acquiring in this country a knowledge of the language most important to him in his future career.

In conclusion, we may safely say, that there never existed a better set of what they call *text books*, for the acquisition of any foreign language, than we now possess for the Hindustani and Hindi. We would strongly advise, then, every youth of fifteen years and upwards, who expects to pass a portion of his life in India, to commence (even to the neglect of his Latin and Greek) the study of the most essential language of our eastern empire. Let him begin with Mr. Shakespear's Grammar, Selections and Dictionary, and by means of these, having well grounded himself in the language, he will find wherewithal to perfect his knowledge in both dialects in the lithographed "*Hindī and Hindustani Selections.*"

Of this last work, we have already spoken with unqualified praise. We will now with equal candour sum up its trifling defects in the hope that these may be remedied in a future edition. In the first place, it has a great many errors of *the press*, or *stone*, or whatever it may suit the reader to call them. This, however, is the common failing of almost all the Oriental books edited in Calcutta, and the generality of Oriental manuscripts. Secondly, the arrangement of the extracts is without much taste or judgment. Why not make one of the volumes Hindustāni, and the other Hindi? and above all, why not begin with the easier extracts, and thence proceed to the more difficult? Lastly, the system adopted to represent the Oriental words in the Roman character, is, to say the least of it, uncouth and unnatural. Why not follow the more simple system proposed by Sir William Jones? A system adopted by the most eminent of his successors, recommended by the Asiatic Society, and intelligible to every Orientalist in Europe. These minor defects do not of course in any material degree affect the great merit of the work. The sum itself is not without spots.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The History, Antiquities, Topography and Statistics of Eastern India—collated by Montgomery Martin, from Documents at the East India House.—Vol. 2. Allen and Co., 1838.

We were recently indebted (No. IV. page 292) to the first portion of Mr. Martin's valuable compilation, for a very interesting account of the "Vile Native Tribes of Behar," and fully intended to have devoted some pages to a subsequent recommendation of the work: an unusual pressure of matters of current interest has, however, we regret to say, prevented our doing so. We nevertheless did not neglect to call the attention of our readers to its importance; and those who are in any way interested in the numerous details which it unfolds, cannot but possess themselves of the work, assuring them as we do, that from no other source can they become acquainted with that which it fully behoves them to know. We have within the last few days been favored with the second volume; and, bulky though it be, a single glance at its contents will satisfy the enquirer that it is very far from falling off in the interest which attached to the other; that was devoted to the districts of Behar and Shahabad; this comprises the no less important ones of Bhagulpoor, Gorukhpoor, and Dinajpoor, and it enters so fully into every subject which can be deemed necessary by even the most fastidious, that it well deserves to be considered in the light of a statistical treasure. Now that we have two-thirds of the work before us, we entertain no doubt of the entire undertaking doing credit to Mr. Martin's talents, in no wise inferior to that he derives from his valuable History of the British Colonies; to him therefore, as the indefatigable compiler, to the East India Company for having allowed recourse to be had to their documents, and to the spirited publishers for their, in some respects, hazardous speculation, (though we trust it may not prove such,) we award all praise, and cordially recommend both volumes to our readers.

History and Description of the London and Birmingham Railway. By Peter Lecount and Thomas Roscoe. Part I.

No work could be more well timed than the present; and if the succeeding portions do but come up to that before us (and with the names of Roscoe and Lecount we cannot doubt it) we shall have to congratulate the public upon possessing a singularly perfect account, from the commencement to the conclusion, of one of the most magnificent undertakings of modern times. Six parts are to complete the work. Part I. contains, in addition to letter-press, no less than four steel engravings executed in the first style, besides several characteristic wood engravings, and all for half-a-crown—can the enterprise of publishers go further?

Mirzas Kaiwan Jah, or the dethroned King of Oude in chains!!! being a letter to Lord Viscount Melbourne. By Capt. W. White, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service. Strange, 1838.

We must content ourselves upon the present occasion with simply announcing the publication of this work. Its contents are of so peculiar a nature, that we must take time to consider them carefully, ere we venture to express an opinion upon the extraordinary statements here recorded.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

*East India Army Agency,
16, Cornhill, & 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross,
19th June, 1838.*

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

SIR,

It was not my intention again to solicit the aid of the public Press in this country in explanation of my conduct upon the question of Steam Communication with India, for here, where the best means of forming a judgment exist, explanation is uncalled for. It appears, however, that Mr. Greenlaw has instructed Captain Barber to give publicity to a vituperative letter against me originally published in India. That letter having occupied a place in your Journal for June, I must appeal to your justice to give insertion in the following number to my reply, which was forwarded by the last Overland Mail, and in which it will be seen I take leave of the controversy.

Captain Barber's letter introductory to that of his principal, consists of two paragraphs: the first devoted to the fulfilment of his commission *per* "last India Mail," the second to the communication of Captain Barber's own opinion upon the mode in which I discharged my duty to my constituents. I noticed the attacks of Mr. Greenlaw because he had been selected by the "New Bengal Steam Fund Committee" for the prominent, honourable, and important office of their Secretary. To the Secretary's Secretary I have nothing to say.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. M. GRINDLAY.

(Copy)

Cornhill, 8th June, 1838.

To the Editor of the Englishman

SIR,

I have not the advantage enjoyed by Mr. Greenlaw of taking possession of the public mind in India by prejudiced and *ex parte* statements, and retaining it for months before the whole truth can be laid before them. In the long interval that must elapse before the reply to such attacks can be read, the nature of the attacks themselves become forgotten, but their effects remain. This consideration might have rendered a generous opponent careful of what he might state to the prejudice of one whose vindication could not be received for many months. Of the degree of generosity manifested by Mr. Greenlaw in his fierce assaults not only upon my ability and discretion, but on my fidelity and moral honesty, I leave your readers to decide; and I think they will agree with me that it is exactly equal to the nice sense of justice displayed by him in his treatment of my defence of myself against the charges by

which he originally sought to poison the public mind in India with regard to me. That defence was received by Mr. Greenlaw on the 6th December, and a high-minded opponent would have been anxious immediately to give it the same degree of publicity which had been given to that which it was intended to answer. Did Mr. Greenlaw act thus? So far from it, that he kept it to himself for a whole month, and at last only made it public on the 4th January.

On that day the great meeting at Calcutta took place, and there can be no doubt that a large majority of those present were in perfect ignorance of my having taken any steps to vindicate myself. For this and all his kind and generous acts I thank Mr. Greenlaw.

My reply to his attack, dated the 6th February last, and which appeared in your Journal of the 10th of that month, will be brief: first, because all that is deserving of a reply in that letter has already been answered once and again; and, secondly, because I am satisfied that the spirit displayed by Mr. Greenlaw in his unceasing persecution of me, will do more to defeat his purpose than the most elaborate defence which could be framed by the most accomplished advocate.

Mr. Greenlaw commences by declaring, that with the correspondence of Lord W. Bentinck he "desires to have nothing to do." Why does he desire to have nothing to do with this? he appears to desire to have much to do with every thing that can be distorted into an imputation upon my character. It is clear, therefore, that even the perverted ingenuity displayed on so many occasions fails here. Mr. Greenlaw knows that with the friends of a perfect and comprehensive system of Steam Communication with India no name stands so high as that of Lord Wm. Bentinck; he knows that for any one to attempt to undervalue the testimony of that Nobleman on the subject would destroy the writer's credit altogether. Oh yes! it may well be imagined that he "desires to have nothing to do" with this correspondence. On the contrary, I desire to have much to do with it. I now republish it, and I call upon the people of India to do justice to themselves and me by reading it, and weighing its importance.

After expressing his distaste for the correspondence with Lord Wm. Bentinck, Mr. Greenlaw endeavours to show that the testimony with which I was honoured by the Home Committee had reference not to the whole period of my connexion with the cause of Steam Communication, but only to the latter part of it. The absurdity of this is evident, because if they had intended thus to restrict their testimony, it would have been no answer to the charge of Mr. Greenlaw. My services at a later period could have made no atonement for a breach of duty (if I had committed one at an earlier). By continuing to me their confidence, the Committee distinctly averred that I was deserving of it. Mr. Greenlaw, indeed, in defiance of facts with which he is better acquainted than most other men, says, that "the Home Committee took the independent advocacy of the cause out of my hands." Where was Mr. Greenlaw's memory when he wrote this? and if this faculty had not deserted him, where were his fairness, his candour, his good faith? He knows that the Home Committee *never did remove any portion of their confidence from me*—that I have had the happiness to enjoy it without interruption and without diminution, and that when I placed my appointment at their disposal, I was invited to resume it in a manner upon which I shall never cease to reflect with pride and pleasure.

I shall not pursue Mr. Greenlaw through the long tissue of misconception and abuse which he has so repeatedly spun—which has so repeatedly been destroyed, and which, after each demolition, he carefully restores, without the correction of a single error, or the omission of a single misrepresentation.

To Mr. Greenlaw, argument would be useless—to the Indian community it is, I am persuaded unnecessary. I will refer only to one more passage in his letter, to show how enormously he deceives himself, or how largely he calculates upon the credulity of others. He refers to an article which appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*, favourable to a plan of communication which should embrace all the Presidencies, which article report attributed to the pen of one high in official rank. From this letter, and the concurrent report, he argues that there was no necessity for caution in pressing the just demands of my constituency to the utmost, and without reserve or qualification, because (this must be the inference) there was no indisposition any where to grant them. Now look at the facts: the Board of Controul were for the comprehensive scheme—this has been publicly established in evidence. The Treasury were for the comprehensive scheme—this also is in evidence. Mr. Greenlaw wishes it to be believed that the authority through which the Government of India is immediately administered was likewise for the comprehensive scheme. What then prevented its being established? All the branches of the Queen's Government whom it was necessary to consult were for it—Mr. Greenlaw alleges that the Court of Directors were for it; yet it has not been granted. In the name of common sense, how is this? Who has had the power to avert from India that which she earnestly desires, and that which Government and Company were willing to grant? That most powerful and mischievous individual is—Captain Grindlay—and how did he perform this feat? with a few sentences in a pamphlet devoted to the general advocacy of Steam Communication with India. And why, having this giant strength, did he thus exercise it like a giant, and a very malignant giant too? Did he promote any private end?—Quite the contrary—his interest lay altogether the other way.

Does Mr. Greenlaw believe in this manifestation of my power? whether he believe it or not, does he hope or expect that any one else will believe it? Yet thus it must have been if all parties in the Government were favourable to the comprehensive scheme, and there were no difficulties whatever to contend with. With this specimen of logic and candour, I leave the question between us; and, in thus leaving it, I beg to say, that I withdraw from the controversy. Nothing will induce me again to enter the lists with an opponent whose spirit is such as has been manifested throughout the attacks of which I complain, and whose arguments are quite worthy of the spirit with which they are put forth.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

R. M. GRINDLAY.

BANK OF INDIA.

A general opinion prevailing that the Banking facilities of Calcutta might be increased with advantage, both to the capitalists and those engaged in commercial and trading pursuits, and the resources of the country be more fully developed by the introduction of British capital, the following prospectus has been prepared, for submission to the public at a meeting of merchants held this day; and the undermentioned gentlemen have agreed to act as a Provisional Committee, to receive applications for shares, until the Directors and other Office Bearers be appointed at a general meeting of shareholders:—D. B. Syers, Esq., T. Bracken, Esq., H. Ford, Esq., W. F. Fergusson, Esq.; Baboo Mutty Lall Seal.—Calcutta, March 30, 1838.

PROSPECTUS.—1.—That a Joint Stock Company be formed in Calcutta, and be entitled the Bank of India.

2.—That the capital be Company's Rupees One Hundred Lacs, divided into ten thousand shares, of one thousand Company's Rupees each; of which five thousand shares be disposed of in India, and five thousand reserved for Great Britain.

3.—That an instalment of two hundred and fifty Rupees be paid up on allotment of Indian shares, and two hundred and fifty by notes payable on demand, the remainder to be called in by the Directors, in instalments of two hundred and fifty Rupees each, as the circumstances of the market may seem to require; three months notice being given between each instalment.

4.—That the Bank commence operations on four thousand shares being subscribed for.

5.—That the business of the Bank be confined to legitimate banking (excluding Foreign Exchange transactions and issues of notes payable on demand), viz. receiving deposits; granting cash credit for a specific term with approved security; discounting bills; granting local drafts and credits on its several establishments in India; loans on security of goods; and other banking business.

6.—That an application be made to Government for a charter of incorporation to enable the Bank to sue and be sued in its individual capacity.

7.—That the management of the Bank be confided to fifteen Directors, of which five to form a quorum.

8.—That every Proprietor holding one share be entitled to one vote, five shares to two votes, ten shares three, twenty shares five, fifty shares ten, one hundred shares fifteen; and no shareholder to have more than fifteen votes, whatever number of shares he may hold; transfer of shares to be registered, six months before the holder be entitled to vote.

9.—Absent Proprietors to be represented by proxy.

10.—Each Director to hold not less than ten shares.

11.—Directors to remain in office three years, (excepting the first three years) of which five to go out yearly; the first five on the list, the first year; the next five, the following year; and the remainder on the expiry of the third year. No Director to be eligible for re-election until he has been one year out of office.

12.—The accounts of the Bank to be made up half-yearly, and a list of the Shareholders published with the accounts.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The *Agra Ukhbar* of April 11, states that Mr. W. H. McNaghten had been appointed by report to this important office. The health of the City and Station of Agra, was slightly improving at the above date.

CAPT. BURNES AND THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—From the *Delhi Gazette* April 11, we learn that an Ambassador from Russia had come to Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Cabul, for the purpose of negotiating with him; and while Capt. Burnes was sitting with Dost Mahomed Khan at the Durbar, the said Ambassador came into the presence, and with a loud voice said to the Ruler of Cabul, that he would not recommend him taking that gentleman's advice, as the English nation would make friends with all classes of people and afterwards deceive and dispossess them of their territories. Capt. Burnes heard this in silence, and on returning to his quarters despatched presents to the Ambassador's, which were refused. A long conversation ensued which ended in very angry words.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Meeting was held in Calcutta on the 31st March for the establishment of this Bank; the following gentlemen were appointed a Provisional Committee; Messrs. D. B. Syers, H. Ford, T. Bracken, W. F. Fergusson, and Baboo Mutty Lall Seal. Capital, Rs. 10,000,000, in 10,000 shares of Rs. 1000; half to be disposed of in India; half in Great Britain. First instalment payable Rs. 250 per share: remainder to be called for as the market may seem to require. Bank to commence operations on 4,000 shares being subscribed for. A charter to be applied for. Management to be confided to fifteen Directors; each to hold not less than ten shares.

HON. MR. SHAKESPEARE.—We noted in our last the illness of this distinguished civilian, we regret now to announce his death on the 20th of March.

FAMINE AT CAWNPORE.—We place before our readers the following additional (and latest) particulars of this awful and calamitous visitation upon the natives of India. It will be seen that the ravages are on the increase rather than decrease. (Extract of a letter dated Cawnpore, March 24th.) You ask me to tell you all about the famine at Cawnpore, but, indeed, it is a task for which I am inadequate. At the beginning of the cold season the station literally swarmed with starving wretches, and now where are they; I believe I am within bounds when I say that in cantonments alone, but a short time back, twenty to thirty died daily. This in the almshouses alone, besides the dead all over cantonments. The river, owing to the sluggishness of the stream, became studded with dead bodies, and we ceased to eat of its fish or drink of its waters. At last it became requisite to hire establishments not merely for the purpose of taking the starved to death wretches to the ghauts for their being flung into the Ganges; but also to have a river establishment in constant play to push down the corpses below Gajmow. The Relief Society feeds about 1500 daily; but then owing to the villainy of those who have to serve out the food, in spite of the most energetic exertions on the part of the superintendent, the attah was so aculeterated with chunam and sand, that heaps upon heaps have died from eating it, and now there is a great difficulty in getting the poor to go to the alms-house. Kungla guards patrol the station all day long, not only to give notice to Domuns where the deadbodies are lying, but to drive the living to the refuge. The day before yesterday I had occasion to go to one of the ghauts with Dr. —, and on our alighting from the buggy, he said, "look at that, and yet many people in cantonments don't credit all this!" I replied, "I merely see a parcel of people lying asleep on the banks of the river;" when he remarked, "they'll never wake again!" and, indeed, on going

nearer I saw no less than nine dead bodies lying together, one of them a very young woman stark naked, and the whole of them absolute skeletons. Thirteen dead bodies were taken to the ghaut that day. I believe almost every one at the station contributes a small monthly sum to the Relief Society. We have adopted, I think, a very good plan; three or four of our corps have so many Kunglas, which we call our own; out of the number we make one cook for all the rest, and thus about sixteen poor wretches, who live under our wall, get a belly full of attah and dhall every day; if every one according to their means would but follow our example, the distress might be greatly alleviated. The sixteen that we daily feed do not cost us more than from seven to ten annas, and the poor creatures are perfectly satisfied. A great number of poor have lately left the station to get in the scanty harvest. They will never return; starvation will be their lot. Of grain there is an abundance in the province, but there is no labour for the poor, and consequently they have no money to buy food. Between Culpee and Agra the famine is perfectly dreadful; the Jumna stinks; and the dead are lying together by fifties. The small-pox is rife at Cawnpore, thus adding to the miseries of the population!

MUTTRA.—The tenor of the above remarks will apply to Muttra, also.

An officer of the station thus writes, "Our private subscriptions amount to 401 rs. a month, but this is nothing like sufficient. We have daily to send away hundreds. The natives of the city subscribe about 1400 rs. monthly. They supply food to thousands. Government allow as many of the poor as can work on the roads one anna a day each. Yesterday the number employed was 7000."

GWALIOR.—A letter from Gwalior received in Calcutta, March 29, mentions that the famine was still raging, that the sufferers were emigrating in thousands to the South and to Malwa. It was stated "that the stench arising from dead men and cattle near every serai was unbearable." Another letter says, "The Maharajah's wife, Sara Bie died about a week ago. His Highness is inconsolable."

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE 56TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—The *Englishman*, of March 29th, contains a letter from a military correspondent, stating that "the gallant 56th, with their noble commandant, were the first in the field of benevolence to stretch out the hand of sympathy to the dying in the North West Provinces: one hundred rupees (says this correspondent) from a native regiment may be considered as equivalent to 500 from a Queen's corps, because it is a proof that the bosoms of our native sepahies are springs of charity flowing in the midst of a desert where we least expected it."

WALKER V. BRUCE.—In the Supreme Court, March 23d, the judges gave judgment in this case. The defendant was given liberty to enter a nonsuit on the point of law reserved, and got all his costs.

APPOINTMENTS.—By the transfer to the invalid establishment of Major J. Barclay, 4th L. C. on the 26th March, the following promotions were to take place. Capt. W. Burlton, Commissary General, to be Major; Brev. Capt. O'Hara, to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet G. Jackson, to be Lieutenant.

INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.—An infantry retiring fund was talked of; something was about to be done to ascertain the wishes of the Barrackpore officers upon the subject.

CAPTAIN SWATMAN.—This officer had subscribed 16 Rupees to Curnin's Fund.

MR. CURNIN.—Mr. Curnin has published an address of thanks to the Subscribers to the Curnin Fund, for their liberal subscriptions.

CURNIN'S FUND.—Respecting a retiring fund, "Mr. Curnin (says the *Englishman*, March 30,) replied to the cavalry request, that he would fix the scale of contribution for their contemplated fund; but he farther recommended a tontine, and urged them to get the infantry to join them. We trust to be soon able to lay the outline of the tontine scheme before our readers."

THE PODARS AND THE PICE.—The Podars it appears, have been (March 26th) heaping up the Pice and creating a scarcity. "About 2,000 Rs. worth of Pice (states the *Englishman*, March 29,) are coined daily; and the Podars find a ready outlet, by transporting them to Burmah and Assam, where they are disposed of at an infinitely higher profit than their exchange can bring in Calcutta. This is the reason why the Podars have been heaping up the Pice. We have heard it whispered that though the daily coinage is 2,000 Rs, no less a sum than 8,000 Rs. was at once issued a day or two ago."

LIEUTS. SALE AND ALLARDYCE.—The *Hurkaru*, (March 30) remarks: "Government has been pleased to sanction a monthly salary of 240 Rs. each to Lieuts. Sale and Allardyce of engineers, and to any other officer who may be employed under Capt. Guthrie, as an assistant in the construction of roads upon the eastern

frontier. Other European agents were about (it was said) to be appointed for similar duty.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—The special committee of artillery officers, whose labours have occupied a period of nearly two years, has submitted (says the *Hurkaru*, April 4) its final report to Government; orders have consequently been issued for the return to their several stations of Lieut. Col. Stevenson; Captains Seton and Whittle.

NATIVE DOCTORS.—Certain students of the medical college have volunteered to attend the poor in cholera cases gratuitously. They were offered 30 Rs. per mensem for the duty, but refused it.

DEATH OF DR. TYTLER.—We have to record the death of Dr. Tytler, (close of March). We referred in the postscript to No. 5, of the *Oriental Herald*, to the Doctor's discovery of the magnetic Pole at Gwalior? It was, we find, in the pursuit of elucidations for his magnetic pole that his career terminated. Society in India has lost a valuable member in the demise of Dr. Tytler, who was a frequent contributor to the general and periodical literature of the country.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Government House was struck by lightning during the storm, which occurred March 30th. The lightning seems to have been attracted by the spear in the hand of the figure of Britannia, on the top of the dome. The spear was shivered to pieces. A pier glass and other valuable ornaments in the house were broken, and other slight injuries sustained.

UNION BANK.—Some of the proprietors of the Union Bank had sent in a requisition (March 24) for a general meeting with the view of obtaining the sanction of a majority of the shareholders, to a proposition for doubling the present capital by raising 4,000 shares of 1,000 Rs. each.

MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE.—The Chamber of Commerce had consented (March 28) to recommend to government the re-establishment of a marine registry office. Between the sailor's home and the marine registry office, doubtless, all objects connected with the prosperity of the seafaring community will be duly and effectively secured.

THE KUTCHERRY.—Accounts were current (April) that applications had been made to allow the Kutcherry to be held at Burdwan instead of at the Sudder station of Bancoorah.

UNION BANK.—The *Courier* (April) states that the Union Bank intended to withdraw its notes from circulation, and to take up 10 lacs of rupees from the bank of Bengal, at 1 per cent. It is assumed that this loan is made on the security of company's paper.

BURMAH.—A letter to the *Hurkaru* of April 4, says, "The primary object of His Majesty of Burmah, is obviously to make the expulsion of our resident from court, permanent; for this end the assistant station at Rangoon will be held in abeyance that we may solicit for this favour. This point being quietly settled, the next object will be to take repossession of the province.

By accounts in the *Englishman*, dated from Rangoon, &c. middle of Feb. we learn that "the *Larne* and the *Rattlesnake* anchored off Rangoon on the 4th Feb., and Capt. Blake and Hobson, were there from the *George Swinton* Government Schooner. On the day after their arrival the new governor made his first formal entry into the town with very little pomp. The Old Myowoon appeared in his train, but only for the purpose of surrendering his government. From the best authorities this country is tranquil. *No preparation for war is apparent, and the most ample protection and courtesy are extended to British subjects by the King.* Another account, however, says "that although tranquillity reigns, it was of a deceitful character." Most persevering efforts are used by the Government to withdraw our population. The Governor of Beling is not over scrupulous, either, of the means he employs to effect this purpose. Dr. Bayfield, who acts officially in Burmah, says, "The mercantile operations of the British were never more free and unmolested than at the present time. Nor can I discover any grounds to suspect secret hostile preparations."

DELHI NEWS. (From the *Delhi Gazette*, April 4)—A Shooka was sent to the Nazims of Peshawar, demanding of them two Mahomedan Hurkars to be sent to Cabul, to examine into and give notice of the preparations made by the ruler of that place for the purpose of carrying on a war. It was represented to His Majesty of Delhi, that if he were to have the accounts of Dewan Sawun Mull, the Nazim of Multan, examined into properly it would be found that lacs of rupees had been embezzled by him. The necessary examination was therefore to take place.

LUCKNOW. (From *Agra Ukhbar*, March 29.)—Cholera and fever were raging awfully. The new Vuzcer had been attacked by the former and was struggling between life and death at the latest accounts.

MONGHYR.—Several converts to the Christian faith had been made lately at this town. A serious affray occurred in consequence of the converts attempting to force others to conform likewise, in which several were wounded.

DELHI.—Appalling starvation and death in every quarter. The wealthy natives look on with an indifference that will sink them in deep degradation for the future.

KURNAUL.—MURDER.—A horrid Murder took place (March 22,) in the Foot Artillery Barracks. One of the men deliberately shot his comrade through the head.—Illness was prevalent.

IRAN.—The Ruler had been endeavouring to make peace (sending valuable peace offerings) with Most Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Cabul. The latter said he had made peace with the English; and that unless the Ruler of Iran would give up Herat and Kherasan, he would not make any friendship with him. The Ruler of Iran then ordered back his Mirza at the head of 75,000 sowars and 20,000 scyos, not believing the reports of the peace having been made, and with strict injunctions to force his way into the presence of the Ruler of Cabul.

DEATH OF COL. DYCE.—We have to announce the death this day (says the *Englishman*, April 5,) of Col Dyce, the father of Mr. Dyce Sombre.

SCHOOLS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARRACAN.—Various general improvements were about to be carried into effect, and district schools established at the principal stations in the Arracan province. The port funds have been accumulating for several years, the annual income being about 7000 or 8000 Co.'s Rs., and it is but justice to Government to state, that when it has been expended, it has been on the coast and ports. For out of the sums collected at Akyab and Khyouk Phyoo, a complete series of five large buoys were laid down about two or three years ago in the most judicious positions at the entrance of either harbour, by which the navigation has been rendered perfectly safe and easy; pukka wells have been constructed and tanks dug for the use of the shipping, and there being a large and increasing balance, it has been resolved to erect a substantial jetty at Akyab, with a bungalow attached. One light-house is also to be built at the mouth of the Akyab river, and another on Saddle Island, near Khyouk Phyoo, and probably a third on Saint Martin's Island, a dangerous rock, surrounded by reefs, between Akyab and Tek Naaf; likewise tripods and other marks wherever they can be of use to navigators. Year after year the proceeds of the port dues will be expended on something new, and there is every reason to believe that in time the navigation of the Arracan Coast will be rendered as safe as any part of that of England. A small harbour establishment at Akyab has been sanctioned, which affords great convenience to all visiting that rising port. Government has already had the whole coast carefully surveyed at a great expense. The beautiful charts of Capt. Ross and of Lieut. Lloyd, of the Bombay marine, as also of Capt. Laws and the officers of H. M. S. *Satellite*, and of other scientific men, furnish most accurate guides to all parts of it. The most prominent dangers are the "Oyster reef," about twenty miles from the Akyab harbour, and the "Horribles" about the same distance from Khyouk Phyoo; but it is expected that the intended lights will shod their lustre sufficiently far seaward to indicate to mariners their exact position, and enable them to steer clear of them. Nothing is more wanted than a jetty at Akyab, but to be of any utility it must be about 650 feet long, which will cause it to be an expensive undertaking, but we doubt not its construction is in good hands.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MOORSHEDABAD.—Colonel McLeod was scheming (says a Correspondent of the *Englishman*) a new Imambara and a new College, to be situated in the neighbourhood of the Palace, at Moorshedabad, and on the banks of the river. If they are ever built, Moorshedabad will rise like a Phoenix from her ashes, and show nearly a pile of new and elegant architecture, with the Palace as a crowning point of attraction.

DR. HELFER.—We have been favoured with the perusal of another letter from Dr. Helfer, dated at the mouth of the Hinz river, Jan. 10th, and are happy to hear, that he and his party have experienced no serious consequences from the difficulties which they had passed through, previously to their arrival at Ye. They are now pursuing their journey in good health and spirits. He observes: "After deviating from the direct road from west to east on my way towards Tavoy, I arrived at the Cale-Tshaun, a kind of rendezvous, where I sent provisions a-head, taking only the most

necessary baggage with me on my overland journey. I profited there by the presence of the boats, and made an excursion by the Afznee river down through a kind of Sunderbund to the sea, examining an interesting ridge of mountains, forming a barrier secluded the island, which is exceedingly low, and would otherwise be a swamp or part of the sea. I found in the Malwai mountains beautiful iron ore. Not far from the Ma-yan-tshoung, I found another metal, which seemed to be lead, or zinc, or both together; perhaps containing silver, which, however, I cannot determine without chemical test. To-day I found another ore in the granite on the sea-shore, but of such an intricate character, that I must reserve my opinion on it until I arrive at Tavoy."

Dr. Helfer seems to have been very successful in finding iron-ore, during his peregrinations in different parts of the provinces. As coal and iron-ore have been found together, or in the vicinity of each other, we hope the doctor will yet discover some indications of the former, for it will profit us little to know that these territories abound in iron-ore, if we have not the necessary means of converting it to useful materials.—*Moulmein Chronicle*, Jan. 20.

CAOUCHEUC.—Dr. Helfer, who has been employed by Government in making researches in the Tenasserim provinces, has exhibited several specimens of Caouchouc, but they have all turned out to be of inferior quality. The success, which, on the other hand, has attended the efforts to produce this article in Assam, under the superintendence of Capt. Jenkins, and more particularly through the active exertions of Lieut. Vetch, has been gratifying in the highest degree. The specimens produced by Lieut. Vetch, and which have been transmitted by him to the Caouchouc Company in London, are superior to any thing which has been seen in India, and would, if they had been presented to the Society in Calcutta, have secured him the prize which had been allotted to the best specimen produced in the country.

KISHINAGHUR STEEPLE CHASE. (End of Feb.)—The following horses came to the post:—Mr. Newcomen's *Cadland*, (owner) 1. Mr. Larpent's *Blackhawk*, (Mr. Percival) 2. Mr. White's *Conjuror*, (Baker) distanced. Mr. Rose's *Moss Rose*, (Joe) ditto. Mr. Binney's *Bedford*, (owner) ditto. *Cadland* took the lead at the word "off" and got well over the first jump, followed by *Blackhawk* and *Conjuror*. *Moss Rose* and *Bedford* came in contact, and were both floored, the rider of the former falling under his horse in the ditch. The second ditch being across a lane, all the horses refused. *Cadland* scrambled over first, and again took the lead at a good pace over the third fence; at the fourth fence, however, was an ugly straight cut ditch, about 11 feet wide, with a three foot bank on the other side topped with thorns, he again stopped, and on the second attempt slipped in with his head against the opposite bank. This gave *Blackhawk* an opportunity to make up his lost ground, which he did, and went at the fence at a rattling pace, but slipped also. He managed to scramble up the bank somehow or other, and took the lead, a good field from *Cadland*, who was delayed in the ditch in recovering his stirrup, which had come out of the spring. In this order they proceeded to a mud bank in the middle of a meydan, which *Blackhawk* refused. *Cadland* then passed him, took the other jumps in his stride and won easy. *Blackhawk*, after giving his rider another purl, came in second, and *Conjuror* appeared third at the winning post, but having missed some of the jumps, was of course distanced. *Moss Rose* attempted nothing after the first smasher, and *Bedford* having broken his stirrup leather and curb chain in the fall, the race lay entirely between *Cadland* and *Blackhawk*. No accident occurred to the riders of any moment; the rider of *Bedford* strained his wrist slightly, and *Blackhawk's* rider was somewhat bruised. But these are trifles a few days will cure. The distance was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and there were sixteen jumps. Time—5 minutes, 15 seconds.

TEA IN ASSAM.—The tea produced in Assam has been pronounced by the Government sufficiently good to constitute a merchantable commodity. Some difficulty has occurred as to the mode of package to be employed in exporting it. The lead cases of the Chinese, whilst they are the best means of securing the virtue of the plant on the voyage, are at the same time found to be of so ingenious a manufacture to be successfully imitated in India. Yet the Indian Government does not wish to be beholden for them to the captious Chinese.

FIRE IN ASSAM.—On the 6th March a fire broke forth in Gowalparah, by which the whole of the Cutcherry, treasury, and gaol, and, in fact, a greater part of the town, were consumed.

DR. RICHARDSON.—Dr. Richardson from Moulmein had arrived (March 17,) at Calcutta. His visit was supposed to be connected with the state of Burmese affairs.

MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD.—The appointment in the Board of Customs to which Mr. Bird has been attached is not (says the *Courier*) vacated. Mr. Bird is therefore in Council without being a Councillor.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.—H. M.'s 53d foot and a Regiment of N. I., were about to move (March 17,) for Moulmein.

MR. J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.—*On dit* that this gentleman had been appointed to succeed Mr. Millett as Secretary to the Law Commission.

DECCAN.—(From the *Delhi Gazette*, March 7.)—Letters from the Deccan mention that the harvest promises to be very abundant. A friend at Seetapore, writes that Famine seemed fixed in that part of Oude. Grain was selling in Saugor, at 42 seers per rupee whilst at Seetapore only 12 seers can be procured. *The famine in Oude is caused more by misrule than by Providence; hardly a third of the arable land is under cultivation.*

REV. J. C. FINK.—The Rev. J. C. Fink, an Arracan Missionary, has been honored by an Address from the inhabitants of Akyab, regretting his departure and complimenting his zealous and well-directed labours in the Missionary cause. The Rev. Gentleman replied to the Address in language of the utmost benevolence. He said he had resided 20 years in the uncongenial clime of Arracan, and in all that time had practised the duties of his Mission. He spoke of Arracan as a most dangerous portion of India for any Europeans to become residents in.

BRIGADIER BURGH.—(From the *Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 21.)—The 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, were reviewed by Brigadier Burgh, on Monday the 15th ultimo, at Nusseerabad, and went through their several manœuvres in beautiful style. On the Wednesday following, Colonel Chambers, and the Officers of the Regiment, gave a splendid dinner to the worthy Brigadier.—There has been no rain in that quarter, but grain, we are happy to hear, continues moderate in price, consequent to exportation not being allowed. The 4th Local Horse had reached Neemuch, and had experienced great difficulty in procuring forage on the road.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.—We have inserted the order issued by the Resident at Lucknow, regarding the organization of the "Oude Auxiliary Force." Our "*Joe Humes*" will perceive that due regard has been paid to economy even in the minutest details. We do not exactly understand how "*the subjects of His Majesty the King of Oude*" can be made amenable to the Honourable Company's military law and regulations, by an order of the British Resident at his court; and should imagine, that, before any legal proceedings can be held, it will be necessary for His Majesty to issue a proclamation, or rather "an order," giving authority for the trial of his subjects by a foreign law, without which, every judicial proceeding will undoubtedly be illegal.

His Majesty has consented to the *levy* of the Auxiliary Force; it may be reasonable to *infer* that he has also agreed to the details, but there is nothing in the order to *prove* that such is the case; hence the necessity for a distinct order from His Majesty, to be read and explained to every volunteer or recruit, stating that he had sanctioned the application of British law and regulations to those of his subjects, who may happen to serve in the Auxiliary Force. The question referred to by us, is one of the greatest importance, and much inconvenience may hereafter arise unless it is now decided;—we are well aware that much more might be written upon the subject than we at present feel disposed to write, as we are confident that the necessary measures will be adopted to *legalize* the particular application of our Military Law to the new levies in Oude, as soon as the omission is made known. We will only notice one more point. Should any of the volunteers or recruits be subjects of the Honourable Company, and have village disputes, how are *their* complaints to be forwarded?—through their officers to the local authorities direct; or must the petitions be first sent to their lawful sovereign the King of Oude, with a request that he will forward them by the prescribed channels to their destination? We leave this question to be answered by those who are interested in the subject, or willing to afford us the required information.—*Ibid.*

SEPARATION OF THE N. W. P. POST-OFFICE.—There was a report (March) that the post-office department of the North Western Provinces will be separated from that of Bengal, the Governor-General having discovered that the Calcutta ~~branch~~ know nothing of the department as in operation in these provinces.

CHOLERA AT TAVOY. (Jan. 27.)—We regret to hear that several cases of cholera have appeared at Tavoy; no less than eight deaths having occurred from it during the early part of the month. The last accounts from thence, however, state the sickness not to be spreading, and the number of cases to be on the decrease.

LIEUTENANT NICOLAS—UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—An unfortunate occurrence appears to have taken place at Mergui (Janu)—one not far from proving fatal. Lieut. Nicolas, of H. M. 62d Regiment, and Dr. Anderson, being on a shooting excursion, the gun of the latter went off while attempting to let it down from full cock. Lieut. Nicolas, fortunately at the time, was in the act of turning, and received the contents (a charge of No. 3) in the front of his thigh. It did not strike him full, but slanting, and has not made a very serious wound, though one that is likely to lay him up for a considerable time.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM INDIAN NEWSPAPERS, THEIR NUMBER, &c.—By the Post Office returns published in Calcutta (March) we perceive that the revenue derived from the Indian Newspapers even at the extant reduced rates of postage is not less than 25,000 rupees in the year; and a still farther increase may be calculated upon by the next return. The Journals which are set down as having increased their circulations, and which are therefore the most flourishing are as follows:—Agra Ukhbar, United Service Gazette, Englishman, Oriental Observer, Friend of India, Bombay Gazette, Delhi Gazette and the various Official Gazettes. There are published in the various cities of British India, either daily, twice, thrice, or once a week, 42 Newspapers (a few native; printed in Oriental languages.) Their entire circulation amounts to 144,040 copies. Of the whole Indian Press, probably the *Englishman* is the best conducted Newspaper; the *Friend of India* (weekly) deservedly holds a similar rank in the periodical literature of the country to that of the *Literary Gazette*, or *Athenæum* in England. The Madras Newspapers are respectably conducted; and so are those of the Bombay Presidency, with the exception that gross neglect is palpable in the conduct of the minor details of these Journals; we allude to typographical errors, which crowd every paragraph of them. The Editors should recollect the aphorism which expresses that
 “Great events from trifling causes spring.”

SUBSTITUTION OF THE VERNACULAR DIALECTS FOR PERSIAN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.—The Judges of the Sudder, says the *Hurkaru* (February 23,) have taken into consideration the change that will be rendered necessary in the judicial language of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, by the substitution of the vernacular dialects for Persian throughout the Presidency. The only languages between which the doubt lay, were, it seems, the Bengallee and Hindoostanee. If either of these two is to be considered the vernacular at the Presidency, and if the decision were to be regulated by such consideration, the preference would certainly be assigned to the former: but the general currency of Hindoostanee, and the circumstance that it is infinitely more familiar to the Judges themselves, coupled with its better adaptation to the recording of judicial proceedings, have been deemed more weighty practical reasons for its introduction. Accordingly, the Sudder Judges have unanimously memorialized Government that the Hindoostanee should be recognised and established as the language of that Court, in substitution of Persian. It does not appear that the possible superior advantages of English over both, have been taken into consideration at all; and this has disappointed many. On more than one previous occasion we have considered the question at some length, and endeavoured to show that the present afforded a peculiarly favourable opportunity for the introduction. We can only console ourselves with hoping that the proposition of the Sudder Judges, sanctioned by Government, may still be intended only as a temporary measure and that English will ere long be introduced. The objections to English, we most sincerely declare that we are utterly unable to discover, while some of its advantages are surely obvious to the most superficial inquirer. It seems to be one of the greatest obstacles to the general advance and improvement of India, that all the departments never proceed upon an uniformity of system; the more comprehensive plan of one, is invariably thwarted by the narrower and more short-sighted policy of another.

THE COCHINEAL INSECT.—Mr. John Bell, of the Customs department, has pronounced the cochineal insect imported from Bourbon to be the true *grana fina*. Mr. G. Prinsep has impugned the correctness of Mr. Bell's opinion, and a Committee has been appointed to decide the question.

INTERESTING ORNITHOLOGICAL FACT.—According to Lieut. Hutton, who has, it appears, devoted much careful observation to the Bengal vulture, he has proved that that bird (unlike those of America) is gregarious; that it feeds on fresh, as well as putrid substances, and that both discover their prey by the combined faculties of scent and sight. Lieut. Hutton says he has repeatedly seen flocks of the Bengal vultures at Neemuch, squabbling over the carcass of a camel or an ox which had not been dead more than a few hours, and which was as yet perfectly fresh. Sight

alone, in these cases, guided them to their prey. On the other hand, to try their scent, he encased a recently killed dog in a coarse canvas bag and hung it up in a large *barbat* (banyan) tree, so that no bird soaring above could possibly see it. On the fourth day Lieut. H. repaired to the spot, and found about twenty vultures sitting on the tree, all of them being on that side directly over the body of the dog, which had now become very offensive; there were also several vultures soaring aloft in wide circles above the tree, one of them every now and then alighting.

THE INDIAN JUGGLERS' SECRET DISCOVERED.—Lieut. Hutton observes that the snakes which the Indian Jugglers handle with impunity are drugged with opium which renders them quiet and harmless. The effects of the drug will not wear off for a fortnight or three weeks. This fact Lieut. H. ascertained by personal experience; a drugged snake which he had purchased having, at the lapse of three weeks, flew at him unexpectedly and fearfully strangled him.

NEPAUL.—At *Nepaul*, Rogonauth, Pundit (we had nearly written *rogue enough* Pundit) has been made Prime Minister.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY AND THE MADDOCK RULES.—The committee of this society have recommended to the army the abandonment of the Maddock rules. The Committee have reported their total inability to put in force the requirements of these rules. They say that for two months the Society has been without a deputy governor, nor is there any prospect of the office being filled. It has been formally offered to the Revs. H. Fisher, and H. S. Fisher; to Lieut. Col. Powney, to Capts. Onseley, Birch, Henderson, Fitzgerald, and others. All have expressed a strong disinclination under existing circumstances to accept the office. The committee itself, which should consist of twelve members, has been incomplete for some eighteen months; nor is there any prospect of the vacancies being filled up. In twenty-nine cases of officers being elected, they have all declined to act. One of the original propositions has already been rescinded, and four of the remaining five essentially modified by the votes of the army. Two attempts have been made to procure a meeting at the Town Hall to receive and adopt the annual report; both have failed;—only four voters attending on the first, and two on the second occasion.

CONTEMPLATED RETIREMENT.—We understand that Major D. D. Anderson, is about to retire from the Service. This event will promote Capt. Satchwell, Lieut. Fitzsimons, and Ensign Stewart, of the 29th regiment of N. I.

POLITICAL AGENT AT AVA. (From the *Military Gazette*, Feb 24).—We hear that in event of a successor to Colonel Burney, as a political Agent at Ava, or, we suppose we must now say, Kyouk-Myoung, the nomination will probably lie between Capt. Pemberton and Dr. Bayfield. The former possesses extensive local information, and the latter has had the advantage of being long attached to Colonel Burney's mission.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. (From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, March 1).—We understand that General Brown has written to Capt. Day of the Artillery, to join him at Benares, with the least possible delay, to take the situation of aid-de-camp. Capt. McRine being about to proceed to Cawnpore to take command of the troop of Horse Artillery, to which he has been lately posted, but Brigadier Faithful objects, it is said, at any rate to Capt. Day's immediate departure, owing to the scarcity of officers at Dum-Dum. Lieut. Graham will be appointed to the command of the Artillery in the Oude Brigade; Capt. Grant having resigned that appointment.

THE CALCUTTA REPRINTS.—Several kind patrons having expressed an opinion that Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill, if made law, will much interfere with the republication of popular works at moderate prices in Calcutta, Mr. Rushton begs to state, that it will not at all affect his proceedings, he being in communication with the principal London publishers. Mr. Rushton regrets to state, that the unfortunate accident which occurred to the *Berenice* in September last, and his own inadvertence in not sending his more recent letters through Mr. Waghorn's Agency, have much retarded the completion of arrangements with Messrs. Colburn, Bentley, Chapman and Hall, Saunders and O'Leary, and Macrone (since dead). He trusts that the nature of his arrangements, will, at no distant period, cause popular English works to be dispatched, per steamer, to his address, previously to their publication in England, and afford further facilities to an experiment, which he is happy to say, has been completely successful.—*Englishman*.

SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTORY.—There is a Sulphuric Acid Manufactory at Gossorie (Howrah side of the river) which proves extremely useful in supplying this article, which is so intimately connected with the arts, sciences, and commerce, of India.

MAJOR OUSELEY.—In the insolvent court (3d March) Major Ouseley was relieved from the responsibility of assignee to Fergusson and Co.'s estate.

GOVERNMENT ORDER FOR RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—At the request of the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Distress in the North Western Provinces, we have much pleasure in publishing for the information and guidance of subscribers in the interior, the following extracts from a letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department under date the 7th instant.

"The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to authorize remittances from the interior in aid of the Fund, to be made free of all charge of Hoondree drawn or Premium on the Bills of Exchange in which they are made.

"His Honor in Council authorizes letters *bona fide* connected with the objects of the Committee being forwarded free of postage through the medium of the Secretary to Government in this Department as prescribed in the Post Office rules for special correspondence; and letters addressed on the business of the subscription being received in like manner when under cover to the same authority."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 12.

COLLECTIONS FROM EUROPEANS.—The European public of India have evinced a very general disposition to relieve the distresses of the thousands of famished natives, who by our March files, were suffering the extremities of hunger and bodily pain, caused by the excessive drought. Such kindness of feeling is apparently also participated in by the native gentry; but the latter, who should have been first to assist their wretched countrymen, have allowed the Europeans to set a boldly magnificent example which they (the native gentry) have (with a few exceptions) followed but at a distance. We are surprised at this, because the exceeding wealth of the native community of the three presidencies, might better afford the national charitable assistance so much required than the comparatively light purses of Europeans. But we are proud to acknowledge that it is a national characteristic of Englishmen, to admit of "no rival near the throne" in their inclination to advance charitable purposes, of no matter of what nature may be the claimants upon their charity, provided such a feeling be justly excited.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCHES.—The collections in the Cathedral at Calcutta, and in other churches and places of worship, for the distressed natives, mainly contributed to swell the many thousands of Rs. which have been accumulated for them; at the cathedral alone, after an appropriate sermon had been preached, (March 4,) by the venerable archdeacon, the collection amounted to eighteen hundred rupees. The congregations of every church and chapel in India have afforded the sufferers as much aid as was proportionate with their ability.

Amongst the poorer orders, subscriptions of pice, annas, and single rupees, were amassing. A correspondent of the *Englishman* recommends that strong wooden money boxes should be placed in the hands of a certain number of natives, in order that they might go about collecting small sums from those castes unable to afford more than a few pice. Thus a large sum might be raised from those who would not otherwise take the trouble to carry their subscriptions to the proper authorities, even if they were inclined to subscribe. The same correspondent advocates "a subscription amongst the ladies," and further displays his charitable zeal by recommending the Calcutta public to dispose of their bequests in accordance with sundry propositions of his own, in detailing which, he fills some half dozen columns of the newspaper in which his letters appear.

CANPORE RELIEF SOCIETY—STARVATION AND SCARCITY.—By the Society's last Report, we perceive that its total receipts to the end of 1837, together with money in hand, amount to Rs. 14,515. The expenditure has been Rs. 8,890; in hand 1st January, 1838, Rs. 5,625. The number of deaths from exposure and starvation which have come under the cognizance of the Society, may be estimated at 600 since the 1st September last; and including those throughout the station, at 1,200 by the lowest calculation, and the average number relieved daily, 1,300. Various poor houses have been lately built. The famine had induced the inhabitants of Muttra (a comparatively small station) to provide for 400 half-famished persons daily, by subscriptions from the civil and military services there. Nilmoney Day, of Calcutta, has forwarded Rs. 500 through Government for the use of the poor in Bindabundh.

BENGAL CLUB—NEW CLUB HOUSE.—At the annual meeting of the Bengal Club, (Feb.) a committee was appointed to take into consideration the proposition of Mr. Dickens to build a new club-house. Various sites have been pointed out, as well adapted for this purpose, more especially a large piece of ground contiguous to the Old Post-Office. An objection has been started by some members, however, to its distance from town, and a more central spot recommended.

THE OCHTERLONY MONUMENT.—Government has sanctioned the estimate completing the plastering of the Ochterlony Monument, and repairing it. The amount is about Rs. 460.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FERGUSON & CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of the late firm of Ferguson and Co.,
from 1st May, 1837, up to the 2d March, 1838.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Indigo advances..... Co.'s Rs.	3,74,144	Balance of last statement furnished to 10th June, 1837.... Co.'s Rs.	13,447
Sundry advances	4,101	Outstanding debts recovered	6,44,107
Dividend paid	2,59,026	Sale of Indigo	3,90,192
Premium paid on life insurances ..	1,66,298	Sale of Company's paper	8,377
Company's paper purchased	5,302	Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested	22,049
Amount paid on account of law costs	8,849	Amount of acceptances realized for property sold and debts adjusted	74,497
Amount paid, being re-fund of so much received on account of outstanding debts, but in which other parties are interested	7,000	Amount received on sale of indigo factories	1,21,204
Amount of acceptances received for property sold and debts adjusted, credit for which is given per contra, although not yet realized ..	22,799	Indigo advances re-funded.....	3,500
Amount paid, being re-fund of so much received on account of parties not indebted to the estate ..	160	Money borrowed	12,67,004
Amount borrowed re-paid	15,41,005	Interest received	5,146
Money lent	56,000		
Sundry charges connected with the estate	287		
Postage paid	619		
		Co.'s Rs. ..	25,49,493
Co.'s Rs. ..	24,45,590		
Balance in Bank of Bengal ..	89,434		
In hands of assignees	14,469		
	1,03,903		
Co.'s Rs. ..	25,49,493		

A BARBARIAN SHIELD—BELLA HORRIDA BELLA.—It has been stated that the commander of the ship *Strathisla*, which vessel lately arrived at the port of Calcutta from the Malay coast, possessed a shield which had been captured from the savages in Torres' Straits. The shield is in the shape of a tortoise, and in it are set, in a state of preservation, the heads of the captain of a ship which belonged to this port, and was lost some time since, and seventeen of his crew and passengers. The heads bear all the scars of wounds which were inflicted on them. The captain's head is put in the place representing the head of the tortoise, and a boy's is at the tail, and either of the crew's on each side. A fac-simile of the horrid shield, as drawn from the original, is in the possession of Messrs. Sheldon and Co.

THE LAW COMMISSIONERS.—On the subject of the Law Commissioners, and the salary of their Secretary, observes the *Calcutta Courier*, (March 14,) we have to add the following to previous observations which we have made. The late acting Secretary, being a civil servant, got, we believe, in addition to the salary of his two appointments he now returns to, the sum of 300 rupees a month acting allowances. The salary attached to the appointment of Secretary to the Law Commission is, we believe, 3,000 rupees a month. We are told, and on good authority that a Mr. Norris of the Bombay Civil Service, is to be the New Commissioner, and that Mr. Millet is no longer an officiating but a real bona fide pukka Commissioner. By this arrangement the Commission loses one Civil Servant, and consists of two lawyers, Mr. Ames and Mr. Cameron, a civilian for Bengal (Mr. Millett,) one ditto for Bombay (Mr. Norris) leaving Madras unrepresented in the Commission, and a Secretary, who is a compound of the civilian, the lawyer and linguist,—and from whose experience acquired in the quadruple capacities of civilian, agent, vakeel and orientalist, much useful, learned, and practical suggestion may be anticipated. We presume that Mr. Sutherland's claim to be readmitted to the Civil Service and to the benefits of the civil fund, is in no wise invalidated or compromised by this appointment of the Directors?

ASIATIC COAL.—The Secretary of the committee for investigating the mineral resources of India, has ascertained the capability of supplying coal from three or four known coal seams connected with the great Burdwan basin, but situated nearer to the Adjai than to the Damooda, at the Cutwa depôt on the Hooghly, and from Cherrapoonjee in the Kasya Hills at Dinapore. From the former, two thousand maunds of coal were delivered at the depôt at a cost of about four annas per maund. The quality of the coal is very superior. The working of the mines which are of great thickness, involves a labour comparatively light from their excellent natural situation. Another promising site for coal is at Chilmari, on the western face of the Garrow Hills. Messrs. Cracroft and Homfray have persons employed there in search of a desirable position to begin excavating. The whole of the Assam Valley, it is expected, will be found favourable to similar operations; with regard to the Rajmahal Hills, Sikrighully, and Hurrah, where excavations have taken place, the coal has proved, when found, extremely bad. On the Nerbudda, Major Ouseley has continued his researches, and has ascertained the sites of several extensive deposits; but the navigation of the river does not yet admit of transport.

The following table shews the localities where coals have been discovered in India:—

<i>Names of Coal Districts.</i>	<i>When discovered</i>	<i>By whom first observed.</i>	<i>Extent.</i>	<i>By whom brought to notice.</i>
1 Burdwan	1804..	J. Delamain, Esq.	Not well known*	Mr. W. Jones†
2 Chilmari				
3 Boglipoore	1833..	Capt. Tanner	Doubtful	Capt. Tanner
4 Bidjee Gur	1837..	Mr. Hylard	Ditto	Capt. Stewart
5 Vale of Callinger ...	1828..	Capt. Franklin	{ Indications only { have been found	Capt. Franklin‡
6 Rajmahal	1833..	Capt. Tanner		Capt. Tanner
7 Birboom and Adjai ..	1837..	Mr. Jones	{ This may be considerable { a part of No. 1	{ Mr. Jones & { Mr. Erskine
8 Sylhet	1815..	Mr. Stark		Mr. Stark
9 Durrumpore (Assam) ..	1835..	Mr. Hugon	Sufficiently extensive	T. Brodie, Esq.
10 Khyouk Phyou	1833..	Lt. Foley	Not determined ..	Cpt. Margrave†
11 Cherra Ponji	1832..	Cl. Watson & Dr. Furnell	Sufficiently extensive	W. Cracroft, Esq.‡
12 Cuttack	1837..	Lt. Kittoe	As yet doubtful ..	
13 Sandoway	1833..	Lt. Mackintosh ..	Doubtful	H. Walters, Esq.‡
14 Palamow	1829..	A. Prinsep, Esq.	Great	{ Cpts. Frank- { lin** & Sage
15 Cutch	1826..	C. Walters, Esq.	As yet doubtful ..	C. Walters, Esq.†
16 Suffree River (Assam) ..		D. Scott, Esq.	Very considerable ..	Mr. Bruce
17 Nanroop (Assam)	1837..	Lt. Bigge & Mr. Griffith	Great	Lieut. Bigge
18 Nerbudda		Capt. Ouseley	Ditto	Capt. Ouseley†
19 Sohagpur	1830..	Capt. Franklin	Ditto	
20 Sohagpore district ..	1830..	Ditto	Considerable	Capt. Franklin‡
21 Manpur	1830..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22 Jubbulpore	1830..	Ditto	Indications only ..	
23 Chanda (Nagpore) ..	1829..	J. D. Herbert, Esq.	Ditto ditto**	
24 Towah (River herb) ..	1827..	Capt. Ouseley	Uncertain	Lieut. Finnis†
25 Hurdwar	1833..	Ravenshaw, Esq. ‡	Unexplored	
26 Attok (Indus)	1833..	Capt. Burnes†	Specimens only seen	
27 Teesa, or Tista River.	1824..	D. Scott, Esq. ††	Not explored	

* Mr. Everest found coal on the Benares roads, about 149 miles from Calcutta, in various situations; Colonel Shelton also found a bed of fine coal crossing the same road at a distance of 187 miles from Calcutta. Mr. Drummond, the medical officer attached to the station of Hazareebaugh, has also found indications of coal in the neighbourhood of his station, and is now engaged in enquiries on the subject. Probably all those beds refer to the extensive coal field of Burdwan.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. XIX. ‡ Ibid. § Prinsep's Journal. ¶ First Appendix, third Report of Select Committee, House of Commons. ** Gleanings of Science. †† Geological Transactions, vol. 3., Second Series.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.—The show of vegetables at the Town Hall on the 29th of January, far exceeded anything that could have been expected with reference to the unusually unfavourable season. The cauliflower was beautiful and would have vied with any in Covent Garden. The cabbage was also very fine. The peas were excellent, and there were two fine baskets of English, or rather Cape broad beans. Carrots from Cape seed were superior to preceding years; onions and leeks, though few, were large and good, and the red beet and salad were in good season. Only two baskets of artichokes were visible. Potatoes very fine. Of native vegetables, the pure white and red bringals were most conspicuous; the celery, though good, was not sufficiently blanched. The scene was altogether attractive, and the number of ladies, who graced the hall, rendered it doubly so.

BORING EXPERIMENT.—The tubes had, as stated per last account, reached a depth of 450 feet, when some impediment offered itself. A rolled fragment of ver-sicular basalt had been brought up from this depth.

SOUTH AMERICAN CURRENCY.—The practical effect of double legislation (say a Calcutta Journal) is beautifully illustrated by the position of two American ships, lately arrived in India, and which must away to sea again, under the late order or regulation of the Court of Directors with their cargo unbroken; or, at all events, if they remain, can only do so, with the most valuable part of it unsold, viz. the South American copper, unless the President in Council will sanction infringement of the regulation, on the ground of its taking the parties affected so completely by surprise.

Indeed it may be questioned whether under the commercial treaty with the United States, which was laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament, the prohibition against American vessels bringing the produce of other countries can be legally enforced. The case is now before the Government, on the representation of the Collector of Customs for its decision.

SUPREME COURT. (March 8th)—CHARLES MOREL v. H. T. SHELDON.—This was an action on two Government bills of Exchange, drawn at Swan River, and refused payment by the Bank of England, on account of irregularity of endorsement. The Court gave a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that plaintiff's agents, who held a general power of attorney, had suffered a whole year to elapse, without making any enquiry regarding the endorser of the returned bills.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the above decision: The trial should remind buyers of Government bills that they cannot be too cautious in seeing that all the endorsements are *correctly* and *legibly* written. Some years since I received, while in London, a number of Treasury bills from the Cape of Good Hope, drawn in favor of the then Colonial Secretary, who I think was a Mr. Colebrooke, these were all accepted at the Treasury, as usual "payable at the Bank of England." Well, this gentleman wrote his name in a manner, somewhat similar to many of the heads of offices here, and when the bills were presented the bank refused payment on the ground of "illegible endorsement," and some weeks elapsed before I could get a Cape gentleman to prove the signature. In the case just tried, the bank refuse the Government bills, because some bills are endorsed H. Sheldon and some H. T. Sheldon. The bank pay no Government bill, if there be the *slightest irregularity in the endorsement*, not even with a guarantee.

MILITARY FUND.—The General Orders to Queen's troops, dated 21th Feb., publish an abstract statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and children of officers of Her Majesty's regiments, serving in the East Indies, during the year 1837. It appears by this, (the details of which it is unnecessary to publish,) that on the 1st January, 1837, there was a sum of 40,267 rupees to the credit of the Fund. Of this 22,190 rupees have been spent during the year; Rs. 11,246 8 8 being paid to the families of deceased officers, and the rest absorbed by commission, brokerage, establishment, and the purchase of Government notes. On the 31st December last, the cash balance and the assets of the Fund amounted to Rs. 1,02,733 3 1. This is a state of things that must gratify every one who takes an interest (and who does not?) in the success and stability of a Fund that has, since its institution, relieved and assisted the families of deceased officers to the extent of not less than sicca rupees two lacs, ninety-five thousand, seven hundred and three rupees.

AQUEDUCTS.—Just before the Chief Magistrate left Calcutta in November, several estimates for additional aqueducts were submitted to Government through the Military Board; but the one nearly finished in Lyon's Range, New China Bazaar Street and Clive Street, was especially recommended for sanction, and the chief Magistrate ordered its immediate commencement pending sanction, which sanction has been forwarded by the Military Board to the Conservancy Department.

the Deputy Governor rejected the remaining projects submitted with the exception of that for an aqueduct along Boitakhana, from Wellington Street to the Circular Road, but suspended his sanction for that work until he should receive the *estimate*.

CHITPORE ROAD WATERING FUND.—The Government have directed a meeting of the subscribers to the Chitpore Road Watering Fund to be called without delay, (March 5,) for the purpose of determining upon the best mode of using the amount subscribed. This may lead to the erection of a second steam engine on the bank of the river, and enable the aqueducts to be extended over a larger portion of the town than at present, carrying with them their advantages of an increased supply of water and a means of laying the *dust*.

SERIOUS DACOITY.—The treasure belonging to the Stud dépôt at Buxar, has been attacked and carried off by a band of dacoits accompanied by a party of horse. The gang is understood to have amounted to about fifty or sixty men altogether; and the guard allotted for the protection of the treasure being very small, it made no resistance. The attack was quite unexpected, so much so that the sentry was disarmed, and the chokedar who alone offered to oppose the party, was speared in the head and disarmed. The dacoits, it appears had been hovering about the town of Buxar for the purpose of carrying off a large sum of money which a Mahajan expected from Patna, and of which the dacoits had received intimation; but being disappointed in that, they attacked the stud treasure and carried off an iron chest containing twenty thousand rupees in cash, and about five thousand rupees in bank notes belonging to the stud; and about two thousand rupees worth of silver plate, the private property of Captain Thomas, in charge of the dépôt, who had lodged the same in the treasury for greater security.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Society has been in existence two years. It consisted at its commencement of one hundred shares of Rs. 1,000. At the end of the first year the profits, one lac, were added to the Company's capital, making it two lacs. At the third half-yearly meeting a dividend of £50. sterling, payable in England, was declared.

SUN INSURANCE.—It has been resolved by this Company that a dividend be made of £50. per share in bills on the London Agents, and Rs. 500. in cash.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY CANNON BALLS.—During the practice of the artillery at Dum Dum, on the 14th February, several trees were injured and some houses slightly damaged at the village of Kadity, which is situated to the north-east of Dum Dum. The number of balls that fell amongst the habitations of men is estimated at about thirty; much risk of life and property was therefore incurred.

FRENCH THEATRICALS.—There was some expectation of the early arrival at Calcutta of a French Company of artistes qualified to represent French Opera, Vaudeville, and Ballet.

ACCIDENT.—A dâk boat, with seventeen packets on board, while rowing up to Hooghly on the 29th of January, capsized opposite to Bulloppore by the violence of the bore. Ten of the packets were recovered; but no trace of the rest was discovered. It is said the native merchants have lost a good deal of money by this sad accident.

MARINE STATISTICS.—Number of vessels (of every description) arrived at the port of Calcutta from 1st January to 30th December, 1837, 577; departures, 541; total, 1,118. The total of 1836 was 1,848. The decrease is supposed to have been caused chiefly by the discontinuance of coasting vessels taking salt for the company.

INGENUITY OF NATIVE COINERS.—Some counterfeit new half rupees seized in the possession of some native coiners in Calcutta, are, it is asserted, as perfect in appearance, and as good as the genuine ones.

CIVIL SERVICE ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—The Bengal Civil Service having been invited by some of its principal Members at the Presidency, to present to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., on occasion of his retirement, a diamond Star of the Order of the Bath, in testimony of the feelings entertained for him by the Service at large, a Committee was formed for carrying the design into effect, the members of which waited upon him on the 14th February, with an address as follows:—

SIR CHARLES METCALFE,

As the last act previously to your departure for England, we have requested permission to wait upon you, for the purpose of expressing on the part of the Bengal Civil Service, of which you are so bright an ornament, their desire to mark, by a public testimonial, the respect which they entertain for your eminent private virtues, the admiration with which they regard your public career, and their sense of the

honor which has been reflected upon the Service at large, by the distinction which has been achieved by one of its members. On their behalf therefore, and on our own, we solicit to be allowed on your arrival in England, to present to you, through a deputation to be nominated for the purpose, a diamond Star of the Order of Knighthood, by which his late Majesty so justly acknowledged the value of your services, to be worn as a permanent memorial of the affectionate regard entertained for you by the Service to which you belong, and of their grateful appreciation of your public and private virtues.—To which Sir Charles Metcalfe was pleased to return the following reply :—I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. Such a testimonial of the regard and esteem of my brethren of the Bengal Civil Service is beyond measure affecting, and I shall ever cherish it as the highest honor that I could receive. I am so overpowered by the generous kindness heaped on me on the occasion of my retirement, that I cannot adequately express my sense of your goodness. The respect, attachment, and admiration that I entertain for the Civil Service are rooted feelings, which can hardly be increased by this splendid honor; although I must ever be in the highest degree proud of so distinguished a token of their approbation, and deeply grateful for this cordial manifestation of their kindness and affection.

NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND.—There was a meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, on the 19th February. Mr. W. Speir in the Chair. The half yearly report was read. It notices the general aspect of the comprehensive scheme, speaks satisfactorily of future prospects, and lays before the subscribers a statement of the half yearly accounts. The committee congratulate the subscribers on the powerful accession the cause has gained in the declaration of the Governor-General; and also on the deep interest evinced in a high and influential quarter in Ceylon, the Honorable Mr. Stuart Mackenzie having expressed his readiness to recommend that the Government should bear a portion of the charges should the comprehensive plan recommended by the committee be matured. The committee also express their satisfaction that the extended communication plan is meeting with warm support in Singapore. The report of the committee having been read, it was moved by Mr. A. Colvin, and seconded by Mr. S. Smith, that the report be published. It was also moved and carried, that Mr. Edward Harding be chosen a member of the committee, in the room of Mr. B. Harding, who has proceeded to England.

ATTEMPT AT A RENEWAL OF THE HOLY WAR.—One Kolharabeg, a follower of the noted Moosulman devotee Synd Ahmud, who some years ago endeavoured to excite the zeal of Mohamedans in the cause of their *pseudo* prophet, directing his projects to the conquest of Lahore and the conversion of the Sikhs to the faith of Mohamed, was brought before the Magistrates of Monghyr, on the 7th February, charged with having carried off two native lads, students of a Mohamedan college endowment at Moulanugur, and prevailing upon them to enlist under the sacred banner of the "arch impostor." The lads said that Kolharabeg, in the guise of a holy pilgrim, came upon them, and by subtle arguments succeeded in inflaming their youthful valour for the holy war. The Court sentenced the Hajee to six months imprisonment with labour, and to pay a fine of thirty rupees.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. (March).—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair. Present—Dr. Wallich, Messrs. C. K. Robison, W. Gibbon, Ewart, Brownlow, Preston, Dr. Spry, Colonel Macleod, Messrs. C. R. Prinsep and M. Bignell, Dr. Strong, Messrs. D. Hare, J. R. Watson, A. Beattie, W. Mackenzie, C. A. Dyce, Dr. Hufnagle, Messrs. Masters and T. Leach, Captain Forbes, Messrs. Stocqueler, C. Trebeck, W. Storm, and R. Smith. Proposed by the Agricultural Committee, that with reference to the particular interest which Dr. Montgomerie, of Singapore, has taken in the proceedings of this Society, by sending from time to time supplies of sugar-cane from that island, the Society's gold medal be awarded to Dr. M. An amendment was moved by Mr. C. K. Robison, seconded by Mr. Grant, that the words "silver medal" be substituted for "gold medal." Amendment carried.

2nd. Proposed by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by Dr. Strong, that the expense of publishing a pamphlet on the subject of cochineal, prepared by Mr. Bell, be defrayed by the Society. Carried *unanimously*.

It was proposed by Mr. Robison, and ordered to be considered at the next meeting, that a medal be bestowed on Signor Mutti for his services in promoting the cultivation of silk in the Deccan. Sir E. Ryan moved a reference to the cattle committee to consider the propriety of importing the Merino ram from the Swan River. Dr. Spry was appointed a member of the Corporeal Committee, in the room of Dr. Jackson. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society. Messrs. S. Oman, J. H. Savi, Thomas Bracken, W. Moran, R. S.

Thomson, T. P. Morrell, and W. Rushton, the Rev. C. Driberg, and Capt. J. H. Wood.

THE AUCKLAND CHANNEL.—A correspondence between Capt. Harrington and Mr. J. Statham, the master pilot, has taken place, from which we extract the following; Mr. Statham, addressing Capt. Harrington, says, "I beg to report for your information, that while laying at Mud Point in the ship *Helen*, waiting for wind, I, in company with Mr. Ravenscroft sounded down to the Eastward of the present Mud Point Channel, from Mud Point to abreast of the buoy of the Virgin, and found very good water, and nearly a fair set of tide. The least water is in the upper mouth of the Channel, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms for a short distance only; and I think that I should have found more if I had had time to survey it; through the fair way we had nothing less than 3 fathoms, the middle and lower part deeper to 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms and 5 fathoms, shoaling very gradually towards the Virgin Island. Upon my return from the ship I found the *Seetakoond* in Saugor Roads, and in the morning I requested Capt. Thompson to let me run the vessel through. We entered the lower part of the Channel at the upper Eastern Buoy of Lloyd's Channel at dead low water spring tides, and I found nothing less than 3 fathoms in the lower entrance, and carried the same water through as I found when I sounded, though in the tow boat. There is good anchorage in the middle of the Channel for ships of any draft; the only shoal parts being at the entrances, and in the Channel there is good working room. In the present bad state of the Mud Point Channel, I should beg to suggest that this new Channel may be buoyed off as even at the worst part of it, viz. the upper entrance there is at least half a fathom more water than in the present channel, and the tide sets fair enough to allow a fair way, and to allow a ship to drop through in case of being becalmed.

MODELS OF SPENCE'S HOTEL, &c.—We had yesterday the curiosity (says the *Englishman*, March) to step into the Town Hall to look at a model of Spence's splendid hotel, which Mr. Mansell, late the machinist at the Chowringhee Theatre, is preparing. The model is of wood, and occupies a square surface of about four yards. It is minutely accurate in all its parts, and when completely painted and put together, will be an extremely pretty miniature fac-simile of the hotel. We believe Mr. Mansell is engaged upon a similar model of the whole of Cossitollah—which is intended for a party in England, who is anxious to have an "idea" of an Anglo-Indian town; and we are informed that the ingenious artiste's house abounds with models, in the same style, of various theatres, edifices, residences, &c. Mr. Mansell is deserving of encouragement.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. (March 3.)—A report was made of the number of new books purchased or presented during February, and of the number circulated in the course of that month. The latter amount to seven hundred and fifty-three. Seven new subscribers have been added to the list, and two have withdrawn on account of their leaving Calcutta. Mr. Cameron has presented 100 rupees to the Vested Fund, thus raising that Fund to Rs. 3,413; and the whole return of the pecuniary affairs of the Institution indicates a gradual and steady advance towards prosperity and permanence.

HINDOO EDUCATION. (February 28.)—Government is giving great encouragement to educated Hindoos. Several young men of their class have been appointed as deputy collectors; solely on the strength, we presume, of their English education, pre-supposing as it does, an inculcation of honest and upright principles. There is little doubt that the individuals in question will fully realize the hopes of Government in this respect. Amongst the individuals appointed for the Cuttack division, was one Baboo Issurchunder Mitter, a man of considerable talent. His knowledge of English is extensive; as also that of the Oriental languages, namely Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, and a share of Sanscrit. But above all this, by education and its concomitants, he is a perfect European, though a native by birth.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—At the Monthly Meeting of the Church Missionary Society held at the Old Church Rooms, (March) the proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Weybrow, the Secretary to the Society. The latest intelligence received from different Missionary stations in the Mofussil were read and listened to with a profound and hushed attention. They showed that a slow but steady progress was making in the good work of evangelizing the Heathen.

MR. WILKINSON.—We have learnt says the *Daily News*, (March 13,) that the Collector of Customs has recommended to the controlling authorities, the justice of granting Mr. Wilkinson a personal allowance as remuneration for the loss which he will experience, by the measure which he has deemed advisable to carry into effect;

(viz. the prohibition lately imposed on Mr. W. relative to the practice of selling certain forms.)

ANNUAL NATIVE FESTIVAL OF THE HOLEE.—It is almost impossible to write with temper says the *Daily News*, or to express in language fittingly appropriate the acts of uproarious drunkenness which every where disgraced the streets of Calcutta on the 12th March, consequent on the annual native festival of the *Holee*. There can be no objection to the observance of the festival itself, but certainly the manner in which it is honored (dishonored would be the better term) calls loudly for the interference of the police,—but alas! its own officers are the first and foremost to set the example—to sing with bacchanalian madness the most filthy songs, and to commit the greatest outrage. We observed a group of these blue-turbaned gentry near the police doors, indulging the delicate ears and eyes of passers by, with gestures and songs, sufficient to make vice itself blush. Like the festival of the *Churuck Pooja*, which has for the last two years been prohibited to be observed in town, we allude to the swinging portion of the affair, we think the police authorities would be justified in prescribing the suburbs as the most appropriate place for the observance of the *Holee*.

ANNUAL MELAH AT SAUGOR.—The annual melah or fair at Saugor, commenced at the end of December and continued up to the 20th January. A party of the 24 Pergunnah indefatigables, an European officer, and the full guard, attended. The boats of all sizes and descriptions far exceeded the past year's assemblage, and were estimated at so many as seventy thousand, and the number of souls at as many as six hundred thousand; and it stated that articles of Asiatic produce were sold and exchanged to so large an amount as twelve lacs of rupees. The assemblage was, as usual, comprised of natives of Lahore, Delhi, Oude, Seringapatam, Bombay and the lower provinces, and a great many from the Nepal and Burmese states. No remarkable accidents occurred beyond a large boat laden with tobacco having suddenly foundered; all lives on board were however saved. No affrays, or assaults have been reported, and from all accounts the melah was conducted very quietly.

MR. MCCLINTOCK.—Mr. McClintock, the head covenanted assistant to the Accountant General, was to be deputed to the temporary charge of the presidency pay office. We should like to be informed, says the *Daily News*, what may be the expediency of a civilian relieving Major Rogers? Surely, there is no lack of "good men and true" amongst the military.

MR. RYCKMANN.—Mr. Ryckmann, Senior, has received the appointment of Band Master to the Bengal Artillery upon a most liberal scale of allowances. The appointment is very likely to prove of considerable service to the band of the distinguished regiment in question, for Mr. Ryckmann is quite *au fait* of this description of teaching, he having acted for some years in a similar capacity in the band of the Garde Royale of Louis the Eighteenth.

SMALL-POX.—The small-pox was extremely prevalent in Calcutta and its suburbs in February, especially amongst natives, numbers of whom have been bereaved of their relatives by this destructive malady, several families have lost their children through it, and one particularly had no less than six children, all of whom have fallen sacrifices to the distemper.—Another Journal observes, small-pox is not so rife in Calcutta as was stated last week; and the vaccine departments, established under the superintendence of Dr. Duncan Stewart, tend greatly to check the distemper, which is, as usual, introduced by the native inoculators.

ERECTION OF A SANATORIUM AT ARRACAN.—The sickness and mortality which at certain seasons prevail at Arracan, and the consideration of the great expense to which the officers are subjected by continually moving to more congenial climates, has induced the Government to sanction an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000 for the erection of a sanatorium. The site selected by the medical officer is an elevated position contiguous to the sea shore, about two or three miles distant from the station of Akyab, and is considered, after a careful investigation, extremely suitable for so desirable a purpose.

FREE SCHOOL.—The report of the Free School shows that this most useful and benevolent institution continues most fully to deserve the patronage of the public. Upwards of 400 children of both sexes, the offspring of indigent Christian parents, are supplied with lodging, food, clothing and instruction.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.—The Artillery was reviewed at Dum-Dum on the 12th February by Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, and gave great satisfaction.

JUDGESHIP OF THE SUDDER DEWANNY.—It is said, that Mr. W. Cracroft and Mr. P. Nisbett were the candidates for the vacancy in the Sudder Dewanny and

Nizamut Adawlut, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. C. Harding, one of the judges of that court, proceeded to England on furlough.

BRIGADIER SHOWERS—GENERAL CHURCHILL.—The veteran Anglo-Indian sportsman, Brigadier Showers, has given up racing, and is about to sell his stud. General Churchill's celebrated horse *Don Juan* has been purchased by Government to be attached to the Government stud.

MOFUSSIL ITEMS.—*Cawnpore.*—A field officer has been put under arrest at this station from causes which (says the *Agra Ukhbar*, March 3,) would at present be premature to publish. The *Punjab* which has lately suffered from drought, has been agreeably relieved by rain. *Yarkund.*—Letters from the traders of Tibet state that the ruler of Yarkund had turned out his eldest son on account of his being mad; but he had subsequently sent for him and divided his territory between his two sons. The younger son quarrelled with his brother seeking to be possessed of the whole territory; therefore the principal inhabitants of the place have determined to turn out the elder brother again. *Cabul.*—An embassy from Bokhara had lately arrived at the city, sent with the view of detaching Moohumed Khan from the cause of the King of Oran, and inclining him to espouse theirs. An offensive and defensive treaty was accordingly entered into, which will be kept "as secrets are by ladies." *Jellalabad.*—Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, son of the ruler of Cabul has encamped at this place for the purpose of fighting Runjeet Sing. *Ludakh.*—An order has been issued by Rajah Goolab Sing, that all traders between Tibet and China shall take the Ludakh route in order that they may pass through the Rajah's custom-houses (March 3.) *Rajpootana.*—Small-pox was raging in Mairwara; Pallee was still suffering from pestilence. At *Ajmere*, *Nusseerabad*, and *Neemuch*, much sickness prevailed. Cultivation carried on with much difficulty; each field requiring a constant supply of water, to afford any return. Yet travellers affirm that the agricultural state of Rajpootana is considerably superior to that of the Doosab!

Madras.

WAR WITH BURMAH.—By the *Conservative* of 17th April, we find that the ships *Bombay*, *Neptune*, and *William Wilson*, had been taken up for the transport of the regiments destined for Moulmein, but it is not stated on what day they were to embark. In consequence of the uncertain tone of the Burmese King, a constant communication was necessary between Madras and Moulmein; to effect this, the Government had purchased a large schooner to ply backwards and forwards, carrying troops and stores.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.—It is reported that Mr. Elliott was about to resign this appointment in consequence of his other arduous duties, and was to be succeeded by Major Havelock of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons.

SHIP COLLISION.—The barque *Hydrose*, and brig *Sir A. Campbell*, had come into collision: the former received very considerable damage; the latter had her flying jib-boom carried away, her bowsprit sprung and gear broken.

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.—Certain officers of this corps have forwarded memorials soliciting that the benefits of the retiring regulations may be extended to officers on the invalid establishment.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS.—By the *Fanny* to *Malacca* and *Singapore*, April 4, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Cooke; Capt. and Mrs. Wight; Dr. and Mrs. Bright; Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchard; Lieuts. Seagen and Nicholls, two children. By the *Kent* to the *Northern Ports*, April 5. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shortland and family; Mrs. Crisp and three children.

NAPIER V. ELLIOT—CRIM. CON.—(*Supreme Court*, Feb. 19).—The following is the best and fullest report we have been able to procure of this extraordinary trial, which was a subject of general conversation, (i. e. scandal) in India, by latest accounts.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—The Advocate General. **For the Defendant**—J. Minchin, Esq. Damages laid at 50,000 rupees.

The Advocate General opened the case. He represented the painful situation in which he found himself as acting, and in such a case, against one with whom he

had been in habits of social intercourse. If the violence of indignation were to be poured forth at the grievous and cruel wrong that the defendant had inflicted, he owned himself inadequate to the task, but he yet should not shrink from that discharge of his painful duty which, by a due development of the circumstances of the case, should suffice to complete the ends of justice. The learned gentleman then dwelt upon a course of conjugal happiness that the act of the defendant had cut short, upon kindness shown to the defendant by the plaintiff, for which this was the bitter return, and finally claimed the full amount as alone, but then too poorly, adequate to meet the offence.

The following witnesses were then called.

Piney was in the service of Colonel Napier for about eight years; went into his service after his late arrival at Madras, Mrs. Napier was then with him. Recollects Mrs. Napier leaving the house; it was on a Monday, does not understand about the month, it was about 1 o'clock in the day, saw Mrs. Napier go out, and went with her holding an umbrella. When Mrs. Napier went out, she went in a bandy to Mr. Elliot's garden; the bandy was near the church in the Mount road, she went on foot to it. (The witness explained that by bandy he meant a carriage, that it was a chariot with two horses). The house was one where he heard a Mr. Elliot lived before; chariot came from before the church to the front of the garden. There was nobody in the carriage; Mrs. Napier went into it with her child, the witness got up outside, the carriage then went to Mr. Elliot's house at Adyar; when the carriage had gone the length of two houses, Mr. Elliot got into it and accompanied it to his own house; the witness has been staying there ever since; Mrs. Napier has been since then living in Mr. Elliot's house, Mr. Elliot has been also living in the house.

Veerasawmy, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Waller. Drove a carriage to St. George's church last month, it was about nine o'clock he got to the place, and he stayed there till about eleven, left the stable about nine, received orders from Mr. Elliot's bearer, and Mrs. Napier's dubash; did not know these people before; the last witness is the dubash, went by their order to the garden lately occupied by Mr. D. Elliot, stayed there half an hour. Mr. Elliot came in his buggy, and walked near Mr. Croft's garden gate. A lady and a child came out from the house, the lady and the child got into the coach, drove a short way, got opposite to Mr. Croft's gate. Mr. Elliot told him to stop, Mr. Elliot got into the coach and told him to drive to his garden, where they got out, and he came away.

Aniah. Is in Colonel Napier's service; is in it still, remembers a parcel or bundle going out on the 22d January. Nyneapah Maty took the bundle and accompanied the lady and a child, that was the day Mrs. Napier left, it was on a Monday. On the Saturday previous he saw two coolies carry a black box out of the house, it was at half past 5 p. m. Mrs. Napier was then at home, but not Colonel Napier.

Dr. Bucke proved having attended Mr. Elliot in a medical capacity at Colonel Napier's house in December last; at that time Mr. E. was unexpectedly attacked by fever whilst on a visit at Colonel N.'s. He (Mr. E.) remained during a severe attack of illness, which lasted some days. Colonel N. treated his guest most kindly. Mr. Elliot's illness was so serious as to prevent his removal to his own residence.

Dr. Lane called in and examined.—Has known Colonel Napier and his family for some years; he attended the family professionally, one child was born while he attended; at the time Mrs. Napier went home this was an infant about nine months old. He visited the family frequently as a friend as well as professionally; should think they lived affectionately together, Colonel Napier shewed the most unremitting affection and tenderness, he never saw a more affectionate husband, never had any reason to think that for conduct of Mrs. Napier's they lived unhappily together; met them constantly in society. He had occasion to go to Mr. Elliot's gardens after the 22d January, it was beyond the Adyar; he went with Mr. Tucker, it was on Tuesday the 23d, at about six p. m. Saw the servants first and then Mr. Elliot, went upstairs to the sitting-room and was there introduced by Mr. Elliot to Mrs. Napier; they were left alone together, he found Mrs. Napier in great distress of mind, remained at the house about half an hour, left Mrs. Napier in the room where he received her, saw Mr. Elliot on coming away, left him at the house. Cross-examined by *Mr. Minchin*.—It was from five to six that he went over. Mr. Elliot was in the compound when he arrived at the house, was shewn upstairs before Mr. Elliot came; had enquired for the lady when he arrived at the house, had been five or six minutes there before Mr. Elliot came. He was in the room, Mrs. Napier was not there, Mr. Elliot came in first, Mrs. Napier was in an adjoining room, can't exactly say whether there was any knocking at the door or speaking out. Mrs. Napier came out in a minute or two. Mr. Elliot remained a few minutes and then

left the room, leaving them together. Mr. Tucker was not upstairs with me, he, Mr. T. did not see Mrs. Napier. Re-examined by the *Advocate-General*.—A male servant shewed him up stairs, there was a female servant who went into an inner room, he did not ask her to introduce him, because Mr. Elliot was coming. Saw nothing to prevent access to the inner room except the door being closed.

J. Dent, R. Clerk, A. Maclean, J. A. Arbuthnot, and A. F. Arbuthnot, Esqs., Lieut.-Col. Cooke, Lieut. Bullock, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Minchin, were severally examined, and their depositions simply went to prove that Colonel and Mrs. Napier have lived for many years most affectionately together.

Mr. Minchin briefly addressed the Court in mitigation of damages.

The Learned Judges retired for a short while to consider of the case, and on resuming their seats on the Bench, severally expressed their sentiments upon it. It was strongly dwelt upon that, in cases of this nature, the law admitted of their being viewed as a civil injury alone (though Sir Edward Gambier energetically observed it was a blot upon our laws that they were not subjected to a criminal administration) and the Court would only look in the present instance to the evidence brought before them, which had not gone to prove the previous intimacy between the parties which the *Advocate-General* had in his opening statement assumed to have existed. Judgment was then recorded for 25,000 *Rupees and costs*.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S OFFICIAL CHARACTER.—The *Madras Herald* (March 7) observes, speaking of Lord Elphinstone: We believe Lord Elphinstone's official career has given general satisfaction; and we feel confident his ability and good sense, aided by the talent that surrounds him, will carry him through public life, with the same esteem and approval, which his amiability in private cannot fail to command. We fear however there is too much truth in the general proposition of our Indian rulers, who seem not to identify themselves sufficiently with general as well as local interests; and are too fond of making alterations and miscaled improvements without effecting any substantial saving or permanent good; nay, often producing positive evil: a dangerous policy in a country where one enemy makes a hundred.

INSOLVENTS.—Notice to Creditors. (Feb. 27). Some alterations are in contemplation, which will render it more difficult than it has hitherto been to make a convenience of the Insolvent act; we believe that all insolvents will in future be required to give at least three weeks notice to their creditors of their intended application, so as to afford the latter full opportunity to investigate closely the real state of their affairs.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION BY A YOUNG HINDOO.—A prospectus in the advertising columns of the *United Service Gazette*, particularizes a little volume in the press, containing a collection of original essays on a variety of subjects connected with science and general literature, by a young Hindoo student, educated at the Native Education Society of the Madras Presidency. [This is, we believe, the first work of the kind that has ever appeared at Madras, and we trust that its youthful author will meet the patronage of all who take an interest in the mental improvement of the natives, and be thus induced to benefit his countrymen by his further labors.]

GOVERNMENT LOTTERIES.—We have never shrunk (says the *Conservative* of February), from denouncing the many unseemly connections which degrade the Government of British India, and among which the encouragement afforded to gambling by the Government Lotteries, stands forward in prominent relief. While utterly denying that any possible modification which we can contemplate could render the system unobjectionable, we cannot help observing that the late sale was conducted in such a manner as infinitely to aggravate every objection we have ever heard urged against it. At the hour fixed by the Government notice for the commencement of the sale, it is announced that 'all the tickets had been sold,' though the notice specified that they would be sold to persona applicants, all of whom were sent away disappointed. Now, though our sympathy for their loss is very moderate, we confess that if Lotteries are not to be abolished, we should be glad to see any change introduced that would prevent the native dealers from making wholesale purchases of as many tickets as they please, and thus making the great Government Lottery the foundation of many dozen minor lotteries, all equally objectionable in principle, and tenfold more injurious in their effects. Why will not the Government take a lesson from the noble declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who when announcing to Parliament a serious falling off in the revenue, spurned the idea of having recourse to the assistance of a lottery, and said he would rather encounter any loss than resort to the practices of the worst times of a bad government.

EXPORT TRADE.—A late Feb. number of the *Madras New Price Current* contains a comparative statement of the export trade of that port during the past and its ante-

cedent year. We extract what relates to staples of export, as the information will probably be of interest, though it marks a very diminished traffic in the important article of Cotton.

	1836.	1837.	Increase.	Decrease.
Export to all parts.	38,537	16,604	....	21,985
Cotton, <i>candies</i> ,	1356	1286	....	70
Indigo, " "	1693	2755	1062	....
Saltpetre " "				
Punjum Long Cloth,	4746	3580	....	1166
<i>corges</i> ,	1132	634	....	498
Salampores, " "	9734	11,513	1779	....
Blue Cloth, " "	3844	2181	....	1663
Handkerchiefs " "	1430	931	....	399
Ventapollam, " "				
Red Sanders-wood,	4127	5335	1208	....
<i>candies</i> ,				

INDIAN CONSERVATISM.—It would be supererogatory in us to record the death of the *Madras Conservative* a second time, (see page 606) were it not that the demise of the journal possesses an importance, inasmuch that it affords a peg whereon to hang a few remarks on the character of Conservatism in India. The *Calcutta Courier* thus speaks on this subject: There is no such thing at present in India as Conservatism, strictly speaking; because in fact India has no institutions, which may not be modified and changed at the pleasure of the Government, a Government independent of the people, and responsible only to the authorities at home and the public opinion here; under such a system, Conservatism, properly so called, existeth not. And albeit there may be in most minds well regulated, a disposition to lean towards Government and to support its measures; yet an indiscriminate approval, and stand upon Conservative principles, strictly so called, is out of the question.

WIND VERSUS STEAM—A WIND CARRIAGE.—The *Madras Herald* relates amusing accounts of travelling per railway, (the Red Hill) simply with the propelling power of wind only. "A small carriage fitted up with a rude lug sail, travelled at the rate of six or seven miles an hour within six points of the wind. The carriage is fitted up with springs, and will comfortably hold six persons. There was a moderate breeze from the N. by E. (says the Editor) on our last sail, (Jan. 15), and as the road adjacent to Madras rung very nearly at right angles, or E. by S. and W. by N., the wind was equally favourable going and returning. On this last occasion the carriage travelled at least twelve miles an hour. The road is by no means even in places, or the rate of volitation might be increased to a complete whiz."

THE CANAL.—The new canal near Madras has proved an expensive experiment, without being at all a profitable one. And to add to the misfortune, we learn, "that one side of the canal has given way very near the terminus of the railway, and a kind of quick sand or semi-fluid-mud has been met with, which fills up again as soon as it is cleared out; it promises to be utterly intractable."

CONWAY TESTIMONIAL.—The subscriptions to this testimonial had amounted (by late accounts) to Rs. 11,299, a part of which sum has been remitted home, and a proportion devoted to the erection of a monument at Nagrecall.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MADRAS RACES.—Of so much consequence are equestrian sports held at Madras, that the press of the *Madras Spectator* printed a pamphlet, giving an entire account of the last races for the convenience of many correspondents, who much desired such a work of reference.

AGRA HORTICULTURAL PRIZES.—At a meeting of the Madras Agra Horticultural Society, (Feb. 25) numerous prizes of from 1 to 2 and 3 rupees were awarded to various gardeners for remarkable specimens of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

NEW EDITOR OF THE MADRAS HERALD.—A new editor of the *Madras Herald* has started up, and if he goes the length of his "leader of promises," in the improvements which are to appear in the political, commercial, military, and social departments of the above journal henceforward, why then he'll do more than any Indian newspaper editor has done before him; and certainly frighten his contemporaries "out of their propriety." The journal, under its new management, will espouse Conservative principles (such as they were) of the late *Madras Conservative*.

EXECUTION.—On the 27th of January, the sentence of death passed upon the private of the 14th regiment for shooting the subadar-major, was carried into execution. There was no parade or show made but merely piquets from the two regiments under the captain of the day to keep the peace and prevent the encroach-

ment of the crowd which was immense. The culprit was brought from his place of confinement in a bandy drawn by buffaloes, and to the very last maintained the most cool and determined obstinacy and doggedness of manner, declaring his innocence and calling the officers murderers. The act of lashing him to the gun was the work of a few seconds. The signal was immediately given by the officer commanding the artillery dropping his glove, and as instantly obeyed by the man with the port-fire, and the murderer was no more. On the day of his death he stated to an officer of his regiment, that his enemy was the former subadar of his company; from which it may be inferred that he intended to shoot this native officer, but the *bang* with which he was intoxicated misled him.

BARTERING WITH HUMAN LIFE.—One Vullyammah, a native, pleaded guilty at the Criminal Sessions (January 18th) on two indictments for child-stealing and was sentenced to transportation for seven years on each. The investigation of this case proved that traffic in children was held by certain castes as perfectly legal.

RELIEF OF CORPS.—The *Fort St George Gazette* of February 20th, contains the order for movement and changes of destination of three regiments of Cavalry, two troops of Native Horse Artillery, and nine Infantry Corps; resulting it is rumoured from positive orders received from the Government of India. [The order will be found in detail in our register department.]

MURDER AND MUTILATION.—**RAMNAD.**—A very horrible murder was perpetrated at Iraisimgungalum, a village about eight miles distant from Ramnad, on the night of the 1st February. It appears that a Moosulmaun inhabitant of the above village, had for some time been on very bad terms with his wife; and on the night in question, supposing that every one was asleep, took advantage of the opportunity to murder the unfortunate woman. The wretch, not contented with depriving her of life, subsequently separated the head and limbs from the trunk of his victim, and concealed the whole in a dry well in the garden, which he immediately filled up and levelled. The woman's absence he accounted for next morning in a sufficiently plausible manner; thus the neighbours had no suspicion of the murderous deed. It was not however decreed that such should remain concealed. The death struggles of the hapless creature had awakened a little girl, her daughter, who witnessed the whole diabolical proceedings without daring at the time to stir; but finding an opportunity on the following day, the child gave information to the police, who seized the murderer and on searching in the spot indicated, found the body and limbs of the woman exactly in the state described. The prisoner has of course been committed for trial.—We regret to hear an unfavourable account of the crops about Ramnad. No rain had fallen since the 7th December; the Poonjee cultivation has all failed from the drought.

Bombay.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Sir John Keane was still suffering from the gout. His Excellency proceeded to sea on the 12th April, in the H. C. brig *Taptee*, in the hope of the cruise affording him some relief. Sir John is censured for not appointing a substitute during his absence, that the efficiency of all departments of the Army might be kept up.

THE SEMIRAMIS.—This steamer reached Bombay on the 12th April; thus making a very long passage, having left Falmouth on the 21st December. The reports with respect to her are very unfavourable; one is, that having formerly been a *pig passage boat*, no Mussulman will engage to do the duties of seaman on board of her for love or money, and that consequently she must be manned by Europeans at a great cost. Now that she is intended to carry letters instead of pigs, one wag suggests that her name should be changed to *Pygmalion*—(writing the word *Pig-mail-ion*.) It was first supposed she would carry the April mail to Suez, but her boilers being found out of order, she was taken into Dock on the 26th April to undergo the necessary repairs. Capt. Brucks had, it appears met with considerable annoyance at the Cape; first, on account of not having entered the vessel at the Custom-House; and secondly, for carrying the *Pendant*; for the former a fine was levied of £100, and for the latter another of £500; upon Capt. B. refusing to pay

either, he was arrested: neither the Government nor the Admiral of the station, to whom he applied, would interfere. Capt. B. eventually agreed to refer the question of entry at the Custom-House to the Lords of the Treasury, and that regarding the Pendant he left to be disposed of by the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government; he entering into the necessary securities at the Cape. The *Semiramis*, from Falmouth to Bombay, made 1,499,152 revolutions of her paddle-wheels the circumference of which being 70 feet, had they run on a level road they would have traversed 17,259 nautical miles. Altogether the *Semiramis* seems to have met with nothing but bad luck since she left England.

THE ATALANTA.—The *Atalanta* arrived at Bombay from Suez, on 17th April. "This (says the *Gazette*) is, we believe, the quickest dispatch ever made of the mail between this country and England, only forty-three days having been taken up in the transmission of it from London. It has brought us London newspapers to the first week of March; we did not expect later news than to about the 22nd of February. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Frith, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Hurd, and Mr. Halkett."

THE HUGH LINDSAY.—This vessel had been taken into Dock for repairs, which it was stated would occupy two months. Pretty broad hints are thrown out that if they were to be done by private contract not so many weeks would be necessary for them. The Dock-yard authorities are much censured.

STEAM FUND.—The Steam Committee have appointed Mr. Charles Skinner to succeed the late Capt. McGillivray as their Secretary.

THE MOHURRUM.—This Mussulman Festival terminated on the 10th April, after nearly a fortnight's licence, which was marked by considerable debauchery and profligacy; several deaths had been the consequence, and more than one murder. Government were blamed for giving permission to these excesses, and it is hinted that it arises from their deriving some trifle of revenue from such permission.

FIRE AT SURAT.—A fire broke out at Surat on the 22d March and consumed fifteen houses.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—Several native officers have been suspended from their functions, charged with having misrepresented the state of various villages with a view to obtain remissions, which service it is said they did not perform gratuitously.

GRAVES ON THE BEACH AT COLABA.—Complaints are made of the heads, arms, and legs of corpses buried on the Colaba beach, frequently projecting out of their graves.

THE DEAD WALL.—This nuisance, it appears, was only to be partly done away with.

MAJOR TAYLOR.—Notwithstanding Sir Henry Fane had directed this officer to be established in the command of the Veteran Battalion in opposition to a decree of Sir John Keane, it appears that Sir John had not complied with such directions.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The total amount of subscriptions recorded on this account to the 27th April, was Rs. 36,785.

MAJOR SPRATT.—The retirement of this officer has taken place, as surmised in our last, and the promotions then alluded to, have of course been the consequence.

COLONEL BAUMGARDT'S COURT-MARTIAL.—The discussions upon this extraordinary trial are still carried on in the papers before us.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—A distinguished Parsee, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has come forward with the offer of Rs. 50,000 if the Government will lend its aid to the establishment of a native hospital; and this princely contribution he is prepared to double if the Government play their part with a willing and generous spirit. This munificence rivals that of Dwarkanauth Tagore, of Calcutta.

SUICIDE OF A QUEEN'S OFFICER.—About the middle of April, Capt. Dalway, of the Queen's Royal Regiment, cut his throat, and died shortly after in the General Hospital. It is rumoured that *military persecution* led to the rash act.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.—The death of this eminent civilian is announced; the following appointments take place in consequence. Mr. J. A. Forbes, to be acting senior magistrate of Police. Mr. Eden Elliot, to be postmaster-general. Mr. Bourchier, to be opium agent.

SURAT SUBSCRIPTION.—The sum of Rs. 62,016 had been distributed to 3607 persons who had suffered by the late calamities at Surat. No less than 2248 petitions had still to be considered, whilst the total amount of subscriptions had not quite reached Rs. 70,000. It behoves, therefore, the charitable in this country to lose no time in aiding this praiseworthy object.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE RENT.—The Registrar of the Supreme Court, it is said,

charges ten per cent. for the collection of house rent, whilst the agency houses are content with 2½. (Subsequently denied, that officer not receiving more than five per cent.)

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—A trial had taken place in the Supreme Court on the 6th and 7th April, which excited considerable interest in Bombay. Serjeant Ayrton, of H. M.'s 6th Regiment, being charged with the murder, at Poona, on the 9th Feb., of Mrs. Ilden, the wife of a private of the same regiment. Verdict—*not guilty*.

OPIMUM AGENT.—This situation, vacant by the death of Mr. Taylor, is reported to have been abolished as a distinct appointment. The duties to be henceforth performed by the Custom-house department.

OPPIUM.—The last week has been one of excitement among the gamblers, and reports industriously spread that favorable advices had been received from the coast from China, forced up the article at one time to 825 rs. per chest, but it has since fallen to Rs. 790. It is difficult, however, when the price varies perhaps six times in a day to give any quotation. The general trade of the country is getting paralysed by the nefarious dealings going on in this article, joined to the obstruction under which it is labouring, and should the recent policy of the Chinese be persevered in, and late advices by the *Lady Grant* state, that still more severe measures are about to be adopted, many parties recently engaged in this traffic must be involved in ruin. Government have sold passes for 5,672 chests up to the 28th ultimo, of which 4,765½ chests have arrived and 1,732 chests have been exported.—*Courier*, March 6.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On the 27th March was launched from the slip in the Dock Yard, a beautiful man of war schooner of 150 tons, pierced to carry six nine pounders on Colonel Dixon's principle, the same as those in the brigs of war *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, and one pivot gun a 24 pounder in mid-ships abaft the foremast. She was named by Miss Farish, the *Mahi*, as she moved beautifully into the water amid the cheers and shouts of the surrounding multitude. A salute was fired off upon the occasion. This vessel has been constructed after Sir W. Symonds' model. Several ladies honoured the launch with their presence, and a splendid collation was served up on the occasion, at which the success of the *Mahi* was drank with three times three.

NAUTICAL.—Two pilot vessels for Bengal have been commenced on. The *Amherst*, of eighteen guns, lately belonging to the Indian Navy, was being fitted out as a transport for the Arracan coast, and is to be commanded by Captain Jump, formerly of the *Ganges* steamer, well known on this side of India, and whose drawings, especially his nautical sketches, have been so much admired here.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.—An order had been received from the Government of India, ordering the immediate release from their confinement of the Dewan Chitnoes, and other officers of the Rajah of Sattara, who have been so long detained in prison on the most absurd charges, trumped up against them, and their master, the Rajah, by people of the most despicable character, and listened to without adequate inquiry by the Government of Bombay.

PARSEES ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.—There are, says the *Gazette*, (March 15,) two young Parsees going to England by the Buckinghamshire. Jehangeer Nowrojee and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, the son, and nephew of Nowrojee Jamsctjee, Esq., head builder. Their object in taking this journey is to extend their literary and scientific knowledge, and to perfect themselves in the profession of their family. For those purposes they intend remaining some years in England.

THE DEAD WALL.—The Dead Wall question is now finally set at rest—instructions having been received at head quarters to give it the *coup de grâce*.

THE NEW SPA AT THE CAPE.—The news of the discovery of a spa in the neighbourhood of the salubrious village of Stellenbosch, at the Cape, was received with much satisfaction at Bombay, as offering a resort most conveniently situated as a watering place for Anglo-Indian invalids, very many of whom visit South Africa in preference to Europe, for the recovery of their health.

THE STEAMERS.—(From a late paper).—Our Marine Surveyor, Mr. J. M. Scppings, had given a plan and specification of a new steamer to be impelled by engines, like those of the *Berenice* of the united power of 230 horses. This vessel is to be extremely flat amidships, and very sharp at the extremities. Her length at the load water line (15 feet) will be 172 feet; her extreme breadth at the paddle-shaft 28 10; height of the deck from the rabbit 20-3. This vessel is to be commenced upon directly. Our correspondent informs us, that Mr. Scppings considers the *Berenice* a very fine steamer, and decidedly superior to the *Atalanta*. The *Berenice* is constructed on precisely the same principles as the new steamer now building, or we believe we may say built, at Kidderpore, and her model is admired by all who have

seen it. Neither the *Atalanta* nor the *Berenice*, however, will last long, our correspondent thinks, as the materials of which they are constructed are not well adapted for an Indian climate. In fact it is absurd to build at home. All the vessels for the Indian service should be built at Bombay of prime Malabar teak.

Mr. Seppings had inspected the repaired shaft of the *Berenice*, and expressed high admiration of the manner in which the repair had been effected under the superintendence of the late Captain McGillivray, the officer in charge of Government steam engines at Bombay.

The Bengal Government had applied for the *Semiramis* for the purpose of trying the experiment of sending her from thence in the south-west Monsoon; but the Bombay Government declined sending the vessel without a positive order, releasing them from the responsibility as to keeping up the Steam Communication with the Red Sea. Our correspondent seems to concur with the opinion of the Bombay folk, that the communication will be interrupted if the *Semiramis* be sent round there; but this opinion appears to us to take for granted that the steamers will make their passages in the Red Sea from Bombay against the Monsoon. Our correspondent surely forgets that they failed to do so last year, and that our communication was interrupted, certainly not for want of a steamer.

DECREASE IN THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.—The total value of the exports in the quarter ending the 31st March 1838, exclusive of those to the subordinate ports in Guzerat and the Concan, amounts to Rs. 84,38,991, while in the same period last year they amounted to 1,97,09,760, showing a falling off to the almost incredible extent of 11,270,769, or one million one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling! This enormous deficiency appears to arise chiefly from the decline in the Opium trade, the decrease in the export of which alone amounts to Rs. 10,411,236 in value; the export this quarter, being only 186 chests against 8,970 chests in the same period of the previous year.

The exports to Great Britain show a falling off during the quarter of Rs. 7,86,834, to America of Rs. 1,29,114, to the Persian Gulf of Rs. 3,08,093, and to Malabar and Canara of Rs. 3,12,985, while the only increase is to the Arabian Gulf Rs. 2,36,815, to the African Coast Rs. 63,776, to Cutch and Scinde Rs. 79,262, and to France and Mauritius Rs. 54,756.

The decrease in the exports to the subordinate ports in Guzerat and the Concan is, comparatively speaking, equally great with that to foreign ports, being Rs. 10,80,604, of which Rs. 7,55,810 is to the Concan alone. In the foreign imports there is a total falling off of Rs. 16,73,844. This decrease appears principally on the imports from Malabar and Canara Rs. 12,14,034, from China Rs. 442,524, Goa, Demau and Diu, Rs. 1,93,152, and Great Britain Rs. 8,84,858; and the increase is confined to those from Calcutta, Rs. 6,08,214, Cutch and Scinde Rs. 2,47,837 and from Penang and the Straits of Malacca Rs. 3,85,758.

The diminution in the amount of tonnage resorting to the port appears to be proportionately large; the number of square rigged vessels arriving during the quarter being 56 of the aggregate burthen of 27,767 tons—while they amounted to 76 of the burthen of 31,233 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year, thus exhibiting a decrease of 20 vessels or 3,466 tons. In the native and small craft the deficiency is equally large, amounting, in arrivals to 26,065 tons; and in departures, to 19,361 tons.—*Bombay Courier*.

NEW ROAD.—A correspondent states that a road is to be constructed through the town of Poona, leading from the Lukdee pool or wooden bridge to the cantonments. The road is to pass through Visram Braug and Boodhwar Penth, and to be joined to the main road in Aditwar Penth.—*Ibid*.

INDIGO IN CANDEISH.—It is surmised that the cultivation of indigo in the district of Candesh, under the fostering care of Government, will enable the article ere long to compete with that of Bengal.

CONTINUED COMPLAINTS OF ENGLISH SAILORS.—It is surely time that some means were taken to put a stop to the disgusting scenes which are daily witnessed in the public streets, in which sailors are the principal actors. Could not masters of vessels place such of their men as are allowed to go on shore under the charge of a petty officer, giving him orders to look after them during the period of their leave? It would be a very simple and at the same time a very effectual check upon such proceedings, to prohibit those who had been found to conduct themselves disgracefully, from getting on shore again during the stay of the ship in harbour. It is all very well that Jack should have a little liberty after a long voyage, but he certainly should not be allowed with impunity to outrage public decency.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ANTICIPATED RUPTURE WITH CHINA.—The new Admiral has, we hear on

good authority, been ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to China immediately after his arrival in this country, and has brought out with him sealed orders not to be opened till he reaches that destination. We hope these orders enable him to put strong measures in force in regard to the Chinese, particularly as it is also stated that he has been told to take round several other vessels of war to the station. If this be the case, the British lion is at length roused from its lethargy, and we may expect to find such steps taken as in the present posture of our affairs in Canton, are consistent with the dignity of the British nation and the interests of our commerce. We surely hope that something will be done to place our relations with China on a permanent footing, and that all danger of future interruptions to our trade will be obviated.—*Ibid.*

CABUL.—It appears that at the suggestion of Captain Burnes, Dost Mahomed Khan wishes to make peace with Runjeet Sing, therefore it is evident that Cabul will be ceded to the Lahore territory.—*Delhi Gazette*; Feb. 21.

VICTORIA COACH.—We are glad to hear that the Victoria Coach is in full operation, and that the accident by which she was disabled was of a very trivial nature. We trust many years will not pass over our heads, till we see occasion for more of such conveyances. The Hills are fast rising into importance, and they fully deserve all the attention that is paid to them. With the increasing importance of Bombay, and the increased facilities afforded for travelling in the direction of Mahabuleswar, the number of visitors, attracted by the salubrity of the station, must in a very short time be greatly augmented.—*Bombay Gazette*.

JOINT STOCK BANK OF BOMBAY.—(Prospectus.) Capital, Fifty Lacs; in 5,000 Shares of 1000 Rupees each. The above Company to be formed for the purpose of establishing a Banking business in all its branches in Bombay. The Capital to be paid up by Instalments, to be called for (with due notice) as the Directors shall find it expedient.

The liability of shareholders to be effectually limited by a clause being inserted in the Deed of Settlement to the effect that in the event of one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the paid-up capital being lost, the Company shall be immediately dissolved. A fund to be created and called the "Reserved Surplus Fund," to be resorted to for any unforeseen emergency. The Deed of Settlement will prohibit the Directors from investing the funds of the Bank in land or other fixed property, and provide for the effective management of the business.

The utmost publicity to be given to the affairs of the Bank, by half-yearly publications of the same, with its liabilities and assets. No shareholder is to be permitted to hold more than fifty (50) shares. The qualification of Directors requires them to hold in their own right twenty (20) shares, and to be residents of Bombay. Shareholders will be entitled to vote according to the number of shares held by them respectively, in the following proportions, viz.—5 shares and under 10, one vote; 10 ditto, and under 20, two; 20 ditto, and under 30, three; 30 ditto, and under 40, four, and under 50, five.

ROAD FROM BOMBAY TO AGRA.—The excitement regarding a road from Bombay to Agra seems to be on the increase, and it is time that some definite arrangement were entered upon for conferring so great an advantage on Western and Central India. The question has been at various times taken up by the public, but nothing has yet been effected towards its settlement. A Road Committee was formed some time ago at Agra but we have heard nothing of its operations. Not to say that it has been positively inactive, but its doings have been a sealed book to the very public for whose benefit the Committee was called into existence. We hear that there is now a chance of something being seriously done towards the proposed road, and we are sure there is hardly a more important object towards which Government can turn its attention, or one, the fulfilment of which, will have a more powerful tendency in promoting the welfare of the interior.—*Bombay Gazette*.

REVIEW.—On the 21st March the troops at the presidency were reviewed in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the garrison, who expressed himself highly gratified with their appearance, and with the celerity and soldierlike manner in which they went through their manoeuvres.

TRADE WITH RUNJEET SINGH.—A boat has arrived from Bombay, via the Indus and the Sutledge at this station. It is freighted with English manufactures, which are intended for the Punjaub market. This is a new triumph of commercial enterprise. A considerable exportation to Bombay from the Punjaub of sugar, raw and refined, has recently sprang up.

We give the above short extract from the *Agra Ukhar* respecting the trade between this port and the countries on the Indus, from which it would appear that,

independently of the encouragement afforded by Runjeet Sing, the attention of enterprising individuals has been directed to that quarter for the extension of our commerce. The commerce of the Punjab extends into most of the neighbouring territories, and in cultivating an interchange of traffic with that great country, we extend our trade over a considerable part of Northern and Western Asia, in which there exists, perhaps, as large and profitable a market for British commodities as there does in our Indian possessions. We cannot then help regarding the small beginning of our direct communication with the Punjab with the most sanguine expectations of future success. The investment shipped to Bombay under the auspices of the sovereign himself will tend, doubtless, to give an additional impulse to commerce in that direction, and we may, ere many years, see the agents of British and Indian merchants stationed in the confines of the Punjab and Afghanistan.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE NEW STEAM FLOTILLA.—We are informed by our Calcutta friends that Calcutta is to be the head quarters of the Steam Flotilla, into which the Indian Navy is to be converted.—*Ibid*.

LIEUTENANT FAIKNEY.—The death of Lieut. Faikney, of the 15th N. I., is announced. This officer had been recently placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY FROM THE PUNJAB.—Part of the long expected shipment from the Punjab, at the instance of its ruler, has come to hand. Fifteen boats have arrived bringing down an assortment of the commodities which would enter into a commerce from that country. There are about six hundred pairs of shawls, and twenty pieces assorted silk. These are the only articles of value. The remainder of the investment is composed of Rock salt, and wheat, and small quantities of drugs and dye stuffs, the produce of the Punjab. The management of the transaction has been entrusted to the Chamber of Commerce, and it is the intention of that body to get made up as a return investment, an assortment of British goods, such as are suitable for the consumption of the Punjab, in order that the Maharajah may be convinced that as great an anxiety exists with us, to cultivate a commercial intercourse with his territories as there does on his part in regard to the same with ours.—*Gazette*, 30th March.

Moulmein.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT INTO MOULMEIN FOR

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Piece Goods, Europe, &c.	546,905	632,600	238,690	277,790	360,680
Ditto Native	141,752	66,535	42,020	45,009	52,890
Woollens	47,480	101,550	19,120	9,000	14,440
Iron and Hardware	13,725	13,853	8,470	4,832	25,990
Spirits	21,690	11,847	16,270	12,582	23,570
Native Provisions	42,331	21,239	32,168	38,195	32,255
Sugar and Jaggery	22,220	12,685	11,660	9,997	14,624
Tobacco	16,059	8,950	13,150	27,705	26,355
Wheat and Gram	8,255	5,450	13,745	15,254	9,800
Betel Nut	5,180	16,200	12,820	7,720	7,100
Cattle	6,420	.....	46,790	26,499	39,749

EXPORTS.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Piece Goods, Europe, &c.	298,075	362,500	120,000	98,200	1,500
Woollens	16,000	22,800	.....	.....	.....
Timber	94,750	201,200	100,490	222,500	160,600
Rice	49,741	44,267	110,448	105,865	50,392
Stick-lac	2,370	16,760	1,640	1,300	1,040
Ivory	7,660	4,500	1,540	1,250	1,040
Cardamums	9,790	5,900	1,284	1,140	1,180
Cotton	9,870	11,640	12,927	14,100	15,390
Bees' Wax	3,220	940	540	217	754
Silver and Specie	53,965	31,000	44,400	Not exported.	

Singapore.

CAPTURE OF PANGALIMA TALLIE.—We learn from Rio, says the *Canton Press*, Jan. 18th, that the gun-boat, in which the Resident of that place lately paid a visit to this Settlement, went cruising on her return, in company with another, in search of pirates—the particular object being to fall in with Pangalima Tallie, the brother of the more noted Pangalima Pasang—both of them having about two months ago committed piracies on the coast of Siak, capturing several boats, and despatching their crews in cold blood. In this object the Dutch gun-boats fortunately succeeded, the prahu of Tallie having been taken, with himself on board, and she is stated to be such a splendid craft for pulling as well as sailing that her capture out at sea by the gun-boats would have been almost impossible, but they fortunately came upon her when in a creek, where they jammed her close in, putting it out of her power to escape, and compelling her to surrender. It is supposed that Pasang was also on board, and that he was among those, of whom there were a good many, who contrived to effect their escape into the jungle.

THE RECORDER.—The *Free Press*, Feb. 15, says, “The Criminal Session here will close on the 17th Feb. The Hon. the Recorder will take his departure about the 25th for Malacca, where he will hold a session, and then return to Penang. The *Samuel Horrocks* has, we learn, been taken up by Government for his Honour’s accommodation.”

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the year commenced Feb. 1st. The Recorder addressed the Grand Jury in a lengthy speech: he said that three years had passed since he had last addressed them. He complained of the removal of the usual steamer from the Straits, a subject which our readers are doubtless aware has caused much dissatisfaction amongst the Singapore community. It was to be hoped that, ere many months had passed, the steamer would be restored to the Straits. The Recorder then entered upon the subject of Temperance Societies, speaking highly of their objects, and hoping that they would be generally encouraged in all our Eastern Colonies. We take it for granted that the Recorder in his allusion to “that larger question, the ultimate decision of which he hoped could not be long delayed,” refers to those alterations in the constitution of the Court, which are supposed to be in contemplation. The Calendar was stated to be very light this year.

STRAITS LADIES’ BIBLE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. G. T. Lay had addressed (per *Free Press*, Jan. 25) a letter to the Straits Ladies connected with the Bible Association, thanking them for their support and their efforts to advance righteous objects in the Straits, and exhorting them to pursue their benevolent purposes with increased zeal. The letter was written in a most eccentric style.

Penang.

MRS. BRESLEY.—Through the liberality of the mercantile house which was before so conspicuous for its interest and activity, in pursuit of the truly philanthropic enquiry respecting Mrs. Bresley, we find that means of renewing it have been afforded, and Capt. Rundle had started for Keda, (Dec. 28) in the Schooner *Ellen*, accompanied by two other gentlemen with letters from the resident counsellor to the Raja of that place, requesting a renewal of his good offices to assist Capt. R. to proceed to Soonkraa, for the purpose of accomplishing, if possible, the emancipation of the object of their search. Capt. R. is furnished with a letter from the Hon. the Governor to the Raja of Soonkraa. It is hoped, therefore, there will now be no difficulty in effecting Mrs. B.’s relief; or at all events of ascertaining decidedly whether or not she be the female who is said to be in slavery in Soonkraa.—*Free Press*, Jan.

We regret to report that Capt. Rundle has returned from Keda, not having been able to obtain an interview with the Raja, who it seems studiously avoided all communication with him; nor would he give any reply to the resident counsellor’s

letter of which Capt. R. was the bearer, although he remained at Keda eleven days. It is now satisfactorily established by the evidence of two Siamese natives of Soonkraa, whom Capt. R. brought over from Keda, and whose depositions were taken at the police office, that Mrs. Bresley and her companion are still at Soonkraa, and that when Capt. R. was there, both the women were shut up in the fort, and being detected in an attempt to see him, were put in chains; that two days after his departure from thence the women took poison, but an antidote being administered they recovered, and the eldest of them was subsequently punished with fifty stripes of the rattan.—*Penang Gazette*, Jan. 13.

NAUTICAL MISAP.—The *Madeline* (yacht) belonging to the gentlemen of the 12th Regt. had been upset in a squall at sea, seven miles from Harbour, with two of the officers of the regiment, and a crew of Chinna Tombies on board. Very fortunately they were all enabled to get upon the bottom of the boat, and in that dangerous situation were desisted by the *Sir Herbert Taylor*, (Capt. Poole) which rendered prompt assistance and picked them all up safe and sound. The boat which had lately been turned into a schooner, was it was feared entirely lost, she having sank.—*Penang Gazette*, Jan. 13.

Java.

OPIUM FARMS.—From a statement of the sale of the opium farms in Java, for the years 1837 and 1838, in the *Singapore Free Press* of 8th Feb., (which had received Java Courants to the 6th Jan.) we find that, "The proceeds for the present year exceeded those of the last year f. 9,66,100. The Government (says the *Free Press*) must have a profit of nearly one dollar a catty on the opium, at the prices at which the farmers are obliged to receive their supplies from them; so that the revenue from this farm alone, cannot amount to less than 800,000 Spanish dollars for the year 1838.

China.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The following extract from the *Chinese Repository* for January last, will inform our readers of the extent of the benefits conferred upon the Chinese population by this truly beneficent and admirable establishment. In not more than two years 4575 patients have been treated, and most of them have been dismissed either entirely cured or at least with their sufferings alleviated. The expenses of the Establishment, are very moderate compared to its activity. The Chinese begin to understand the value of this institution, and to support it by pecuniary contributions, the Hong-merchant Howqua having set the example by a donation of Ds. 3 0. It is an undertaking which reflects the highest honor on the Rev Dr. Parker, and which cannot fail to meet here as well as elsewhere with the support it so well merits.

Seventh Report, for the term ending the 31st December, 1837. By the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.—"Two years of this institution are now completed. This report includes the period from the 4th of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in a voyage to Japan, and subsequently illness caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month. It was re-opened on the 1st of October, when it appeared that a considerable number of patients who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had waited, some a fortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital. The expenses for the year 1837 were Ds. 1, 692. 24, viz:—For native assistants, Ds. 341. 21; for medicines, instruments, &c. Ds. 513. 33; for board, fuel, &c. Ds. 261. 80; for repairs, Ds. 45. 99; for rent, Ds. 500. 0; total, Ds. 1,692. 24."

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A body, called, "the Chamber of Commerce of Canton:"—an association whose only power consists in its moral influence

over their fellow-merchants, by their knowledge of business, and their respect for justice, have acted as under. A member of the chamber of commerce, without any interchange of cases with the party not a member, submitted his case to the judgment of the committee of the chamber; and having done so (second on the list), he at length argues his own case, and concludes by voting in his own favour; and in this the body expecting to wield influence over their fellow-merchants quietly acquiesced.—*Canton Press*, 3d January, 1838.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.—A plan for communication by steam between Calcutta and the Straits has been circulated by the Chamber of Commerce here, with a view to interest this community in its being carried into effect. The company which it is proposed to establish at Calcutta is to begin with a capital of 5 lacs of rupees divided into 1000 shares. We augur favourably of this enterprise, (says the *Free Press*, January 27,) should it be confined to Bengal and the Straits only, and be conducted with as much economy as possible, but it is also proposed to extend the line of communication by steam to China, a project which, for the present, we fear, is not likely to meet with success, however desirable such an establishment may be in many respects. The expenses of a steamer between this and Singapore would be much greater than there is in our limited community, any probability of repayment. The community that here would make use of the convenience of a steamer does not exceed 200 individuals; there are not as many in Singapore. Passengers would therefore be few, and the only way in which a steamer between this and Bengal could make a freight would be by lading Opium. But under present circumstances, it is very doubtful whether speculators in Opium would think it worth their while to pay a higher freight than is now given to the Clippers, for the sake of forestalling the market by a few days, and such desire when it does exist will always be liable to fluctuation.

SHIP-SECURITIES.—Owing to the Opium trade lately carried on at Whampoa, Hong-merchants have become extremely reluctant to "secure" ships, as in case any opium being found to have been on board, they would become liable to very heavy fines, and even severe personal restraint or punishment. The vessels now there (January 20,) lately arrived, cannot discharge their cargoes for the same reasons, no chop or lighter boats having been allowed to be sent down to them during the week. The Chinese new year being close at hand and but little business doing on that account, this impediment is not so seriously felt as otherwise it would be, but still it is sufficiently vexatious.

PUNISHMENT OF THE WOODEN COLLAR.—We mentioned last week, (says the *Free Press*, January 20th,) that the local authorities had seen fit to take notice of the Opium trade being carried on at Whampoa, and that some of the Hong-merchants had been despatched to report on the doings at that port. We are not aware of the nature of the information the local government may have derived through them, but a breach of the laws of the celestial empire having been committed punishment had to be inflicted. The real offenders not being comeatable, we presume, the poor pilot who brought the ship up to Whampoa, though of course perfectly unconscious of the nature of her cargo, has been seized for a scape-goat, and now undergoes the punishment of the cangue or wooden collar at the door of Howqua's hong. Two of the Hong-merchants are still detained in the city, also for this same affair, and we hear that as much as Ds. 5,000 are asked from one of them for his release, to obtain which he is very anxious, being on the eve of marriage. Hymen's torch will for the present however remain unlighted, the cost to effect it being thought too great.

We have mentioned above that the pilot of a vessel at Whampoa, supposed to have brought Opium, had been punished by the Chinese authorities with the wooden collar. We are now able to state that the poor fellow has been set at liberty owing to the remonstrances of the captain of the vessel, who protested that he would not leave Whampoa unless the pilot was sent on board, to which the Hong-merchants, desirous not to protract the vessel's stay at Whampoa, at last assented.

HING TAE'S CREDITORS AGAIN.—Another representation from the Hingtae creditors to the Governor, is, we learn, about to be prepared (January 20th). We are afraid that this already very lengthy correspondence will lead to no result, the Chinese being very clever at evasions. A representation to the British Government has been some time, we hear, under consideration by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It is much to be wished that this be speedily drawn up and sent to Her Majesty's Government, as it is probable that from that quarter alone can the creditors hope for efficient assistance in the payment of their claims.

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The Chinese New-year's Day (Jan. 26) has,

says the *Free Press*, gone by without much distress for money owing to the very little business transacted in this, compared to former seasons. The scarcity of money last year made many of the Chinese encroach on their former strictness in settling before new-year's day and this having become "old custom" now, may also be one of the reasons of the scarcity of money not being so much felt. We know however of instances where 2 per cent. interest per month and even more, have been paid for cash.

MISERY IN CHINA.—No literature in the world seems with so many maxims of morality as that of China; it strives to inculcate charity and benevolence, but we are afraid that it has but little influence on the practice of the people. It is not an uncommon sight, walking through the suburbs of Canton, to see wretches in the most abject state of poverty, lying huddled together on the cold pavement, where they are left to die, unpitied and unrelieved by the thousands that pass by them. Some few days ago (January 20th) six of these miserable objects, more dead than alive were seen in a square lying together with three others already become corpses, and one of the poor wretches was seen to despoil the dead of their scanty covering to shelter her from the cold. Yet, though thousands of their countrymen beheld their misery, not an arm was stretched forth to give relief, not a morsel of food was given them to prolong their miserable existence! Such sights are any thing but uncommon in the crowded streets of Canton.

PLACE OF EXECUTION.—The place for execution of criminals is (says the *Free Press*, January 20th,) a small bamboo hut resting on the city wall with a thatched roof overhanging it. Either the criminals are conducted and beheaded, after which their bodies are left to be carried away and buried by their friends. The other day not less than six heads were seen there, one of them but recently severed from the body, the crime of whose owner we have heard to have been the following. When some three or four years ago, rice was scarce and dear, the Government possessed itself of the stores of rice-merchants and sold the grain to the people at a fixed price to prevent their becoming the prey to the greediness of the rice-dealers. The man lately beheaded was one of those employed by Government to sell the rice, but was guilty of extorting higher than the established price. His malpractices were detected, and to evade punishment he hid himself. Whilst in concealment he managed to capture children belonging to rich parents, and extort money from the latter for their release, practising all kinds of cruelty upon his victims to render the parents more eager to pay largely for the liberty of their offspring. It was, we are told, his practice to inflict painful flesh-wounds, and to force his captives to write to their friends giving an account of their sufferings, and praying them not to be sparing to effect their delivery. This man, after having carried on this monstrous trade for some time and eluded all search, was at last taken and has met the punishment he so well deserved.

SHOALS IN THE PALAWAN PASSAGE.—*To the Editor of the Canton Press.*—Sir,—Well knowing your laudable wish and endeavours to make public the position of some new dangers, I hasten to give you the earliest information of the situation of some Coral Banks or Shoals in the China Sea hitherto unknown.—J. H. BROWN, Commander of Ship "*Arabian*."—(Canton, 1st February, 1838.)

On the 8th January, 1838, on our passage to China, by the Palawan, standing to the Northward, wind N. E. at 10. 30. A. M. past close to windward of a coral patch with apparently 5 or 6 fathoms over it, blowing fresh and a good deal of sea, could not lower a boat to determine. It lay in 10. 30. N. Long. 116. 39. E. Same day, laying up East, larbd. tacks, at 3. 30, P. M. came suddenly into shoal water, saw the coral rocks very distinctly under the ship's bottom, over-hove the lead, first cast had 5 fathoms and mark 5 above water a few casts, put the helm up and ran to the southward a few minutes until we gradually deepened 30 fathoms and no bottom. We appeared to be on the southern edge of an extensive coral flat extending N. E. and N. W. of us some miles. By sights from chronometer, taken immediately we came off the shoal; this part of it lays in Long. 116. 58. E., or 4. east of the Bombay reef which we left yesterday; Lat. 10. 35. N., in which we observed at noon, having made a due East course. The following day, 9th, at nine A. M., standing to the Northward, with a fresh wind from N. E., and a heavy head sea, came again into shoal water; coral rocks seen very close to our keel, but before we had the lead forward, past over the ridge into 28 fathoms. I must here observe that the look out at the mast head was in both cases very bad, being never announced, although from experience I know coral shoals can be seen from the masthead at a good distance when the sun is astern, which was the case in these instances. From 9 to 11, 30 A. M. ran eight miles on a N. N. W. course, in irregular coral soundings, least water by the lead 11 fathoms, but at times we apparently had much less from the

proximity of the coral rocks. We entered upon this flat in Lat. 10. 39. N., Long. 117. 22. E.: came off in Lat. 10. 46., Long. 117. 17. The longitude computed from a series of sights, before and after noon, the latitude by a good meridian altitude from four observations, clear weather; in passing over this bank the water appeared very shoal, east and west of us, running in ridges in that direction. January 11th, at six p. m., standing to the eastward came again into shoal water; saw the black rocks under the bottom. We were at this time in Long. 118. 50. E., by sights taken an hour and a half before. Lat. 11. 7. N. The bearings taken a short time previous: the table land on Palawan, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Northernmost land, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and not less than thirty miles off the nearest land. Tacked and stood off; least water by the lead 13 fathoms, deepening suddenly to 50 and 100 fathoms, no bottom. This lays farther out than any of the patches found by Captain Ross. I am confident as to the above position being correct, corroborating the latitude by stars on both sides of the meridian. By reference to the chart, a line struck through the centre of the Sea-horse bank, W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., cuts the centre of each of the above shoals or banks. I must here observe, that I made all the principal reefs on the west side of the channel as regularly as milestones, and, as far as my abilities and good watches can determine, they are correctly laid down. But the Viper shoals do not exist as breakers in the position assigned them on the charts, as we were on the site of each at clear noonday. Neither does the *Pensylvania*, as breakers, laid down N. by W. twenty miles from the Bombay reef, as I crossed its position very close and directly from the above reef. It is to be regretted that those numerous *Pensylvanias* are not specified as shoals or breakers, as it is not unlikely that the first coral patch seen by us was one of the said shoals, but they had always been represented to me as breakers, and as such I kept looking for them.—J. H. BROWN.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

THE FEVER SHIP "MINERVA."—Our recent letters from the quarantine grounds report a progressive improvement in the state of the sick in the hospital. The disease seems to assume a much milder form, and strong hopes are entertained of the final recovery of the surviving sufferers. The total number of deaths that have occurred since the ship left Greenock, is twenty-eight, of whom fourteen died previous to the arrival of the ship in harbour, and fourteen at Spring Cove. The emigrants, we understand, complain loudly, (and with much reason, if the statement be true,) of the conduct of Dr. Browning and Stuart, the surgeons placed in charge of the quarantine station by the executive Government. Our informant states, that an almost intercourse is openly tolerated or tacitly suffered between the healthy and such of the convalescents as are able to walk about; nay, it is even said, that, at the date of the latest letters, a Mr. M'Comb, from Belfast, in the worst stage of typhus fever, is allowed to remain in a house to which the emigrants are obliged to come daily for their supply of milk.—*Sydney Gazette*, Feb. 13. By the *Gazette* of the 15th, we find two more deaths had occurred, viz.:—Mr. Waller Clarke and Mr. Angus Stevenson. The *Minerva*, with her cabin passengers and ship's crew, was relieved from quarantine on the 14th.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—An application would be made to their Honors the Judges, on the first day of term, for a criminal information against Mr. M'Alister, at the suit of the Attorney-General, for an alleged libel inserted in the *Sydney Gazette* of the 11th November last, signed "L. M'Alister, J. P.," reflecting on the character and conduct of that officer. Mr. Therry, who is also mentioned in the same letter, and who gave notice of his intention to commence an action against Mr. M'Alister for alleged defamation contained in that communication, has, we are informed, abandoned all idea of proceeding farther with the case.

MRS. FRAZER AND THE STIRLING CASTLE.—The public of New South Wales have had reason to be offended, by finding that Mrs. Frazer, after having experienced such bounteous liberality at their hands before her departure from this colony, was beginning on her arrival in England to make a trade of awakening

public sympathy by a recital of her distresses. It is stated that she received £400 as charitable donations from the New South Wales public before her departure.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—The *Henry Wellesley* is about to sail in ballast for India, and proceeds round by the southern coast of New Holland, in order to convey Lieut. Belches and Mr. McDonald, both of King George's Sound, with their cargo of sheep and cattle to that settlement. This is the first, and we trust it will not be the last, attempt at procuring stock from this colony for the Sound. We wish these gentlemen a safe voyage, and every prosperity in their future career.—*Colonist*, Feb.

HOKIANGA.—Our correspondent at this station in New Zealand, states that the Wesleyan Mission is there engaged in printing the Scriptures in the native language, and that the power of Christianity is daily advancing. He informs us that Romish missionaries have commenced labours there of late, and that a disagreeable collision is anticipated. This should awaken the friends of Protestantism to more hearty and strenuous exertions in their own good cause.—*Ibid*.

STEAMERS.—The *Rapid*, iron steamer, will commence plying between Sydney and Parramatta in a few days. The *Maitland* is advertised to run regularly to Hunter's River, the days appointed for her leaving Sydney for Morpeth, are Wednesday and Saturday at seven o'clock P. M.; and from Morpeth to Sydney every Tuesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock; the *King William the Fourth* will be in readiness to proceed to Hunter's River shortly.—*Ibid*.

THE JUSTINE.—The French ship *La Justine*, sailed from Havre de Grace in September last, with German emigrants, brought out under the auspices of Dr. Lang. Letters have been already received in this colony from the captain, written during the voyage, and which were sent to England by a homeward bound vessel, and have now arrived from thence. This circumstance might make it appear that the *Justine* is now past due, and perhaps give rise to apprehensions as to her safety; but her non-appearance is easily accounted for by the fact, that she was to touch at Rio Janeiro and the Cape, which would of course occasion considerable delay.—*Id*.

MR. GRAY.—Mr. Gray, the police magistrate of this settlement, arrived in Sydney yesterday by the *William the Fourth* steamer. We now, therefore, call upon him, while on the spot, to explain his conduct in reference to certain blacks who were shot, it has been publicly asserted, by his orders, at Port Macquarie, and whose ears were cut off and brought to Mr. Gray, in proof of their having been so shot. We alluded fully to this extraordinary case a few numbers back. We do so but briefly now, to show Mr. Gray that the impression which the recital of such a circumstance made on our minds has not yet been erased.—*Ibid*.

FIRE INSURANCE.—We understand that an association has been proposed by a few gentlemen of property in the town of Sydney, for the purpose of constructing among themselves a conjunct and mutual Insurance Company.

PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. Wentworth, Hutchinson, Lyons and Co., had obtained verdicts in the Court of Requests against those members of the Patriotic Association who had refused to pay their second year's subscription.

ROBBERY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—On 29th January four drays laden with stores, the property of the Australian Agricultural Company, were attacked on the estate of St. Hillier's, where they were stopping to refresh, by four armed bushrangers, who, first deprived the keepers of their fire arms and compelled them to remain under one of the drays; they then carried off four chests of tea, a quantity of sugar, with several other valuable and necessary articles.

PORT PHILLIP.—We have received the first, second, third, and fourth numbers of the *Melbourne Advertiser*, in manuscript. We perceive that the first mail for Sydney overland, left that place on 2nd January, and the first overland mail from Sydney arrived at Melbourne on Saturday, the 13th ult., having left Sydney on the 30th December. Thus, says the *Melbourne Manuscript*, "has Governor Bourke done one liberal and highly beneficial act for Port Phillip, in thus opening a certain and constant intercourse with Sydney." Another, being the second overland mail for Sydney, was announced to close on the 16th January. The shipping intelligence at this place gives the following account of a wreck, December 21, 1837:—"During a very heavy south-easterly gale, the *Thistle*, from Launceston, Mills, parted both her chain cables at Port Fairy, on this coast. We are happy to learn, the presence of mind so inherent in our seamen, was possessed by Capt. Mills on this occasion. He succeeded in getting sail on the vessel, and ran so high on the beach as to save every article on board, and the vessel is now above high water-mark, and not much injured. Capt. Mills and crew were brought by the *Eagle* to Western, from thence they came in their own whale-boat to Port Phillip, and boarded the *Henry* near the

Heads. They all went passengers in the *Henry, Whiting*, for Launceston. On Sunday, 14th January, the schooner *Sarah*, from Sydney, anchored in this bay, and during the gale in the night, lost her bowsprit and both her masts, while at anchor. On Tuesday, while running up under jury masts, she was run upon a reef at Gelli-brand's Point, this was evidently for want of care; she was got off the same day through the help of Capt. H. McLean, without any further damage, and came up to Melbourne on Thursday the 18th. Mr. Robert Allan and family came by this vessel, which left Sydney on the 7th current.

DEPOSITION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The Presbytery of New South Wales met, Feb. 8, for the trial of the Rev. J. H. Garven of Maitland, on a charge of drunkenness. A resolution was passed for Mr. Garven's deposition, and for the communication of the sentence of the Court to the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Van Diemens Land, and the body of Christians in Scotland (the Anti-Burghers) from whom Mr. Garven received ordination.

SCARCITY OF MEAT.—Beef and mutton, but particularly the former, had been scarce in Sydney, so much so that the butchers had been unable to supply their regular customers.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF STOCK.—Sales of sheep have lately been effected at under one pound for healthy ewes, three years old, and at twenty-five shillings for ewes with lambs by their sides. Wethers are to be bought in good condition at ten shillings per head.—*Sydney*, Feb. 10.

PUNTS. (Feb. 14.)—It has been determined by a number of the proprietors on the North Shore, to establish a steam bridge or punt, for the constant conveyance of passengers, horses, carriages, cattle, &c., to and from Dawes' Battery to the opposite point. This we regard as a great improvement, and its advantages will, we are confident, very soon be visible in the rapid erection of houses, both for private and mercantile accommodation on the opposite shore, which has so long lain unoccupied like a sterile wilderness at our very doors. A result similar to that we now predict, followed the establishment of steam punts on the Mersey, opposite Liverpool; for where there were formerly only a few straggling houses here and there along the Cheshire shore, there rapidly sprang up a series of beautiful flourishing villages, which have added greatly to the trade and importance of the country around them. From the peninsular situation of Sydney, the inhabitants are at present, as it were, locked up within the town all round. There is no pleasant outlet to the country; but when the punt will have been established, we shall soon have a fine variety of pleasure-grounds, roads, and villages, on the other side of the water, which by this communication will, in fact, be regarded as a suburban portion of the town of Sydney.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LAKE ALEXANDRINA.—(From the *True Colonist*, Feb. 2.) By the *Lady Emma*, Capt. Hurst, we have received a South Australian Gazette of the 6th instant, (No. 9.) It informs us that the report of a discovery by a man named Walker of an outlet from Lake Alexandrina to the sea, navigable for ships, is inaccurate, and that the only outlet yet known is that discovered by Captain Sturt. The resident commissioner has been officially requested by several residents to instruct the surveyor general to reserve the site of a town and to survey the land in the vicinity of Encounter Bay. Mr. Henry Jickling, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, is gazetted the Public Prosecutor in the room of Mr. Charles Mann, resigned, and afterwards the same gentleman is gazetted Judge of the Supreme Court; vacant by the death of Sir John William Jeffcott, Knight.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Excellency's tour to the interior will, we understand, occupy the whole of the month of February. His Excellency will visit George Town, embarking there, proceed to Flinders, and if circumstances permit, to other islands in the Straits, Circular Head, and the establishments at George's River. Returning to Launceston, he will thence proceed to the Western Country, where he will be met at Marlborough by Mr. Surveyor-General Frankland, and proceed, if "guided" by that functionary, as accident may direct him. Every occupied portion of the island having been visited, His Excellency is expected to return to the seat of government early in March. We understand that the council will not assemble for the dispatch of business before the end of May.

Sir John Franklin, in compliance with the wish of the inhabitants, has transmitted to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the addresses to the Queen and Queen Dowager. They have been most numerous signed in all parts of the colony; and we trust that the *Cheviot*, which conveys them, will have a quick passage to England.

Sir John and Lady Franklin, accompanied by Captain Maconochie and Major Ryan, embarked in the early part of the week in the Government schooner *Eliza*, for Flinders' Island. The object of His Excellency's visit is to inspect the Aboriginal Establishment on that island, after which we understand, His Excellency proposes visiting Circular Head. The *Eliza* did not go into George Town, but cleared the Heads on Wednesday morning with a fair wind.—*Cornwall Chronicle*, Jan. 30.

APPOINTMENTS.—By the *Gazette* published in the *Tasmanian*, (Jan. 12) we perceive the Lieut.-Governor has appointed Mr. P. MacLaine to be a coroner for the territory; and Mr. G. Guppaide to be postmaster at Avoca, vice Mr. Sloane resigned, to take effect from 1st Jan.; Mr. W. Brown was appointed an Inspector of Stock, in Launceston district.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.—A great deal had been rumoured (previous to Jan. 12) about certain dispatches supposed to have arrived by the *Derwent*. It was reported that a decision had arrived on the pending quarrel between the Puisne Judge, and Mr. Stephen, and that Mr. Burnet's appeal was likewise settled; but nothing decisive has yet transpired, and probably much that has been said, has been premature.

TRADE.—The season of mercantile and shipping activity had set in, (Jan. 12) and the flag-staff of the battery is scarcely allowed to remain without some signal for many hours. Population rapidly increases, and every sign of prosperity and future wealth manifests itself.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—Sir John Franklin was to be at Launceston a day or two after the 12th January.

RAIN. WEATHER.—Rain had set in plentifully, previous to January 12. It continued for some days.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. G. M. Stephen had been requested to become Advocate-General of South Australia. He proceeds to that colony immediately, says the *Tasmanian*, January 12.

THEATRE.—The theatre at Hobart Town was stated to be in want of respectable support.

CARELESSNESS OF WOOL EXPORTERS.—The wools of this season, (alluding to London sales of September last,) says the *Colonial Times*, (Jan.) have been generally very badly washed, particularly those from Sydney, several flocks of which, and some of superior quality, are so pervaded by burrs and other prickly seeds, that they have sold at prices much below what they would have produced had care been taken in the management.

COAL MINES.—DR. LHOTSKY.—Dr. Lhotsky had favoured the *Tasmanian* (Jan. 12) with his report, (by order of the colonial secretary,) on the coal mines of Port Arthur. The report suggests various ingenious methods of mine-working, the practicability of which was stated to be under consideration. We have alluded to the unmanly treatment Dr. Lhotsky has received from a portion of the Van Diemen's Land press, merely in consequence of certain harmless eccentricities which he had displayed. We are happy therefore to find that the Doctor has found one friend at least in the *Tasmanian*. This journal speaks in terms of censure of the conduct of its Van Diemen's Land contemporaries, who have designated Dr. Lhotsky as a humbug, an adventurer, &c., but though we have watched the press closely since these reproaches were made, seeking for the reasons which might have prompted them, we candidly confess we have seen nothing justly inculcating the Doctor's character. It was un-English in the extreme on the part of the *Tasmanians*, to attempt to drive a defenceless foreigner from their land, from mere capricious motives.

NEW ZEALAND.

WHALING NEWS.—From our correspondent at the Bay of Islands we have received the following list of arrivals at that place:—December 16. *Nancy* (French whaler), 14 months out, 2,200 barrels, sailed the 27th; *Ganges* (French), clean, 4 months out, sailed December 20; *Vanguard*, from Sydney, sailed Jan. 2; Dec. 28, *Harriett*, How, of Sydney, 700 barrels, sailed Jan. 16; December 29, *Norwhal* (of

London), 2,200 barrels, 25 months out; Jan. 4, 1838, *Victory* (American), 1,200 barrels, 24 months out, sailed Jan. 22; *James Munroe* (American), 1,700 barrels, 37 months out; *Mary* (American), 1,500 barrels, 29 months out, sailed the 13th; *Le Mancha* (French), 400 barrels, 6 months out; *Rambler* (American), 1,700 barrels 28 months out, sailed Jan. 28; Jan. 5, *Panther* (American), 1,900 barrels, 29 months out; *Nantucket* (American); Jan. 9, *Martha*, from Sydney in 10 days; Jan. 10, *Dublin Packet*, from the coast; *Angelina* (French), 200 barrels, 6 months out, sailed the 28; *Origambo* (American), 2,600 barrels, 16 months out; Jan. 11, *Dartmouth* (American), 600 barrels, 16 months out; *Bunkers* (American), 1,500 barrels, 28 months out; Jan. 15, *Ganges* (American), 1,700 barrels, 26 months out; Jan. 21, *Hope*, a new schooner from Tahiti, with sugar, for Sydney; Jan. 24, *Bowditch* (American), 1,800 barrels, 26 months out.

By the *Sir David Ogleby*, from the South Sea Islands yesterday, we have received the following shipping intelligence:—Ships at Tahiti, November 20, *Charles Fenwick*, 22 months out, 2,400 barrels, bound to New Bedford; Nov. 27, *Palestine*, of Salem, 24 months out, 1,200 barrels; Nov. 30, *Charles and Henry*, of Nantucket, 14 months out, 500 barrels; Dec. 6, *Catherine*, of London, 38 months out, 1,400 barrels, brought to Tahiti the master and officers of the ship *Briton*, of London, which had been wrecked at Christmas Island. The unfortunate men had been on the island for six months, when they were taken off by Captain Browne, of the *Charles Frederick*, and conveyed to the Sandwich Islands. At Huahine—December 12, ship *Milo* (American whaler), with 2,500 barrels, 33 months out. The following vessels were spoken by the *Sir David Ogleby*:—*Cyrus*, of Nantucket, 13 months out, 800 barrels; Jan. 15, 1838, *Barclay*, of Nantucket, 1,200 barrels, 22 months out, in longitude 60° 30' west, and latitude 19° 10' south; February 3, *Chieftain*, of London, 36 months out, 1,500 barrels.

The *Martha*, from the Bay of Islands, brings news of the arrival of the *Miomac*, whaler, at that place, with 600 barrels of oil, having put in to ship a new main-mast. The *Elizabeth*, schooner, had just arrived from Sydney, and the *Lady Wellington*, whaler, with 80 barrels of oil, was entering the bay when the *Martha* sailed. Two brigs were seen by Captain Hay, about mid-way between here and New Zealand, which appeared to be the *Lady Leith* and *Genii*—as they gave the *Martha* a wide berth, and their try-works looking clean, it is conjectured they had been unsuccessful. The *Martha* has made a very expeditious trip.—*Sydney Gazette*, Feb. 15.

SWAN RIVER.

THE MARKET.—The present scarcity of almost every article of general consumption and the consequent high prices, draw heavily upon the resources of the colonists. We do not remember at any period since the establishment of the colony, that the necessities of life which we have been compelled to import, have been at a much higher rate; indeed, if our internal supplies of meat and flour had failed us, we should have found ourselves in an awkward predicament. The mere probability of such a position of affairs is sufficiently alarming to serve as a caution to ourselves, and to hold out inducement to speculators to venture occasionally to feel the pulse of our market. Happily we have a sufficient supply of wheat and flour to last until the harvest, which will shortly commence; and providentially this harvest promises to be good;—had it failed, several months of great privation and want must have been endured. The merchants or traders come in for a greater share of blame for this state of the market than they are willing to admit is reasonably charged upon them: they may possibly be right, as the demand on the market is too limited to warrant the outlay of much capital in suitable investments, and, in the event of a glut, which two or three arrivals would easily produce, no sacrifice in price would enable the holders to effect sales. It is evidently not the interest of the trader to depend upon the precarious supplies to be obtained from vessels which may casually touch here, as the shops for several months have been empty, and he is compelled to pay such high prices, that his profits are materially reduced, or are liable to greater fluctuation. The following are the present retail prices for the various articles of daily use or consumption. The arrival of one vessel, we apprehend, will not produce much change.

Flour, 8d. per lb.; wheat, 20s. to 25s. per bushel; baker's bread, 16d. 2lb. loaf; fresh meat, (no salt on hand) 12d. per lb.; tea, (all of indifferent quality) 5s.;

coffee, none; sugar, 8d. (plenty, but in the hands of one person, and therefore no alteration in price need be expected until we have an arrival); potatoes, (colonial) 25s. per cwt.; vegetables are abundant. Candles, none; shoes, none; oil (colonial), 5s. per gallon; soap, (only a few pounds in the colony) 5s. per lb.

These extravagant prices have tended to increase the rate of wages for the daily labourer; it is now 6s. per day. All hands are fully occupied. Shoemakers are perfectly *paralyzed* by the stroke of business, for it is needless to give them the smallest job, with any expectation of its being done in less than a fortnight.

Amidst all this want and high prices, we do not hear the voice of serious complaint or distress. This is a singular, but satisfactory criterion of the healthful state of the colony.

Mrs. and Miss Irwin, with the assistance of the Rev. J. B. Wittenoom, Colonial Chaplain, have succeeded in establishing a Sunday School at Perth. We have learnt, with much satisfaction, that it is numerously attended.—*Perth Gazette*, December 2.

The prospect of a good harvest has given occasion for the issuing of several tenders for wheat, the produce of the forthcoming crop.

A greater quantity of barley has been grown this year than formerly; we may expect, therefore, to be supplied, before long, with colonial beer of a superior quality. Mr. Murray, on the Swan, we understand, has been very successful in his brewery; some of his ale is said to be equal to any imported. We fervently hope this wholesome drink, produced from *real* hops and malt, will become the labourer's beverage in future, to the utter exclusion of the fiery rum-bottle. By the way, if spirits must be drunk, Mr. S. Moore, we have been told, has distilled a spirit of excellent flavour. Thus we are gradually supplying our wants, as we ought to have done long since, from our own resources.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK.—Mr. Lionel Samson held a sale of live stock at Guildford on Thursday last. The prices obtained were extremely high. A cow, £21, and cows in calf, £24 to £27 each; heifers, £19 and £20; a bull calf, £7; heifer ditto, £9 10s.; a she ass, £8 16s.; ditto, £4 4s. A vessel arriving here with stock would come to a good market.—*Ibid*, December 9.

Mauritius.

INDIAN LABOURERS.—By intelligence received from the Districts, we learn that the greatest tranquillity prevailed among the Apprentices and Indian Labourers during the holidays of New Year's Day. We are only aware of a single complaint, which is preferred against Mr. Fitzpatrick, special Justice of the district of the Savane, who wished to prolong the duration of those orgies, beyond the time fixed in other districts. It is, however, fortunate that the Apprentices of the Savane should have understood their duties better than their judge, to which circumstance we attribute the good order which has prevailed.—*Le Cerneen*, January 13.

THE WEATHER.—We are informed that the dryness is frightful, and that if it continues only a fortnight, there will no longer be any water in those springs which until now had never dried up. The plantations are everywhere scorched. Here is a fresh calamity befalling us. When we do not suffer from hurricanes, our harvests are destroyed by dryness.—*Ibid*.

MR. ADAM'S CASE.—We learn from private letters, that Mr. Adam's case was pleaded in September last before the Privy Council, and that a decision was to be given in November. It is reported that the matter was warmly argued by Doctor Lushington and Mr. Follett, and that no doubt can be entertained as to the successful issue of the case.—*Ibid*.

Cape of Good Hope:

MASSACRE OF EMIGRANT BOERS.—The subjoined letter received by the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, (April 7) from Mr. Archbell, missionary in *Faku's* country, tends to confirm the report of the death of *Retief*; and the destruction of the advanced party of his unhappy followers. (Great River, March 19, 1838.) "I send you the painful intelligence of the murder of Pieter Retief and *sixty* of his men, and of a subsequent attack on the 'leeger' of the farmers, in which about 300 *men, women and children* have fallen victims to their unsuspecting confidence in Dingaan, and the country is again overflowed with blood. The attack was made on Friday the 16th February, and it is supposed that Retief and his party had been murdered two weeks previous to this attack. Thomas Halsted, the interpreter of Dingaan, is murdered, and it is suspected that the American missionary, Mr. Lindley, with his family, cannot have escaped the perfidy of the *Ka's* tyrant. I was very near the 'leeger' when the attack was made. I hope to see you in about a fortnight, and shall give you further information."

The journal in which the above appears, adds—"We have just received intelligence that the *Mary* arrived in Algoa Bay, on the 30th March, having left Port Natal on the 25th. Capt. Gardiner, and all the missionaries, with the exception of Messrs. Owen, Hewitson and Lindley, are on board of the *Mary*. The intelligence of the fate of Retief and the party under Maritz, is fully confirmed. The whole Natal country is in a state of commotion, the settlers at Natal having marched against Dingaan."

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. P. Muller, of Swellendam, received by a late Graham's Town Journal, (Port Natal, March 16, 1838.) "We had a very long voyage of twenty-one days, and were not a little alarmed on hearing from the missionary Owen, who was an eye witness of the massacre, that Mr. Retief had gone to Dingaan with sixty Burghers and others, in order to enter into a treaty of peace with him; that the party was kindly received and treated by Dingaan, until the fourth day, when at the point of their departure, Dingaan prevailed upon them to take some milk, for which purpose they went to a certain spot unarmed, when they were suddenly attacked and barbarously murdered, upon which Dingaan immediately sent the greater part of his force to the encampment of Maritz, which they attacked at the dawn of day, while they were all asleep, murdering a great number chiefly women and children; some say in all 240, others 170. Young Biggar, who was trading with the farmers, is also murdered. The farmers, it is said, have gone out on a commando against Dingaan, and from this place upwards of 1000 have also left to join them. The attack by Dingaan's people on the encampment only lasted until the farmers were in arms when they immediately repelled the enemy, pursued them, and killed it is said some thousands; the enemy however succeeded in taking some cattle. All the missionaries and Capt. Gardiner leave this per *Mary*. Capt. G. handed a letter to the inhabitants here from Government, purporting that the English government will have nothing to do with this place."

(*Postscript*, March 25).—"We heard yesterday that Dingaan has left his country and fled with all his force; we are daily anxiously looking out for further accounts from our friends. The massacre of Retief took place on 6th Feb. and the attack on the camp some days later; we have no doubt that the farmers will entirely destroy Dingaan, and take possession of his country."

COLONIAL GRIEVANCES.—The merchants, landholders, and other inhabitants of the Cape had addressed a petition to Lord Glenelg praying that a further and better organised enquiry may be instituted into the connection that exists between the Colonists and the Native Tribes. The petitioners state it as their opinion that Government has not yet been furnished with adequate means of forming a correct estimate of the character and conduct of the Colonists and of the Native Tribes in their relations with each other; that the papers which have been laid before Parliament (in the form of evidence before a Committee) have been furnished by individuals in support of their own peculiar views, and are materially defective and inconclusive. The petitioners then adduce proofs of their assertions, and recommend the Colonial Government to authorise and direct a provision from the public revenues of the Colony, for the full completion of certain papers in course of

unprejudiced compilation containing and to contain, full and authentic data for determining the character of all former transactions affecting the Native Tribes, and the expediency of the courses of policy which have been heretofore pursued towards those tribes, or which may be hereafter directed. Such a measure, whilst it would pay a due regard to truth and justice, would promote the political and indeed general interests of the Colony.

WEATHER.—Copious rains had fallen in the interior (says the *S. A. C. Advertiser*, April 7th.)

PAUCITY OF LABOURERS.—Both in town and country (begins the Editor of the above Journal, April 7th, in a leading article) in this Colony, the demand for labourers and servants of every description greatly exceeds the supply, insomuch that every branch of industry is checked in its growth, and every class, except the labouring class, is subjected to the greatest inconvenience.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.—At a Sheriff's sale which took place in April in the district of Worcester a waggon chest (value when new 7s. 6d.) sold for £9. 15s.; an old bible (torn in some places) sold for £1. 12s. 6d.; nearly the whole of the articles purchased at the Sale alluded to were paid for in gold. Political motives influenced this strange result.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Note.—In consequence of the festivities expected to succeed Her Majesty's Coronation, it is rendered necessary that the publication of the Magazines should precede that event. We are therefore compelled to make up our present Number unusually early, and must refer our readers to the final pages, or *Postscript*, where they will, as usual, find the latest intelligence.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PECULATIONS BY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—QUEEN'S TROOPS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 19th February, 1838.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following circular letter for information of Her Majesty's troops in India:—*Horse Guards, 22d August, 1837.*—Sir, It having appeared on the trial of Serjeant Hugh Brenan, of the 1st battalion of the royals, before a garrison court martial at Limerick, in April last, that as hospital-serjeant he practised a course of systematic fraud, and the facts elicited upon that and other occasions, having afforded the strongest ground for belief, that the case of this culprit is not singular, but, on the contrary, one of no unfrequent occurrence in the regimental hospitals, I have Lord Hill's commands to direct your special attention to a subject in which the character of the non-commissioned officers of the army, and the interests of the public are so deeply concerned.

His Lordship desires, that you consider it a most important part of your duty to examine, frequently and strictly, the charges in the hospital accounts of the regiment (or depot, as may be) under your command:—that you particularly look not only to the quantity of extra articles, but to the prices charged for ordinary and extra articles purchased for the hospital:—that you correctly inform yourself as to the local prices of provisions of every description, groceries, &c. which may be required, from time to time, for the use of the sick;—and, that, upon the appearance of excessive charge, you take prompt measures to arrive at the truth, either by the preliminary investigation of a regimental board, consisting of three officers, where the case admits of doubt or by bringing the accused to trial when the facts present themselves to your mind in a conclusive shape.

His Lordship strenuously recommends, that, in your ordinary visits to the hospital (as enjoined by Her Majesty's regulations) you invariably examine the various items of hospital expenditure. &c., &c.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. D. GIBBS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, January 11th, 1838.*—At a General Court-Martial, held at Ghazepore, on the 20th Dec., 1837, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H. M. 16th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"I charge Lieut. Gibbs, H. M. 16th Foot, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having struck me a blow over the shoulder with a whip or switch, while in the exercise of my professional duty at the quarters of Brev. Capt. Gray, of H. M. 44th Foot, at Ghazepore, between the hours of twelve and one, on the morning of the 27th October, 1837, he, Lieut. Gibbs, not having received any provocation whatever, in word, look, or gesture; such conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and subversive of good order and military discipline."

(Signed) W. H. YOUNG, Surg. H. M. 44th Regt.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"That the prisoner, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H. M. 16th Foot, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and the same being in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H. M. 16th Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved.

H. FANE, General,

(Signed) Commander-in-Chief, E. I.

Recommendation by the Court.—"From the contrition expressed immediately after the affair, as well as in his defence, and the character he has received from Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of H. M. 16th Foot, and also from one of his late fellow-passengers from England, the Court beg leave respectfully to recommend Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H. M. 16th Foot, to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—"It is impossible to imagine that so great and so unprovoked an outrage as that committed by Lieut. Gibbs, could have taken place but in absence of reason.

Viewing his conduct in this light (and which view is strengthened by his certified state of health), I give weight to the recommendation of the members of the Court-Martial, and pardon Lieut. Gibbs; trusting that Surgeon Young will feel that his honour has been amply vindicated by the sentence of the Court.

Lieut Gibbs is to rejoin his regiment.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Feb. 20.—Mr. S. M. Chill to be a dep. coll. in province of Cuttack.

— Mr. D. Pringle to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajeshahy during Mr. Dirom's absence, or till further orders.

23. Mr. C. Harding retired from the service, from March 2d.

28. Mr. R. Montgomery to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares from 1st Feb., and to continue to offic. till further orders as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

March 13. Mr. C. T. Davidson to be mag. and coll. of Purneah but to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, till further orders.

— Mr. C. Martin to be dep. coll. in zillah Midnapore.

— Mr. G. Alexander has resumed charge of his duties as dep. sec. to gov. in general department.

— Capt. F. Chalmers superint. of Ashtagram, div. delivered over charge of his office to Capt. Briggs, the 4th asst. on 30th Jan.

Military.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. W. Powell, 9th Foot, furl. to England, private affairs.

17. Col. J. Cock, 51st N. I., app. to Dinapore div. of army with rank of brig. during abs. of majr.-gen. W. Richards, C. B. on med. cert., or till further ord.

18. Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Bombay N. I., nom. to serve with British detach. in Persia, under com. of Sir H. Bethune, to have effect from date of Lieut. Lynch's arrival at Sheeraz.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. Glover 55th Foot, furl. to England.

— Lieut. D. T. Grant 44th Foot, ditto.
8. Lieut. C. Wright 1st N. I., to be

adjt. v. Burn, prom. and his app. on 26th Jan., to be interp. and quartm., cancelled.

— Capt. R. T. Sandeman 33d N. I., to continue to act as interp. and quartm. to 1st N. I., until further orders.

12. Major D. D. Anderson 29th N. I., leave to Allahabad and Pres. prep. to retiring from the service.

14. Lieut.-Col. J. Taylor, (on furl.) removed from 29th to 15th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. W. Burroughs, (new prom.) posted to 29th ditto, v. Taylor.

19. Col. J. F. Dundas, art., furl. to Europe on private affairs.

20. Ens. W. Egerton, 2d N. I., to do duty with Sylhet L. I. Bat., and directed to join.

22. Lieut. and Adj. D. Cooper, 17th Foot, furl. to England; health.

28. *Division and other Orders confirm.*

— Cornet A. S. Galloway to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty with 5th L. C. at that station. Ens. G. Dalston, to act as adj. to 58th N. I., v. Parker proceeding on leave as a temp. arr. Lieut. T. Riddell, to act as adj. to 60th N. I. during abs. of Lieut. Whish. Brev. Capt. J. Christie, 3d L. C., to act as station staff at Kurnaul, during abs. on duty of the dep. asst. adjt.-gen. of Sirhind div., date 3d Feb.

March 2.—Lieut. C. Codrington, 49th N. I., to act as staff to a detach. (consisting of 39th and 49th regts. N. I.) &c. &c. *Neemuch order conf.*

— Ens. J. Mofieson, 30th N. I., to act as interp. and quartmr. to 1st L. C. during abs. of Lieut. S. Smith, from 19th Feb.

3. Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, 58th N. I., to be adjt. v. Parker, on furl. to Europe.

— Lieut. and Quartmr. W. Lamb, 51st N. I. to act as station staff at Dinapore during abs. on duty of Capt. Thompson.

Medical.

Feb. 1.—Surg. Harcourt, 2nd Foot, furl. to England.

— Assist.-Surg. D. Mac Nab, M. D., app. to med. charge of 41st N. I., and surg. J. Row to that of 3d ditto, date 14th Jan.

7. (Removals). Surgs. T. M. Munro, from 58th to 35th N. I. J. Row, from 73d to 58th N. I. W. Dyer, from 8th to 55th ditto. E. Clarkson, (on furl.) to 49th ditto. N. Morgan, (on furl.) to 62d ditto. W. E. Carte, A. B., from 13th to 71st ditto. J. Griffiths, from 28th to 13th ditto. G. Turnbull, from 68th to 28th ditto; and R. Shaw, (new prom.) to 5th ditto. Assist.-Surgs. H. M. Tweddell, (on furl.) from 67th to 25th N. I. I. C. Brown, doing duty with 67th N. I., posted to that regiment. W. Jacob, from 66th to 64th ditto. E. J. Agnew, (on

furl.) from 56th to 31st ditto. J. H. Serrell, from 53d to left wing 44th ditto. D. Mac Nab, M. D., from 3d to 1st ditto. T. Chapman, M. D., (on furl.) to 39th do.

9. Assist.-Surg., A. Beattie, civ. assist.-surg., to act as assist. gov. surg. at Allahabad during abs. on duty of assist.-surg. Christie.

— Surgs. C. Campbell and S. Ludlow. The Gov. officers lately directing an exchange of circles between the above surgs., appg. offic. surg. G. King to Agra, and surg. R. Brown to act as gar. surg. at Chunar, cancelled; and those officers to return to their previous duty.

March 2.—Surg. L. Greig, to afford med. aid to flank comps. of 71st N. I., and assist.-surg. J. Worrall, M. D., to perform med. duties of L. W. 3d Local Horse; date 17th Feb. *Neemuch order confirmed.*

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28.—At Hoshungabad, the lady of Lieut. Mac Gregor, 66th N. I., of a son.

30. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. H. N. Worsley, 74th N. I., of a daughter.

Feb. 7.—At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. R. F. Macvitie, 49th N. I., of a son.

10. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Major W. H. Sleeman, 1st N. I., of a daughter.

19. On the river near Sicregully, the lady of Capt. G. W. Phillips, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Anthony, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. I. P. Green, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. T. Lukin, of a son.

March 2.—At Pussewa, Juanpore, the lady of V. Trogear, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 27.—At Calcutta, H. Randolph, Esq., Agent, Chittagong, to Miss C. Phillips.

— Mr. J. McLausin, to Miss A. Paul.

Feb. 6.—At Mymunsing, Mr. T. Jahans, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Pickett, of Jamulore.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Peters, watch-maker, to Miss H. Rittman.

20. At Calcutta, M. T. Arratoon, Esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of C. Mackertich, Esq.

— At Futtighur, Mr. J. O. B. Kew, of Shahjehanpore, to Miss M. Tutty.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Ridsdale, of Bishop's College, to Henrietta Rothman 2d daughter of the late J. U. Sherrieff, Esq.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. V. Rees, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Jones, of Ireland.

March 8.—At Chinsurah, Lieut. J. F. Field, 9th regt. to Mary only daughter of Lieut. H. B. Farrant, of the same corps.

13. At Calcutta, T. H. Hockley, Esq., to Miss L. Mahon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3.—At Jamaulpore, Mr. L. Strong, from fever.

12. Mr. Horn, of the Agra mag. office.

14. At Agra, of small-pox, Mrs. Falkland, wife of Mr. Falkland, assistant to Agra Bank.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel, aged 80.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Kierhan, aged 26.

Feb. 21.—At Delhi, Mrs. E. Crouch.

* 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Watts, relict of the late J. Watts, Esq., of Howrah, aged 51

March 4.—At Purneah, Mrs. M. A. D'Assis.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Newson, ag. 38.

9. At Meerut, Lieut. J. Whitworth, H. M. 3d Bufls, from Cholera.

11. At Mymensing, M. W. Carruthers, Esq., C. S., aged 28.

Lately.—At Calcutta, the mother of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

— At Dacca, Mrs. P. M. David.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Jan. 10.—E. E. Ward, Esq. to be asst. to princ. coll. and magist. of Coimbatore.

— L. D. Daniell, Esq. to be assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Nellore.

— C. W. Reade, to be do. do. of Canara.

— J. R. Pringle, Esq. to be do. do. of Tinnevely.

— A. P. Forbes, Esq. to be assist. to do. do. of Rajahmundry.

— E. Peters, Esq. to be assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

— Mr. W. Marsh, to be master attendant at Cochin, v. McDowall, resigned.

— Capt. G. A. Underwood, Engrs. to be sec. to board of rev. in dept. of public works.

16. J. D. Gleig, Esq., to be princ. coll. and mag. of Salem.

— J. Orr, Esq. to be ditto, ditto, of Cuddapah.

— A. P. Forbes, Esq. leave till Aug. 1st, 1839, to Cape, health.

19. A. R. Mc Donell, Esq. senr. member of board of rev., furl. to England, furl. allowance, health.

20. J. Dent, Esq. to be 1st member of board of rev. in suc. to Mr. Mc Donell, resigned.

22. L. D. Daniell, Esq. furl. to Cape, 1 year, health.

23. The Hon. C. M. Lushington, Esq. to be chief judge of court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udaltut. J. Bird, Esq. to be 1st puisne judge of do. do. W. Hudleston, Esq. to be 2d do. do. and A. D. Campbell, Esq. to be 3rd do. do. do.

23. W. Ashton, Esq. to be coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot.

— C. P. Brown, Esq. to be Persian translator to government.

— P. Grant, Esq. to be coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

— J. C. Wroughton, Esq. to be coll. of sea customs at Madras.

— G. A. Smith, Esq., to be coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry.

— T. L. Blane, Esq. to act as coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, during abs. of Mr. Grant.

— H. D. Phillips, Esq. to be assist. judge, and joint crim. judge of Madura.

— C. J. Bird, Esq. to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevely.

— J. H. Davidson, Esq. to be senr. dep. regr. to Sudr, and Foujdaree Udaltut.

— F. H. Crozier, Esq. to be head assist. to regr. to ditto, ditto.

— W. M. Molle, Esq. to be head assist. to mag. and coll. of Tinnevely.

26. C. J. Shubrick, Esq. furl. to England, health.

30. T. A. Oakes, Esq. to act as 2d judge of Sudr and Foujdaree Udaltut, during Mr. Hudleston's abs. on sick cert.

Feb. 2.—T. J. P. Harris, Esq. furl. to Neilgherries until 31st July, health.

6. R. Davidson, Esq. to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of Madura, in suc. to Mr. Lockhart.

— J. D. Bourdillon, Esq. to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of N. div. of Arcot, in suc. to Mr. Lovell.

— W. Elliot, Esq. to act as sub. coll.

and joint mag. of Nellore, during employ of Mr. Parker on other duty.

— C. H. Woodgate, Esq. to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

— A. Purvis, Esq. to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

9. G. J. Casamajor, Esq. to act as 1st judge of provincial court of appeal and circ. for centre div.

— Malcolm Lewin, Esq. to act as 2d judge of ditto, ditto, for ditto.

— Mr. P. S. Dirks, to be postmaster at Trichinopoly, v. Mr. Hindfs.

— Mr. C. Lamb, to be ditto at Bellary, v. Dirks.

— Mr. C. W. West, to be postmaster at Cannanore, v. Mr. Marsh.

13. R. B. Sewell, Esq. dep. sec. to gov., leave to Bangalore and Neilgherries till 31st December, health.

— J. F. Bury, Esq. furl. to Cape, 18 months, health.

20. J. Haig, Esq. furl. to Cape till 1st August, health.

— G. J. Waters, Esq. to act as 1st judge of priv. court of appeal, and circ. for centre div. during abs. of Mr. Casamajor, on sick cert.

— G. T. Beauchamp, Esq. to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Fa-jahmundry, till relieved by Mr. Rohde.

— C. P. Brown, Esq. returned to duty.

— Mr. C. P. Brown, to act as sec. to college board, and to native education committee during abs. of Capt. Rowlandson in attendance on com. in chief.

— W. H. Babington, Esq. services placed temp. at displ. of the board of rev.

— J. Scott, Esq. relieved from the office of a director of gov. savings bank, at his own request.

— G. P. Monckton, Esq. permitted to prosecute his studies under orders of coll. of Trichinopoly.

— Mr. W. H. G. Mason, attained rank of factor from 18th Dec., 1837. T. P. Roupell, and W. Wilson, ditto, as junior merchants from 13th Jan. 1838. P. Irvine, J. Silver, and H. Wood, ditto, as factors, from 16th ditto. W. A. Inglis, do. as senr. merchant from 21st ditto. W. Dowdeswell, ditto, as ditto, from 8th do.

Military.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. W. C. Western, 32d N. I., to rejoin his regt.

6. Capt. G. W. Osborne, dep. jud. adv. gen. removed from 9th to 8th district to proceed to Trichinopoly. Capt. Osborne will however retain charge of district 9, until further orders.

— Capt. R. Mitchell, invalidated, posted to detach. of 2d N. V. B. at Nellore.

— Lieut. D. G. Taylor, do. do. to 1st N. V. B.

9. Cornet F. H. Scott, 8th L. C. to be Lieut. v. Taylor, invalidated, date of com. 2d Jan. 1838.

— Brev. Capt. W. Gordon, 6th N. I., to be Capt., and Ens. A. R. West, to be Lieut., v. Mitchell invalidated, date of com. 2d Jan. 1838.

— Major J. Purton, eng. to be super. engr. centre div.

— Cap. J. T. Smith, eng. to command Sapp. and Mirs. and to remain at Pres. on special duty, till further orders.

— Lieut. T. Austin, 12th N. I., furl. to Eur. health.

— Ens. J. Robertson, 15th N. I., do. do.

— Capt. T. Biddle, art. ditto, to embark from the straits.

11. Removals. Lieut.-Cols.: A. Cooke, from 34th L. I. to 8th N. I. R. Fenwick, from 8th N. I. to M. E. regt. T. Cox, from 27th to 24th N. I. J. W. Cleveland, from 37th to 31st N. I. W. P. Cunningham, from M. E. regt. to 37th N. I. J. Hanson, from 24th to 27th N. I.

12. Lieut. J. Marjoribanks, 1st N. I., furl. to Europe, (one year) on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay.

— Major J. G. Rorison, 13th N. I., furl. to Cape, 2 years, health.

— Lieut. E. Stretton, art. furl. to sea 12 months, health, to embark from Cannanore.

— Lt. F. Burgoyne, art. return. to duty.

13. Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st L. C. to act as quarterm. and interp. till further ord., v. Cherry, prom.

— Cornet R. Hunter, 7th L. C., to act as adjt. till further ord., v. Erskine, permitted to resign the app.

15. Ens. H. M. Clogstoun, removed at his own request from 14th to 19th N. I.

16. Capt. M. Poole, 5th N. I., dep. assist. adjt. gen. S. D. of army, furl. to N. S. Wales, 2 years, health.

— Major G. Sandys, 6th L. C., to be lieut.-col. of inf., v. Conway, dec. date of com. May 13, 1838.

— Capt. M. Mc Neil, 6th L. C., to be major. Lieut. S. W. I. Molony, to be capt., and Cornet I. Mudie, to be Lieut. in suc. to Sandys, prom., date of com. May 13, 1837.

— Ens. W. Bird, 23d L. I., to be lieut. v. Humphreys, discharged, date of com. April 1st, 1836. Lieut. Vincent having resigned as ens. July 19, 1835.

— Capt. T. Eastment, 26th N. I., to be major. Lieut. T. Maynor, to be capt., and Ens. T. F. Vans Outlaw, to be lieut., v. Rehe, dec., date of commissions, Nov. 14, 1837. Capt. R. Gordon having retired, Aug. 19, 1837.

— Major M. Mc Neil, 6th L. C. and Major T. Eastment, 26th N. I., placed at disposal of com. in chief for regtl. duty.

19. Lieut.-Col. J. Ketchen art. furl. to Eur. health.
22. Ens. M. Price, at his own request, removed from 52d to 34th N. I.
23. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N. I., returned to duty.
- Ens. E. Slack, 13th N. I., to be quarterm. and interp. Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, to be adj. 42d N. I.
- Ens. T. W. Mitchell, 36th N. I., to be Lieut., v. Martyr, dec., date of com. Jan. 14, 1838.
- Major R. L. Highmoor, 5th L. C., furl. to Eur. health.
24. 2d Lieut. H. C. Armstrong having been relieved from duties of acting super. engr. in centre div. to join detachm. of sappers and miners, at Bangalore.
27. Maj.-Gen. C. T. G. Bishop, permitted to reside in South. div. and to draw his pay and allowances at Trichinopoly.
- Col. R. West, 42d N. I., ditto at Quilon, and draw ditto, ditto, at Cannanore.
- Lieut. W. Mason, 21st regt. reported qualified in native languages.
- Lt. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d regt. do.
- Ens. E. A. H. Webb, 38th regt. do.
- Lieut. G. L. H. Gall, 5th L. C. do.
- Lieut. A. C. Anderson, H. M.'s 54th regt. ditto.
30. Capt. I. Lewis, 24th N. I., returned to duty.
- Ens. G. S. Mardall, 16th N. I. returned to duty.
31. Ens. N. Newberry, recently arr. to do duty with 16th N. I.
- Cadets of cav. G. I. B. Tucker, and A. R. Fraser, admitted and prom. to cornets cadets of inf. F. G. Kempster and N. Newberry admitted, and prom. to ensigns.
- Capt. Espinasse, H. M.'s 4th regt., and Lieut. Downes, H. M.'s 41st ditto, to take charge of invalids proceeding to England on ship *Lady Flora*.
- Lt. A. Douglas, engr. to act as civ. engr. of 2d div. during employ of Lieut. Vardon on other duty.
- Feb. 2.—Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L. C. returned to duty.
- Postings. Cornets G. J. B. Tucker, to 1st L. C. to join. A. R. Fraser, to 3d L. C. to join. Ens. F. G. Kempster, to 6th N. I., to join (by sea.)
5. Capt. J. Hayne, 36th removed from doing duty with 19th regt.
- Capt. W. Hill, Madras Eur. reg. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. during abs. of Capt. Cramer on other duty.
6. Ens. J. G. Brown, 6th N. I., to be lieut., v. Ludlow, dec.
- Lieut. G. L. H. Gall, 5th L. C. to be adj.
- Lieut. R. C. Moore, 2d bat. art., to be quarterm. and interp. v. Croggan,* proceeding to Europe.
6. Lieut. W. B. Bell, 28th N. I., to be quarterm. and interp., v. McCally, resigned.
- Brev. Capt. R. Hall, 49th N. I., to act as superint. of roads at Pres. during abs. of Lieut. Watts, on sick cert.
9. Lieut. J. Whistler, 6th L. C., to be capt., and Cornet. W. Vine, to be lieut., v. Molony, dec., date of commission to be settled hereafter.
- Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L. C., to be sec. to clothing board.
- Brev. Capt. P. Pope, 21th N. I., permitted at his own request to resign app. of quarterm. and interp. of that corps.
- Capt. T. B. Forster, paymast. at Pres. and acting mil. sec. to com. in chief, to proceed with his exc. on tour of inspection.
- Lieut. A. Wood, 29th N. I., furl. to Eur., 1 year, priv. aff. without pay, to embark from eastern coast.
10. 2d Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engr. app. to sapps. and mins., and to join head quarts. of that corps on Neilgherries.
13. (To accompany the Commander in Chief on his intended tour of inspection, and review through the centre, Mysore and south. divs. of the army.) The adj. gen. of the army; act. quarterm.-gen. of ditto; act. dep. adj.-gen. H. M.'s forces; act. mil. sec. brigade maj. H. M.'s forces; Persian interp. dep. jud. adv. gen. in charge of jud. adv. gens. depart.; dep. assist. adj. gen. of the army; dep. assist. quarterm. gen. of ditto; the aids-de-camp, &c. Head quarters to be estab. at Bangalore, about the 10th March.
- Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L. C., to act as paymr. at Pres. during abs. and on respons. of Cap. Forster. Brigr. J. Wahab, C. B., to be a brigr. of 1st class; and Cols. J. Green, and J. T. Trewman, to be brigrs. of 2d class, from 5th Sept., 1837.
- Lieut. G. A. H. Falconer, 46th N. I., furl. to Europe, health.
- Capt. A. Chisholm, 30th N. I., furl. to New S. Wales and V. D. L. 2 years, for health.
14. Ens. W. T. Nicholls, 24th regt., to act as quarterm. and interp. of that corps, v. Pope, resigned.
18. Lieut. H. J. Brookman, 20th, to act as quarterm. and interp. to 7th N. I.
20. Lieut.-Col. J. Morison, 6th Madras L. C., furl. to Eur. (permit. by Bomb. gov.)
23. Cadets of Inf., W. C. Law, and H. Bathurst, admitted and prom. to Ens.
27. Capt. W. Johnston, 1st N. V. B., relieved from charge of native pensioners at Chingleput.
- Lieut. R. A. Joy, 1st N. V. Bat.,

app. to charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Johnston.

27. Capt. A. T. Cotton, civ. engr. 3d div., leave for 18 months to sea, health.

March 2.—Lt. A. Russell, 46th N. I., furl. to Europe.

—Maj.-Gen. J. Doveton, C. B., command, centre div., leave to Neilgherries, 4 months.

6. Lieut. T. T. Pears, engr. (arrived at Bombay) returned to duty.

—Lieut. H. Congreve, engr., leave to sea till 31st Aug., health, to embark at Tutacurin.

10. Brov. Col. P. Cameron, removed from 1st to 3d L. C., and Lieut.-Col. G. Sandys, (late prom.) posted to former regt.

• Ecclesiastical.

Jan. 26.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, furl. to Cape, 18 months, health.

—Rev. H. Deane, furl. to Cape, till 20th July, 1839, health.

Feb. 6.—Rev. G. Græme, chaplain, furl. to Europe.

9. Rev. E. P. Lewis, to act as chaplain at Trichinopoly.

—Rev. G. W. Mahon, to relieve Mr. Spring from doing duty at Black-Town, but to continue to act as garrison chaplain.

• Medical.

Jan. 6.—Assist.-Surgeon, J. Robson, M. D., removed from H. M.'s 39th to do duty with H. M.'s 57th.

—Assist.-Surg. T. H. Canuan, posted to 43d N. I.

9. Assist.-Surg. J. S. Owen, furl. to Europe, health.

—Assist.-Surg. W. G. Prichard, M. D., permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

12. Assist.-Surg. J. Sanderson, ditto.

—Surg. G. Adams, superint.-surg., Nagpore subd. force, leave for health.

—J. Annesley, Esq. 1st memb. med. board, retired from the service from 18th Jan. on pension of his rank.

13. Asst.-Surg. W. L. G. Moore, M. D., to join and do duty with Madras Eur. regt. at Kamptee, till further orders.

—(Removals). Surgs. R. Davidson, from horse art. to 3d L. I. F. Godfrey, from 22d to 24th N. I. G. Beeton, from 24th to 22d ditto. Assist.-surg. A. Lorimer, M. D., from H. M.'s 55th regt. to 24th N. I.

15. Surg. G. Adams, removed from 8th to 19th N. I.

19. Mr. K. Macaulay, 2d memb. med. board, to be 1st memb., v. Annesley, retired.

—Mr. J. Underwood, 3rd, to be 2d ditto, v. Macaulay.

—Mr. J. Cuddy, 3rd, to act as 2d ditto during absence of Mr. Underwood.

19. Superint.-Surg. L. G. Ford, to act

as 3rd ditto, and Surg. J. Stevenson, to act as superint.-surg. during same period.

23. Assist.-Surg. C. Jameson, to be surg. from Jan. 13, 1838, v. Sevestre, retr.

—Assist.-Surg. J. Sanderson, app. to med. charge of convicts, ordered to be employed on western road, and to have an establishment of six second dressers.

Feb. 1. Assist.-Surg. J. Arthur, M. D., removed from L. W. M. Eur. regt., and posted to 11th regt.

2. Assist.-Surg. W. Shedden, returned to duty.

5. Assist.-Surg. W. Shedden, posted to 8th N. I., and to afford med. aid to wing of that corps under ord. to embark for Singapore.

6. Surg. J. Stevenson, to be superint.-surg. from 18th Jan., v. Cuddy, prom.

—Surg. J. Wylie, to be a superint.-surg. from 1st Jan., v. Adams, proceeded to Europe.

—Superint.-Surg. J. Stevenson, posted to Nagpore subd. force.

—Superint.-Surg. J. Wylie, posted to centre div. but to conduct duties of Pres. div. during absence of Mr. Ford on other duty.

—Surg. C. Desormeaux, to be gar. surg. at Masulipatam, v. Stevenson, prom. but to continue to act as superint.-surg. in centre div. till relieved, or further ord.

—Surg. J. Richmond, to act as gar. surg. at Masulipatam, during surg. Desormeaux's absence.

—Superint.-Surg. L. G. Ford, removed from centre to Pres. div., v. Cuddy.

9. Assistant-surgeon R. Colthurst, removed from 1st to 4th bat. art., and app. to med. charge of detach. of that corps at Secunderabad.

—Assistant-surg. W. G. Prichard, M. D., app. to med. charge of detach. of art., at Penang, v. Mathison.

13. Mr. W. A. Carlaw, admitted as an assist.-surg., and directed to do duty under surg. of general hospital at Pres.

20. Surg. T. M. Lane, permitted to accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his tour of inspection.

21. Assist.-surg. J. Jamieson, M. D., removed from E. to A. troop horse art., and assist.-surg. G. Morrogh, M. D., from latter to former troop.

• BIRTHS.

Jan. 4.—At Mercara, the lady of Lieut. and Quart.-mast. J. Martyr, 36th N. I., of a son.

7. At Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. J. Guest, missionary, of a daughter.

10. At Ootacamund, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a son.

19. At Madras, Mrs. R. Skill, of a son.

25. At Bangalore, Mrs. G. J. Cubitt, of a daughter.

29. At Mangalore, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

30. The lady of Brev.-Capt. H. Pace, 30th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Mullopel, on route to Kamptee, the lady of Capt. P. Chambers of a son.

Feb. 2.—At Salem, the lady of F. Mole, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

5. At Madras, Mrs. J. Thorpe, of a son.

7. At Arrowl, the lady of J. S. Chisholm, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Col. Monteith, Engineers, of a son.

8. At Hyderabad, Mrs. J. D. Penning, of a son.

14. At Madras, the lady of R. Cole, Esq., Med. Serv., of a daughter.

— At Ganjam, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N. I., of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of the late E. S. Moorat, Esq., of a daughter.

25. Mrs. J. Reger, of a daughter.

March 6.—At Madras, Mrs. J. Goodser, of a son.

8. Mrs. H. E. Boyle, of a daughter.

14. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Marshall, H. M.'s 39th regt., of a son.

20. At Madras, the lady of J. Dent, Esq., C. S., of a son (still born).

Lately, At Bellary, Mrs. Marley, of a

Feb. 14.—At Madras, Mr. H. Cuffey, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. A. Green, Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20.—At Bolarum, Nancy, wife of Sub. Assist.-surg. J. Vital, Nizam's serv.

27. At Chicacole, Lieut. T. H. B. Ludlow, 6th N. I.

Feb. 3.—At Madura, the wife of Mr. J. H. Hogg, assist. rev. surveyor in 4th div.

— At Madras, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. J. Piellow, advocate-gen.'s office.

18. At Pursewalkum, the wife of Mr. J. White, of the Herald office, aged 30.

19. At the Female Asylum, Poonamallee road, Madras, Mrs. M. Pohle, (relict of the Rev. C. Pohle,) many years governess of that Institution, aged 65.

March 3.—At Madras, Mrs. T. Brady.

8. At Madras, Mr. G. Batchelor, examiner in med. board office, aged 30.

13. On board the *Orient*, on her passage from Calcutta, Philip, 5th son of the late Capt. J. Haig, of the crescent, Bedford, aged 14.

14. At Secunderabad, Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34th L. I.

Lately.—At Pondicherry, Capt. C. Daviot, aged 38.

— At Sea, on board the *Royal William*, Assist.-surg. G. M. Watson, med. estab.

— At Sea, on board the *Lotus*, Ens. C. F. Gordon, 19th N. I.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10.—At Madras, Mr. T. Gouger, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Robson, 26th Madras N. I.

17. At Madras, Dr. R. Wight, to Rosa, third daughter of L. G. Ford, Esq., superintend.-surg. of Presidency.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

REMOVAL OF CAPT. MACAN.—*Head-Quarters, Bombay*, Feb. 5, 1838.—Government having placed the services of Capt. Macan, the brigade-major at Poona, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for regimental duty, his Excellency deems it his duty to make known to the Bombay army, the circumstances under which this officer has been ordered to join his regiment. On the 18th Nov. last, the major-general, in whom is vested by government the command of the Poona brigade, having been called to the presidency on duty, the next senior officer to him, Lieut.-Col. Fendall, of the 4th Light Dragoons, was put in orders that day, to command the brigade during his absence. Capt. Macan not having waited upon him, in accordance with the regulations and usages of the service, either on the 18th or 19th, and the brigade-major having, moreover, issued a brigade order on the latter day, without even consulting Col. Fendall on the subject, the latter directed that he (Capt. Macan) should attend at his quarters the following day, the 20th. Reasons were demanded for Capt. Macan's manner of acting, and those reasons appearing to Lieut.-Col. Fendall very unsatisfactory, he ordered Capt. Macan into arrest, on the

25th of the same month. When the major-general returned, and assumed command of the Poona Brigade, a report of the case came before him. He decided, that although the brigade-major had totally lost sight of his duty, and was greatly in error, yet that he disapproved of the extreme measure Col. Fendall had recourse to, in placing Capt. Macan in arrest, conceiving that the case could be sufficiently met by a severe reprimand to the brigade-major. Col. Fendall immediately submitted to this decision, and reproof to himself, and wrote, both to the major-general and to the brigade-major, stating that he willingly abided by it, and that Capt. Macan was released from arrest. The next step was the major-general sending for Capt. Macan, and explaining to him, in the spirit of friendship, all that had been done, and permitting him to peruse the whole of the correspondence; with which Capt. Macan appeared to be satisfied, and the matter was conceived to be at an end. On the 26th Nov., however, the major-general received an unexpected appeal from Major Macan, with a request that it might be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief; Capt. Macan stating, that he felt himself aggrieved, as he conceived that no decision had been given between him and Col. Fendall. He was again informed by the major-general, who unquestionably was the best possible authority on the subject, that a decision had been given in the case; but Capt. Macan was not satisfied, and still pressing the transmission of his appeal, it was forwarded accordingly. The Commander-in-Chief caused the adjutant-general to communicate his displeasure to Capt. Macan for not submitting, as Col. Fendall had done, to the decision of the major-general, and desired that he would withdraw his letter, and apologize for his refusal to abide by the decision of that officer. Capt. Macan nominally consented to withdraw the letter, and to express his regret for having written it, but coupled such expression with explanatory statements, obviously tending to justify his conduct. He was directed to withdraw his letter without explanation, and simply to express regret for not having submitted to the decision of his superiors in authority. Capt. Macan, after full time for consideration, refused to obey; stating, in substance, that he could not reconcile it to his feelings to have the terms of an apology dictated to him by any authority whatever. The Commander-in-Chief could not accept of an apology neutralized by the very language in which it was conveyed; and as the act of Capt. Macan, had been most deliberate, his Excellency felt that he had no alternative but to apply for the removal of that officer from his situation on the staff.

It must be unnecessary for the Commander-in-Chief to observe, that as the officers appointed to the staff are selected from regiments, and supposed to be well acquainted with the duties of their profession, the peculiar purpose of their appointment is, that they may assist the Commander-in-Chief in conducting the details and upholding the discipline of the army. If, then, an officer so selected sets himself to oppose and cavil at the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or other officers of superior rank, instead of aiding in carrying them into execution, it is perfectly plain, that such a person defeats the very end of his appointment, and that he cannot too soon be remanded to his regiment, to be taught the first and most important duty of the profession, which is that of obedience to lawful authority. In this case, the Commander-in-Chief seeks in vain for circumstances of extenuation. The act of Capt. Macan was not only voluntary but deliberate. His disobedience was even enhanced by professions of respect, with which it was wholly inconsistent; nor could he for a moment be unaware of the results to which it rendered him liable. The Commander-in-Chief desires that Capt. Macan be struck off the staff officers from the day on which this order is received at Poona, and that he be directed to join his regiment. The general officer commanding the Poona division will be pleased, as a temporary measure, to nominate an officer to take charge of the office of brigade-major from Capt. Macan.

DRAWING OF PAY.—*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 6, 1838.—With reference to the 5th paragraph of the G. G. O., 2d June, 1834, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a military officer employed in the civil department may be absent on leave, his regimental pay and allowances shall continue to be paid in the civil department, whilst the military officer appointed to officiate for him shall draw from the civil department the forfeited portion only of the civil allowance; his military pay and allowances being continued to be drawn in the military department. Medical officers on civil employ, who receive no civil allowance whilst absent, will draw their pay and allowances in the military department as heretofore, and the acting officer receive the full consolidated salary, as provided for by G. G. O., 31st May, 1834.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

March 9.—Mr. W. Escombe, attng 1st assist. to mag. of Poona, to have full powers of a magistrate.

— Mr. J. Erskine political agent in Kattcewar, resumed charge of his duties on 1st March.

14. The Hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq., to be chief judge of court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

April 3.—Mr. W. Escombe to have charge of the Khair and Mawul districts.

4. Mr. P. Stewart received charge of sub-collectorate of Sholapoor, on 22d March.

— Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, bart., leave to presidency for health.

5. Mr. E. Montgomerie returned to duty in ship *Euphrates*.

7. Mr. Henry Brown app. assist. jud. and sess. judge at Poona, and assist. to the agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, but to continue to act as sen. assist. judge and sess. judge of the Conkan, for the detach. station of Rutnagherry.

— Mr. A. Bell, jun., assumed charge of depts. of opium agent and superint. of staty. as a temp. measure.

11. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt resumed charge of his duties as reg. of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

— Mr. E. B. Mills took charge of the collectorate of Dharwar, on 31st March.

17. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as assist. to the princ. coll. and mag. of Poona.

18. Mr. P. Stewart act. sub. coll. of Sholapoor, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

— Mr. J. H. Crawford, acct. gen. and rev. jud. and military accountant, took charge on the 14th inst.

— Mr. J. A. Forbes returned to duty in the *Atalanta*.

— Mr. R. K. Pringle, ditto.

20. Mr. A. Spens, assist. judge of Dharwar, extended leave of six months to Cape, for health.

23. Mr. Eden Elliot to be Post Mast. General.

— Mr. J. A. Forbes to be acting sen. mag. of police.

— Mr. F. Bouchier, to be opium agent and superint. of stationery.

25. Mr. W. H. Harrison, assist. col. of Dharwar, leave one year to Neilgherry for health.

— Mr. H. A. Harrison, col. of Ahmednuggur, allowed to remain in the districts on deputation, until setting in of the monsoon.

25. Mr. W. Simson, act. col. of Tannah, allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Ecclesiastical.

March 29.—Rev. H. Jeffreys, act. archdeacon to perform divine service at the Mahabuleswar Hills, from 1st April to commencement of the monsoon.

April 1.—The Ven. H. Jeffreys, A.M., act. archdeacon and sen. chaplain of the presidency, inducted by the Lord Bishop into the archdeacon's chair, and app. commissary for the archdeaconry.

4. H. A. Woodhouse, Esq., solr., app. registrar of the diocese of Bombay.

24. Rev. C. Parker, Bengal estab., sick furl. to Europe, three years.

Military.

Feb. 5.—Capt. G. Macan, 15th N. I., major of brigade at Poona, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

March 5.—Brig. Morse to command at Deesa, and Lieut.-Col. Bagnold to command Baroda brigade during absence of Brig. Brooke, or till furt. orders.

26.—Ens. J. R. Keily, 20th N. I., to act as interpreter to 2d Gr. N. I., in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages from 22d Feb.

— Lieut. W. C. Say, to be interp. in Hindoostanee language to horse brigade, v. Brev.-Capt. Whittle, app. adj. and quarter-master to 2d troop.

— Cadet of Inf. S. W. Brown, admitted and prom. to ensign.

29. Lieut. H. B. Turner, engr. to be capt., v. McGillivray, dec.

— 2d Lieut. G. B. Munbee, to be 1st lieut. ditto.

— Ens. G. R. Remington to be lieut., v. Faikney, dec.

— Lieut. J. N. Auld, 16th N. I., to be adj., to Candeish Bheel corps, v. Lieut. Morris, app. to Kunleer agency.

— Ens. H. J. Pelly, 8th N. I., to be Mahratta interp. to that regt., v. Home, resigned that situation.

— Lieut. T. R. Stewart, 8th N. I., to act as adj. to that reg., while Lieut. Crisall is in charge.

— Capt. C. W. Wenn, 13th N. I., to act as brig.-major at Deesa, during absence of Brev.-Capt. Wilson, sick.

— Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, 2d L. C. to be quart.-mast. till further orders.

— Ens. C. Podmore, 6th N. I., to act as Hindoostanee interp. to that reg. till further orders.

30. Capt. G. J. Mant, D. J. A. G., leave to Neilgherrys, one year for health.
 — Capt. W. Coghlan, art., to act as ordnance assistant until further orders.
 — Lt. F. Ayrton, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief. (cancelled 12th April.)
April 2.—Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N. I. being fit for duty to join his station.
 — Cornet W. Marriott, 2d L. C. do.
 3. Capt. J. Lloyd, to command 7th comp. golund. bat., at Baroda.
 7. Lieut. M. Specule, inv. est. removed from the army to the pension list, and permitted to draw a pension equal to the net pay of the rank he held in the army.
 — Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 19th N. I., furl. to Europe, health.
 9. Lieut.-col. D. Capon, 18th N. I., leave Neilgherrys, 6 months, on private affairs.
 — Capt. H. J. Parkinson, 12 months do. account health.
 — Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d G. N. I., to be Mahratta interp.
 — Lt. T. L. Jameson, 3d N. I., to act as adj. to detach. of that reg. at Asseorghur.
 — Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N. I., to act as line adj. at Sattara, during absence Lieut. Morse.
 — Ens. W. R. Simpson, 17th N. I., to act as adj. to detach. of that reg. at Broach.
 — Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N. I., app. com. of ordnance S. div. of the army.
 10. Major W. Spratt, 4th N. I., to retire on the pension of his rank.
 — Capt. C. Crawley, to be maj.; Lt. J. D. Smythe, to be capt.; Ens. W. H. B. Watkins, to be lieut. in succes. to do.
 — Cap. F. Donnelly, 1st gren. N. I., to be dep. assist. adj. gen., v. Crawley, prom. to major, and attach. to S. div. of army.
 12. Lieut. N. B. Thornbury, leave to Neilgherry Hills, 6 months, on priv. affs.
 — Lieut. R. Aston, to act as 1st asst. mil. and. general during absence of ditto.
 — Capt. G. Pope, dept.-assist. com. gen., to act as assist. com. gen. at Ahmcdabad.
 — Lieut. J. Ramsay, acting sub. asst. com. gen., to assume charge of the dept. at Deesa.
 — Lt. E. Whichelo, assist. com. gen. to assume charge of the dept. at Poona.
 — Mr. A. Morris, admitted to service and prom. to Ensign.
 — Mr. H. Stanley, ditto, ditto.
 — Mr. W. Malcolm, ditto, ditto.
 — Mr. J. M. Wiseman, ditto, ditto.
 — Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N. I., returned to duty.
 — Ens. G. T. Pogson, 5th N. I., ditto.
 17. 2d Lieut. Burke, leave to Pres. to undergo examination in Hindoostance language.
 17. Lieut. C. R. Dent, confirmed in app. of Hindoost. interp. to 2nd bat. art. from date of decease of Lieut. Nixon.
 — Capt. J. Tydall, N. V. B., 6 months leave to Malabar Coast, on priv. affairs.
 20. Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N. I., app. to charge of the Bazaar at Dapoolce.
 — Lieut. H. W. Prescott, 1st gren. N. I., furl. to Europe, for health, to embark from the coast.
 24. Lieut. Wemyss, engr. app. interp. in Hindoostance.
 — Lieut.-Col. Shirreff, to com. fortress of Asseorghur, in succ. to Lt.-Col. Gibbon, nominated to the com. of Sholapore.
 — Lieut. Hebbert, engr. app. to surv. the road from Belgaum to Thalman and Vingorla.
 — Capt. Troward, 14th N. I., app. to command the Guzerat provinc. batt. in the abs. of Capt. Parkinson, or until further orders.

Medical.

Mar. 22. The leave to Madras granted to assist.-surg. P. Hockin, 2d L. C., on 10th Feb. cancelled.

24. Surg. A. Tawse to proceed to Angria's Colabah on special duty.

29. Surg. J. Anderson to perform duties of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, during absence of assist.-surg. Straker.

— Surg. Purnell to the temp. charge of Vacc. dept. N. E. div. of Guzerat, on the dep. of surg. Robson with his regt.

31. Surg. J. McLennan resumed med. charge of the duties of civ. surg. and surg. to the native gen. hospital.

April 3.—Assist.-surg. P. Gray to med. charge, 12th N. I., until further orders.

4. Assist.-surg. Weatherhead, to succeed assist.-surg. Felix, as civil surg. at Akulcote.

7. Surg. A. Duncan, N. V. B., leave Neilgherrys one year for health.

9. Assist.-surg. F. Forbes, furl. Europe 3 years for health.

13. Surg. J. Glen assumed charge of office of sec. to med. board.

17. Assist.-surg. M. Thomson admitted to the service, and to rank from 7th Nov. 1837.

— Assist.-surg. Alex. Wright, (not arrived) to rank from 3rd Dec. 1837.

20. Assist.-surg. J. Cramond, relieved from duty in Indian Navy and placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

— Assist.-surg. A. Durham, M. D., placed at disposal of superint. Indian Navy, for duty in that service.

24. Assist.-surg. D. Campbell, furl. to Europe one year, private affairs.

Nabal.

March 27. Act. Lt. Campbell, from the *Amherst* to the *Clive*.

— Lt. Johnson to the charge of the Suro ship *Benares*.

— Mid. Barker, to be act. Lt. and mate of the *Benares*.

— Mid. Manners of the *Clive*, to proceed to Muscat, in the ship *Syria* in charge of Government coal.

— Act. Lieut. Grounds to continue duty as sup. Lieut. of the *Berenice* until Lieut. Buckler's return from sick leave.

— Lieut. Sharp to the charge of the *Berenice*.

— Act. Lieut. Balfour, to be acting mate of ditto.

April 11.—Mids. Christopher and King, from the *Benares* to the *Maldiva*.

— Act. Lt. Jones from the *Benares* to the charge of the *Maldiva*.

— Mr. Mate Barker to be act. Lieut. of the *Benares*, v. Lt. Jones, as above.

16. Commander McDowall, leave to Neilgherrys, two years, for health.

18. Act. Lt. Woolaston of the *Hugh Lindsay*, to perform duties of mate.

— Act. Lt. Barker of the *Benares*, to be act. Lt. and mate of the *Berenice*.

— Act. Lt. Grounds of the *Berenice*, to be ditto of the *Benares*.

of the late W. Reynolds, Esq., of Milford House, Hants.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31.—At Seroor, Mr. C. Horton, of the collector's office, Ahmednuggur.

Feb. 3.—At Byculla, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. J. Howell, Inspector of Bunders.

March 26.—At Allepey, Mr. John Morphey, Commercial Agent to the Bravancore Government.

April 15.—At Girgaum, of cholera, Capt. W. Durant, of the Ship *Good Success*, aged 34.

22. Rosa Maria, wife of Mr. J. C. De Gama.

Lately.—Lieut. Faikney, 15th N. I.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Feb. 14.—The lady of Capt. F. Macqueen, ship *Vansittart*, of a daughter.

Penang.

DEATH.

Dec. 2.—At Penang, Mr. J. L. Mitchell, 4th son of Mr. T. G. Mitchell, of Calcutta, aged 24.

Batavia.

DEATH.

Feb. 18.—At Batavia, Capt. T. Wilson of the *Juliet*, aged 45.

Mauritius.

BIRTH.

Lately, the Lady of Adj. Persse, 12th regt., of a daughter.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22.—At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Mr. M. Summers, of a daughter.

30. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. Parkinson, of a daughter.

April 3.—At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3d reg., of a son.

15. At Malligaum, the lady of Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N. I., of a son.

17. At Girgaum, Mrs. Ignacio Menonça, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 5.—Mr. W. Maher to Miss J. Jackson.

March 30.—At Deesa, Lieut. D. E. Mills, dep. paymast. N. D. A., to Miss Jane Sophia Donnelly.

April 16.—At Byculla, Mr. Camille Menesse, to Miss Catherine Challon.

18. At Bombay, Capt T. B. Hamilton, 1st. L. C., to Anna Maria, 2d daughter

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.—*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney*, 8th January, 1838.—His Excellency the Act. Governor requests that all magistrates and persons holding office under Government, will, at an early opportunity, take the Oath of Allegiance to our Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, which Oath may be taken either at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or before the Supreme Court.

By Command,

E. D. THOMPSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 6.—Capt. R. T. Furlong, H. M.'s 80th Foot to be assist. eng. and superint. of ironed gang at Newcastle.

Feb. 6.—Major J. H. Phelps, H. M.'s 4th regt., to be police mag. at Liverpool.

— Mrs. Leach, to be matron of the Female Factory, at Parramatta.

— Mr. Clapham to be House Steward and Storekeeper.

— G. B. White, Esq., to be surveyor, in surv. gen. dept. in room of J. B. Richards, Esq., resigned.

— Messrs. J. J. Galloway, and Samuel Gonnerman Dalgety, to be assist. surveyors, in room of Mr. G. B. White, prom., and Mr. P. Elliot, retired.

— Mr. F. W. Small, to be clerk to the bench of magistrates at Paterson.

— Mr. G. T. Wyatt, to be clerk to the bench of magistrates at Windsor, in room of Mr. Small, app. to Paterson.

— Mr. M. Murphy, to be clerk to the bench of mags. at Parramatta, in room of Mr. Bailey, app. to another department.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4.—At Churnwood, Limestone Plains, the lady of Henry Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Rose Bay, Mrs. E. Haslingden, of a son.

— Mfs. W. Inglis, Barrack-lane, Sydney, of a daughter.

25. At her residence, Windsor Hotel, Windsor, Mrs. W. Cross, of a daughter.

Feb. 5.—At Bolwarra, near Maitland, Mrs. Fletcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3.—At Pulteney, by Wick, the Rev. A. Gunn, of Watten, to Alison, eld. daughter of Joseph Murdoch, Esq., mer., Pulteney-town.

Dec. 14.—At Hokianga, Mr. M. Mariner, formerly of Sydney, to Miss Pells, late of Chelsea, Middlesex.

Jan. 13.—At Hyde Park, Mr. J. Spring, of Sydney, to Miss M. Hayes, eld. daughter of the late W. Hayes, Esq., of County Clare, Ireland.

Feb. 13.—At Sydney, Mr. Charles Wilkinson, to Louisa Dinah, 2d daughter of Mrs. Wiles, Princess-street, Sydney.

Lately.—At St. James's Church, William W. Darke, Esq., assist. surv., to Isabella, 3rd daughter of the late Capt. D. M'Arthur, 2d Royal Vet. Bat.

DEATHS.

Jan. 6.—At Wollongong, Elizabeth, wife of E. Hancock, Esq., aged 46 years.

Feb. 4.—Mr. J. Byrne, Publican, Gloucester-street.

16. Francis, eld. son of F. W. Unwin, Esq., aged 5.

Lately.—In the Colonnade Bridge-street, inf. son of N. Lipscomb Kentish.

Van Diemen's Land.

HOBART TOWN.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S TOUR. **Feb.**—The Lieut.-Gov. was prosecuting his tour of inspection through the colony.

APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

Civil.

Jan. 12.—P. MacLaine, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory of V. D. Land.

— Mr. G. Guppaide, to be postm. at Avoca, v. Sloane.

— Mr. W. Brown, to be an inspector of stock in district of Launceston.

Feb. 4.—Mrs. Moodie, Davey-street, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 8.—J. Bogle, Esq., to Jane, only daugh. of B. Dutertau, Esq., Campbell-st.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29.—At New Norfolk, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, of a daughter.

— At Barrack Street, the lady of Dr. Learmouth, of a son.

31. The lady of P. S. Tomlins, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 7.—At Hamilton, the lady of the Rev. M. J. Mayers, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 31.—The wife of Mr. R. N. I. Trotter.

Feb. 1.—Frances, only daughter of T. W. Rowlands, Esq., solicitor, aged 14.

10. Clement, youngest son of Mr. W. T. Macmichael, aged 8 months.

Lately—Miss Watchhorn.

LAUNCESTON.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRANTS. January.—A notification states, that the Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to interest the community in the early distribution and employment of the free Emigrants from Cork by the *Bussorah Merchant*.

Cape of Good Hope.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRANT FARMERS.—*Colonial Office, Cape Town, (22d March,) 1838.*—A Despatch has been this day received from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, transmitting copies of letters received by his Honor from the Civil Commissioner of Colesberg, relative to the hostilities between Dingaan and the Emigrant Farmers. [This correspondence relates particulars of the late irruption between the native tribe (Dingaan's) and the Emigrant Farmers. But the accounts under our Cape Synopsis head, being of a later date afford the most correct intelligence on the subject.]

FLYING KITES.—*Police Office, Cape Town, (March 31.)*—The nuisance of flying Kites in the Streets of Cape Town still continuing, the public are apprised that the Police are instructed to destroy all kites so found flying, and the offenders will be prosecuted for a nuisance. [This is a singular notification.]

APPOINTMENT, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Medical.

Mar. 27.—Louis Liesching, Jun. Esq., to be president, and P. Cheappini, Esq., M. D., acting health officer of Table Bay, to be a member, of the medical committee of western district of the colony.

of Capt. H. P. Hughes, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

31. At Cape Town the lady of E. F. Wyld, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 15.—At Newlands, J. R. Zee-derberg, Esq. M. D., to Maria Dorothea Bolleurs.

March 22.—At Green-Point, the lady

April 4.—Mr. W. Hart, to Miss M. J. Hendreks.

DEATHS.

March 25.—Mr. J. B. Engelbrecht, aged 56.

26. Capt. P. Sandford, of the Brig *Mary and Jane*, aged 33.

30. At Cape Town, Major W. H. Foy, Bombay art., aged 44.

31. Elizabeth infant daughter of Mr. E. Woollward.

April 1.—Mr. J. G. Aspelung, sen.

2. Mr. G. F. Willmot, aged 33.

3. Miss M. C. Van de Burgh.

POSTSCRIPT.

*By the arrival of the April mail, we have received the following
VALUABLE SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.
from our Calcutta Correspondent.*

Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10th, 1838.—Since the dispatch of the overland mail per *Berenice* which left Bombay at the close of last month, public attention in this quarter has been engrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capital of the horrible ravages of famine in the provinces to the West and North West. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on the highways;—of infants crawling around the granaries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors; of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and the jackal;—of the courses of small rivers actually obstructed by the masses of bodies thrown therein by those who are employed to clear the highways;—of the inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c., &c., being compelled to abandon their evening drive from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corpses around!—And the worst of it is that two months more must elapse before a fall of rain can be expected, and the earth yield fruit wherewith to appease the irresistible cravings of hunger. Government has relinquished revenue to the extent of sixty lacs of rupees, £600,000:—it likewise gives employment on the roads to many thousands of the able-bodied, and subscribes some £50, or £100 monthly to purchase grain for the helpless. But it is felt that this is far beneath what Government *ought* to do in the extremity, even if private bounty were twenty times more extensive than it is, or can possibly be. The united subscriptions of the European and Native communities, throughout the country, do not at this moment, amount to more than £10,000, though every means have been tried to swell them to the uttermost. The Press has unceasingly advocated the cause of the starving—sermons have been preached, meetings have been called;—the public establishments, the private domestics of families, nay the sepoys in the infantry regiments have been encouraged to subscribe, and yet the joint efforts of all have failed to supply more than a comparative drop in the ocean. Heaven only knows what will be the upshot of the visitation.

The subject of public interest next in order is the *project* of a new bank, to be called the “Bank of India.” Such an institution was projected in England two years ago, but it aimed at so much, and threatened to absorb or annihilate so many sources of private profit, that the scheme found no countenance in India. The revival of the plan, in a modified form, here in Calcutta, is *ostensibly* ascribed to the demand for an institution that shall afford accommodation, in the way of loan and discount, with a freer hand, and at a lower rate, than the existing banks. But the true source of the project is understood to be traceable to the disappointment of certain parties who had an eye to place and influence within the walls of the Union Bank. But whatever the origin of the present scheme, it is enough that it has found numerous supporters in parties who are glad of an opportunity of buying shares *at par*, instead of paying the heavy premiums exacted by the prosperous condition of the other banks; and there is no doubt that a disposition, to obtain for the public by competition, a reduction of the cost of accommodation at a moment when money is scarce, has also induced many persons to take shares. About one thousand shares have been subscribed for. In the meantime the Bengal and Union Banks are about

to augment their capital, partly for the purpose of being enabled to afford more extensive assistance to the public; but mainly, it is supposed, to increase the difficulties of the new India bank projectors in their endeavours to organize the intended establishment.

Our relations with the Burmese continue peaceable, though the most authentic accounts from that quarter leave it somewhat doubtful how long they may continue so. Tharawaddee, the usurper, though he refuses formally to recognise a British resident in the treaty of Yandaboo, yet shews no disposition to infringe the terms of the latter. By all accounts he is amicably disposed, and if he were not surrounded by needy and ambitious chieftains for whom he must, for his own sake find some occupation, we should probably hear nothing of the hostile intentions of our neighbour. However, if he should break out, the precautionary measures that have been taken, by strengthening our military force on the frontiers, and keeping a couple of men-of-war in the neighbourhood of the coast, will be found useful.

You are referred to a minute summary given below, of the minor events of public interest that have occurred during the past month. Of these the most important is the death of the Hon. Henry Shakspeare, the member of the Supreme Council, and the accession of Mr. Amos, who lately arrived in the "Robarts." Mr. Shakspeare, without possessing any extraordinary talent, had the reputation of possessing business habits, and an extensive knowledge of the judicial system. He is much regretted by a large circle of private friends.

Mr. Amos has already made a favourable impression by his gentlemanlike manners and unobtrusive habits. He presents a striking contrast to the flippant overbearing Macaulay who left India, "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." Mr. Amos shews no inclination to trouble himself about the new Penal Code, or, indeed, about the Law Commissions' labours in any shape. Col. James Young, therefore, continues to officiate, but unless he can entirely alter the whole course of proceedings adopted by the commission, his labours are not likely to be crowned with much honour.

An Association of Zemindars or landholders, has been formed in Calcutta, for the purposes of enabling the great agriculturists to have a channel for the assertion of their interests, and the communication (to Government) of their wishes. This Association has originated in the fear and distrust excited by the resumption of the rent free lands, but it will, no doubt, be found extremely useful as a *general* organ of the landholders.

A Combination of all the intelligent and wealthy Hindoos, of different and opposing sects and castes, is a novel spectacle, and will perhaps excite a little uneasiness in Leadenhall-street; but those who have studied the character, and made themselves acquainted with the objects of the Association rather see reason for gratulation than apprehension, in this proof of advancing intelligence.

Of Military matters but little has occurred worthy of register or comment. The recent dispatch of the Court of Directors deducting two or three years from the period of service, entitling an officer to a pension, and declaring that the Court will receive no more memorials on the subject of retirement, has created much dissatisfaction and incited the army to act for itself, in the matter of *purchasing out*. Two plans are now in agitation,—the establishment of a Tontine, or of a Bount. The former is admitted to be the best and cheapest, but it is scarcely practicable, as most officers, to entitle themselves to its advantages, must pay up arrears of contribution, which, in the present state of affairs, is utterly beyond their means. A meeting is to take place at Barrackpore in a day or two when the sense of the six regiments will be taken on the question, and submitted to the rest of the army: The next summary shall contain full particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES.—Monday, March 19.—Intelligence has been received from Moulmein via Madras. The increasing trade of that port is shown by a table, which gives the number of vessels which have visited it in the last eight years, and which are as follow:—in 1830, 29; in 31, 26; in 32, 46; in 34, 61; in 35, 69; in 36, 55; in 37, 94. The sum received last year for pilotage was tenfold that received in 1830. A new Woongee had been appointed to the charge of Rangoon and the Southern Provinces, with more dignity and power than his predecessor. This is supposed to arise from a wish to put him more on a par with the Governor-General with whom it is the King's intention that he shall negotiate; that is to say, if the Governor-General will allow the indignity. The new man is said to have acquired the subriquet of the rough or blunt Woonlook, and to be a great favourite with the new King. Dr. Richardson who has for many years been employed in a political capacity in the Burmese territories, is come round, and has given it as his decided

opinion, that the intentions of the Burmese Court are unequivocally hostile; and that the first favourable opportunity furnished by a relaxation of our vigilance and preparation, will be embraced to retrieve the honour of the Burmese name. The American ship *Rosabella*, has lately arrived at Moulmein, bringing Missionaries and Missionary supplies, and some articles of trade. It is the intention of the supercargoes to take a cargo, chiefly of rice, direct to the United States. This will be the first direct commercial intercourse established between America and this new settlement.—Two wealthy native gentlemen, Baboo Mootee Lall Seel, and Madub Dutt, have taken upon themselves the expense of continuing the Chitpore Road Aqueduct, along new Colootolah Road, as far as the central road.—A meeting was held of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, when it was resolved that the Bank should be authorized to realize the interest on Company's Paper belonging to constituents, free of cost; and also that in consequence of the great increase of business, the expense of the establishment should be raised from 84,000 to 100,000 Rupees a year, chiefly in order that a Deputy Secretary may be appointed.

Tuesday, *March 20.* The Cholera is said to be raging with violence in some of the villages in the Soonderbuns. In one small village, four or five had been carried off successively each day.—The Hon. Mr. Amos took his seat in Council yesterday, with the customary honours.—The Meeting of the Landholder's Society was held yesterday, at the Town Hall, when a very animated speech was delivered by T. Dickens, Esq.—Six Assistant Surgeons have just been appointed Post Masters at various stations.—Letters from Loodiana state, that there had been a plentiful fall of rain at that station.—From Almora they write, that copious showers have been experienced, and that the naked hills begin to put on their green dress again. At Delhi, however, it appears that no rain had as yet fallen, and that the prospects of famine were becoming more confirmed than ever.—A very unusual and daring highway robbery was committed in Calcutta last week. A gentleman in the Pilot Service was openly attacked by two Europeans, who knocked him down and rifled him of some valuable articles. Both of the offenders have been seized.—The soi-disant Raja of Burdwan, Pertaud Singh, embarked on a budgerow, at Calcutta, on Saturday last, with the intention of going, as he says, to Burdwan; he was accompanied by a rabble of peons. The belief in his identity does not appear as yet to be eradicated from the minds of the people.—Yesterday, the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Calcutta succeeded in detecting and securing a large gang of gamblers and opium smokers, consisting of thirteen Chinamen and of eleven Natives.

Wednesday, *March 21.* We notice with deep regret, the death of the Hon. Mr. Shakespeare, Member of the Supreme Council, at the age of fifty-two, after a laborious and honourable career in the Company's Service, of thirty-four years.—The Cholera has again visited Calcutta; three or four Europeans have fallen victims to it, and the mortality among the Natives is great.—Dwarkanauth Tagore reached Calcutta yesterday, somewhat improved in health.—A valuable paper appears in this day's *Englishman*, on the subject of Major Sutherland's supposed appointment to Hyderabad. Among other observations, the writer remarks, that owing to the misrule and oppression of Chundoo Lall, the revenues of the kingdom have been reduced from seven crores of Rupees a year to two; that this man, who is supposed to be under British protection, and is, therefore, irremovable, was thirty years ago a common writer. He is now seventy, and so physically constituted, as not to take more than one or two hours rest out of twenty-four. It is said that during his oppressive career, he has amassed and remitted to various parts of India, more than Ten Crores of Rupees.—Two young Parsees have just taken their passage from Bombay, on the *Buckinghamshire*, for England, to extend their literary and scientific information, and to perfect themselves in the art of ship-building.—From the 1st of May next, all public accounts at the Bombay Presidency, will be kept in Company's Rupees, in supersession of all local currencies.—A vessel has just arrived at Loodiana from Bombay, freighted with English goods; the first instance of intercourse between these two places, by way of the Indus.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was stated that certain Covenanted Civil Servants at Burdwan, had refused, in conformity with a "Commission" from the Supreme Court, to swear certain parties to the truth of an affidavit.

Thursday, *March 22.* The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have decided that there shall be an assistant secretary (a covenanted servant). Salary Rs. 500 per month.—We have heard that Mr. Masters, of the Martiniere, has submitted to the Committee of the School Book Society, a work entitled the School-master's Manual.

Friday, *March 23.* A plan has been submitted to the Government, by Mr.

McClelland, for extending the overland route from the Red Sea, along the Nerbudda, to the Ganges at Mirzapore. It is founded on the distribution of coal and iron indicated in the reports of the Coal Committee, and though capable of being commenced on a small scale, is yet of the most comprehensive character, and when once commenced, will naturally extend its influence to all parts of India, to all classes of people, and to all branches of resources.—The lamented death of the Hon. Mr. Shakespeare, causing an unexpected vacancy in the Supreme Council, may give rise to a rather curious question between the two provisional members. Mr. Robertson, at present on leave at the Cape, was the first provisionally appointed, and in his absence Mr. Wilberforce Bird was nominated (if we may coin such term) *pro-provisional* member.—The Company's Rupee is to be the money of public accounts and transactions in the collectorates of Surat, Tannah, Rutnagerree, and Ahmednuggur from the 1st May.—All payments from the treasury are to be made in the new currency, but payments in local currencies at the regular exchange are of course to be received so long as they are in circulation.

Saturday, *March 24*. The Cholera prevails to a fearful extent in Calcutta, and in the Sunderbunds the disease is committing much ravage.—It is said that the podars of Calcutta are combining to drain the Mints of copper coin, with a view to storing up the pice, and disposing of them to the manifest disadvantage of the public.—Letters from Seetapore mention that rain has fallen in considerable quantities in that district, about the commencement of the month.—A Requisition has been sent in to the Directors of the Union Bank, requesting them to call a meeting for the purpose of entertaining a resolution, which goes to double the capital of the bank, by raising forty lacs of rupees, by the addition of four thousand shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Monday, *March 26*.—The laudable efforts of Mr. P. Lindeman, a private individual, in raising funds by personal solicitation in Calcutta, for the sufferers by famine, are mentioned in the papers of this day. He has actually gleaned in this manner, from door to door, in a few days, 1,242 Rupees.—The comprehensive steam subscription continues to receive accession. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-six shares have been subscribed for.—The quantity of pice coined at the mint is about 2000 Rupees worth a day, and this sum is bought up by the Podars, and exported at a very large profit to Burmah, Assam, and other places. Thus the market of Calcutta is exhausted of its copper currency, and the scarcity affords a rich harvest to the money changers.—A letter appears in the *Hurkaru* of this day, signed An Old Indian, deprecating the idea of throwing another million of capital into the market in Calcutta, as likely to lead to overtrading; to which it attributes the fall of the six old houses, and the recent embarrassments in the opium trade;—the letter, which is written with great ability, states that there are now 69 mercantile firms in Calcutta. The scarcity of money in the Delhi treasury is so great that the King's allowances have been allowed to run into arrears three months.

Tuesday, *March 27*.—There has been another great fire in the suburbs of Calcutta, at Bhowanypore; three hundred and twenty-four houses were burnt, and a little boy lost his life. The change of the moon has brought no rain; the weather is consequently become intensely hot, and we are threatened with another season like the last. Complaints of want of rain are coming in from the large indigo districts.—Dwarkanauth Tagore distributed alms on Friday last, on the occasion of his mother's funeral obsequies. The brahmuns received each eight annas; the other classes, half that sum. The number of mendicants, both laymen and priests, is said to have amounted to fifty thousand.—On Saturday last a great bathing festival was held at Triveni above Hooghly. The concourse of people was immense, not fewer than a hundred thousand. The pilgrims from Orissa alone are said to have been twenty-four thousand.—Cholera continues to rage with unwonted violence in Calcutta, and in almost every instance proves fatal. Of forty patients taken to the Hospital, and tended with all possible European skill and assiduity, not one recovered.—The refusal of the magistrates at Burdwan to execute a commission from the supreme court was made the subject of a long article in the *Courier* of last evening. The commission was issued to Mr. Ogilvy the magistrate, to examine two women as to the genuineness of a warrant of attorney granted by the young widow of the late Rajah to Mr. Hedger. He directed Mr. Mellis to execute and return the commission, which was done, but as it was not directed to him the return was invalid. Another commission was then issued to both those gentlemen, but they returned it unexecuted with a letter, stating that they had objections to execute the commission, and therefore returned it unexecuted.

Wednesday, *March 28*.—The accounts received respecting the famine from Cawnpore and Meerut increase in horror. At Cawnpore the cantonments are in

many places like a charnel house, and the river is become disgusting from the flocks of vultures tearing the starved carcasses to pieces. A cart horse which was shot at that station, was torn in pieces and devoured raw in a few moments.—The cholera returns for the last fortnight within the ditch, shew a great increase of mortality; in the first week, one hundred and twenty-seven.

Thursday, March 29.—Intelligence has been received of the French frigate *L'Artemise's* arrival at Muscat.—A passenger on the Australian Company's ship *Emerald Isle* has addressed the editor of the *Madras Herald*, complaining of the inconvenience the passengers have been put to, in consequence of the crowded state of the vessel at the time of her departure from Calcutta. He also complains of bad provisions and indifferent wines. The secretary of the company in reply, has addressed the *Englishman* alleging that the crowded state of the vessel is in consequence of excess of passenger's luggage, and that the wines and provisions were submitted, before they were purchased, for the approval of the passengers.—A letter from Gwalior mentions that thousands are emigrating from the seat of famine to the south, and towards Malwa.

Friday, March 30. Intelligence was received yesterday of the death of the celebrated Dr. Robert Tytler. The worthy doctor was, we hear, on his way to Gwalior, to confirm by personal observation an interesting scientific discovery, which he believed he had made, when he was taken ill.—Mr. Wale Byrn has been appointed to take charge of the office of deputy collector at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Charles Francis, who has obtained leave to proceed to the Sandheads on account of his health.—The claimant of the Burdwan Rajship and Raj has obtained an order from Government permitting his return to Burdwan, and allowing interviews with the Ranees, his alleged wives, and the other members of this noble Hindoo family. In the event of his being recognised by the Ranees, his alleged wives, we presume proceedings will be had to determine his claim to the estates and titles. The letter of Government, we are told, simply directs Mr. Ogilvy, the magistrate, to keep the peace, and not to interfere in any other way with the proceedings of *Pratab Chund*.—A meeting was held this day of the leading parties who take an interest in the formation of a New Bank. Resolutions were agreed to, and the prospectus is now before the meeting.—A Committee appointed by Government with very comprehensive instructions, has, we understand, been engaged for some time past in drawing up a report on the present distribution and allowances of medical officers, in both the civil and military branch of the service. Dr. Sawers is president, and Mr. Mangles, and the head of the Adjutant General's department at the presidency (Captain Welchman we believe), are members, and Dr. Ranken is secretary.—A meeting was held of the members of the late River Insurance Company. It appeared, there is a balance in the hands of the secretary amounting to *Sa. Rs.* 426, for the purpose of making a first dividend on a paid up deposit amounting to *Sa. Rs.* 67,078. The loss has fallen with much severity on several of the members, who came forward with *Sa. Rs.* 750 per share, in order to pay all claims, and stay proceedings at law. Resolutions were passed, authorising the secretary to enter into arrangements with the assignees of insolvent members, and it was determined to take measures to enforce the payment of the various calls on those members who are in a position to pay their proportion of loss.—Government House was struck by lightning the night before last, and some chandeliers were broken, and other trifling damage done.

Saturday, March 31. The *Madras Conservative* announces the sale of the press of that paper to a competent party, who intends to carry on the newspaper, on the principles on which it has been hitherto conducted, from the first proximo. The same paper also contains some very severe remarks on the state in which the *Emerald Isle* has been sent to sea by the Australian Association, acquitting Captain Driver of all blame, and attributing the want of arrangement to the Secretary.

Monday, April 2. The *Madras papers* received this day state, that a letter from all the passengers of the *Emerald Isle*, respecting the overcrowded state of the vessel and the bad quality of the supplies, has been sent to one of the first mercantile firms there.—A letter from Cawnpore states, that the Ganges is almost unapproachable from the stench of dead bodies.—Mr. Kittoe has been appointed by Government to proceed to Cuttack and visit the supposed site of the coal fields which are said to have been discovered there. The Natives are not entirely ignorant of this coal. The Brahmuns make use of their knowledge to delude the people. They set fire to one of the coal rocks and keep it burning for three days, when hundreds of pilgrims flock thither to see the *Deity shew herself in the burning hills*.—Mr. Suwerkrop, of Daere's Lane, Calcutta, has just issued a proposal to light the vicinity of Tank Square with gas, that luxury being hitherto unknown in the streets of Calcutta.

TUESDAY, April 3.—Government have begun to afford relief in some measure adequate to the distress in the Western Provinces. At Agra, Futtighur and Cawn-pore, nearly 75,000 persons are daily employed and fed by Government. At other stations proportionate relief is given. The effect of this relief is said to be, that in Futtighur distress has almost disappeared. The *Agra Ukbar* states, that it is intended to continue this relief as long as it may be required, or till the means of Government are exhausted; and that a kurer (a crore we suppose is meant), of Rupees is in reserve.—The Rajah of Gwalior who was inconsolable for the loss of his young and beautiful Queen, has dried up his tears after the prescribed morning of forty days, and taken a third wife.—The Mofussil papers speak in the highest terms of the liberality of Mr. Okeden, the Magistrate of Saharunpore, who has kept thousands alive with the aid of his own purse.—A letter from Darjeling states that the thermometer on the 24th of March, at 1 P. M. stood at 58; at eight in the morning at 50.—The *William Grey* has arrived from Boston with a cargo of ice.

Wednesday, April 4.—The number of cases in which the Cholera has proved fatal in Calcutta on the 31st March, and the 1st and 2nd of April has amounted to 154. The lads of the Medical College are giving zealous attention to the sufferers, without requiring any remuneration.—The American vessel has brought thirty barrels of winter apples in paper, and a hundred and sixty-four barrels of winter apples not in paper. She brings two hundred and thirty-one gross tons of ice.—The *Madras Courier*, in a paper received this morning is stated to have said that, he had dropped more than one hundred and twenty-seven subscribers who never paid him!—Sir Henry Fane has sent 500 Rupees to the Agra Relief Fund.

Subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund, credited at the Union Bank up to Thursday, March 29, 60,854; Friday, March 30, 66,786; Saturday, March 31, 73,002; Monday, April 2, 74,652; Tuesday April 3, not mentioned.

Thursday, April 5.—Col. Dyce, the father of Mr. Dyce Sombre, died last night of cholera. The career of this gentleman offers another among the many instances of men raising themselves from a humble sphere to one of comparative rank and influence, by dint of enterprise and a judicious selection of opportunities for advancement in the world. Reared in the Orphan School, Kidderpore, Mr. Dyce was at an early period of the present century bound apprentice to a trading establishment at Dinapore, on the dissolution of which he turned his steps to the Upper Provinces, and finally became a favorite with the late Begum of Sirdanah, to one of whose adopted daughters he was married. We regret we have no better data to offer, in recording this brief memoir of a man, who with two or three exceptions, formed the last links of a species now almost extinct—the Mahratta Officer and Soldier of Fortune in the service of Native Powers.—The Maiden Act of Mercy of her most gracious Majesty in this country was exhibited this morning in the Supreme Court, in the shape of a free pardon, under the sign manual, extended to two men and a woman who were convicted of murder in 1836.

Friday, April 6.—A portion of the overland mail, bringing London news to the evening of the 25th of February, came in this morning. The intelligence is less interesting than usual, but it has of course caused a total cessation of local matters.

Saturday, April 7.—It is said that our government has received a communication from the French Government, and that the latter has undertaken to forward via Marseilles by the French Steamers any of the packets from this country which may reach Alexandria too late for the English Steamers.—They write from Teheran, under date 5th of February, 'Utterly in the dark regarding the movements of the Shah. Latest intelligence from the Royal Camp 12th Dec. 1 when he had been 20 days before Herat. Rumours of all sorts prevail, most of them unfavourable to the Shah. It is the depth of winter. The latest news from India—*From the St. Petersburg Gazette?*'

DEATHS OF OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY FROM CHOLERA.—Lieut. John Whitworth of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, died at Meerut on the 9th of March, after eight days suffering; Lieut. Cooke of Her Majesty's 9th foot, on the 20th of the same month at Calcutta, after an illness of only eight hours; Captain G. R. Cormac, also of Her Majesty's Buffs, at Meerut, on the 2nd April; and Major H. Andrews, K.H. of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, at Calcutta, on the 2nd of April; all of Cholera.

CHOLERA.—The following are the deaths by Cholera, since the disease made its appearance in Calcutta:—From 11th to 17th March, 102; from 18th to 24th ditto, 228; from 25th to 27th ditto, 126; from 28th to 30th ditto, 106; from 31st to 2nd April, 154; from 3rd to 5th ditto, 159; from 6th to 8th ditto, 270; from 9th to 11th ditto, 177;—total 1,322. The average number is 41 10-32 daily.

Lucknow.—The public no doubt expect from the present hoary-headed King of Oude a portion of the wisdom his illustrious sire, the late Newab Vizier Sahadut Ullee evinced during his reign; but how disappointed all interested parties will feel, that his august majesty has already given a sample of his future administration of justice. Mandates have been issued, that the urzabegee to the king is not to receive or mention to his equitable majesty any petition urging claims against his predecessor, which, by the bye, he is bound to notice agreeably to the usages of the Oude durbar. The king decidedly claims our admiration, if he has adopted this policy to manifest his desire for imitating the measures pursued by the power, which has transformed a Nuwab to a King: but be it remembered, that whatever act of injustice he may be guilty of, no man in his sound mind can blame him without implicating the British government for tolerating a downright violation of the treaty entered into by us with Nuwab Sahadut Ullee.—More anon. (From a correspondent of the *Englishman*.)

GOVERNMENT 'NOTIFICATIONS.'

LOCAL RANK OF MAJOR-GENERALS.—*Camp Kayrah, 19th March, 1838.*—(Paragraphs from a Military Letter from the Court of Directors.)—"We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of maj.-gen. of the cols. of H. M.'s army serving in India, who were senior as such to cols. of our army, promoted to the rank of maj.-gen. by the brevet of the 10th Jan. 1837. Under the special circumstances in which local major.-gens. are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the maj.-gens. and brigs. of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively."

MILITARY FUND—ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 24th February, 1838.*—Abstract of receipts and disbursements of the military fund for the benefit of the widows and children of officers of H. M.'s regiments, serving in the East Indies, during the year ending 31st December, 1837, is published for general information:—Cash in hand, sicca rs. 40,267. 10. 1.; Disbursements, sicca rs. 22,190. 11. 0.; Cash balance, sicca rs. 18,076. 16. 1.; Assets, sicca rs. 1,02,733. 3. 1.; Liabilities, sicca rs. 3,920. 0. 0. (Amount of Subscriptions received from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1837, sicca rs. 19,996. 9. 2. Relief afforded to the amount of sicca rs. 11,216. 8. 8.) The awards paid to the families of deceased officers by this institution since its establishment in 1820, amount to sicca rs. 2 lacs, 98,000,703., 6 annas, and 10 pies.

ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS, (*April 9*).—Allowances of officers of H. M.'s sers. removed from one presidency to another, shall, up to the date of their departure from the presidency at which they are serving, be governed by the regulations of that presidency, and subsequently by those of the presidency to which they are transferred. General orders of 25th July, 1836, are in consequence cancelled.

STEAM ARRANGEMENTS. (*17th March.*)—Notice, that the right hon. the gov. gen. has fixed the 25th of April and the 17th of May as the dates for the despatch of packet steamers from Bombay for Suez in those months respectively. The gov. gen. has further instructed the government of Bombay to despatch the *Semiramis* steamer, which is shortly expected to arrive there from England on the voyage to be made on the 25th of April next, and to order this vessel on return to make the voyage from Suez by Point de Galle to Madras and Calcutta, in order that she may be employed in an experimental voyage from this side of India during the season when the voyage from Bombay is impracticable. The gov. gen. in directing this arrangement has left the direct voyage of the *Semiramis* to Calcutta, dependant in some degree upon the Bombay government being able to make provision for the transfer of packets and passengers for Bombay to another vessel either at Socotra or at some other point near the mouth of the Red Sea. The pres. in council, in order to forward the arrangement and remove this ground of uncertainty, has further suggested to the government of Bombay to send a government cruiser, or some other proper sailing vessel to meet the *Semiramis* steamer at the point stated, in order receive the Bombay packets and passengers, and allow the *Semiramis* to proceed on the direct voyage to Calcutta.

MADRAS RUPEES, (*Financial Department, 21st March.*)—The hon. the pres. in council gives notice, that the mint master at Calcutta has been authorized to receive, until further orders, Madras rupees of full weight at their intrinsic par, viz. as equal to company's rupees, without any charge of seignorage for recoinage.

ABSTRACTS OF ACTS (AND DRAFT ACTS) READ IN COUNCIL.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH AT BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, (Legislative Department, 19th March.)—The following act is passed, That whenever the governor in council of the presidency of Bombay shall appoint, or shall have appointed, a commission to inquire into any charge of malversation against any public servant, it shall be lawful for such gov. in council to authorize such commission to summon witnesses before it, and to administer an oath, or any substitute for an oath, to them, and to examine them in like manner as it is lawful for the criminal courts of that pres. to do; and that any witness shall be guilty of perjury, who shall give such evidence before such commission, so authorized, as, if given before a court of justice, would render such witness guilty of perjury.

REPEAL OF BENGAL CODE; Pay of Ameens.—Draft act read in council first time, 19th March 1838: I. Enacted, that section XV. regulation XIX. 1814 of the Bengal code be repealed. II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the sudden board of revenue, with the sanction of the gov. of Bengal, to fix the remuneration of an Ameen, or other person employed to effect a partition of an estate under the regulations enacted for that purpose, and to cause the same to be levied from the parties concerned in the same manner as an arrear of revenue at such periods, and in such proportions, as the said board may think fit. To be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India after the 8th of May.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.—Feb. 6.—Mr. W. Ewer, Jud. of Sudr. Dewanny, &c., leave from 6th Feb. to 16th Oct. in extens. to the hills, med. cert. 22.—Mr. W. H. De Gruther, to be dep. coll. in zillah Furruckabad. 24.—Capt. F. Angelo, dep. jud. adv. gen. Sirhind div., 1 year's furl. to the hills, N. of Deyrah, med. cert. 28.—Brig. Maj. or Capt. H. Hay to be post master at Bareilly. Lt. and Adj. J. Skinner, 1st Local Horse to be post-master at Hansi. **March 6.**—Mr. T. J. Turner to be com. of Agra div. Mr. Turner will continue to offic. as a member of Sudder Board of Rev. till fur. ord. Mr. R. Lowther to be comm. of Allahabad div. 7.—Capt. T. D. Carpenter, superin. of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg, app. to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne offic. mag. and coll. of Banda, leave for 12 months to the hills. Mr. W. P. Masson joint mag. and dep. coll. Banda to have charge of Mr. Donnithorne's duty during the latter's abs. 10.—Capt. C. Thoresby, superin. of Bhuttee territory, leave from 2nd April to 15th Nov. next, for the purpose of visiting Mussooree, health. Lieut. D. Ross, ass. to pres. at Gwalior, app. to offic. as super. of Bhuttee territory, during abs. of Capt. Thoresby, or till furth. ord. 13.—Mr. G. Tr Lushington to be mag. and coll. of Etawah from date on which Mr. S. G. Smith vacated the app. Mr. Lushington to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. at Bareilly during absence of Mr. Benson, or till furth. ord. Mr. G. F. Harvey to be mag. and coll. of Allyghur, from the date on which Mr. T. P. Woodcock may vacate the app. Mr. E. H. Morland to be civ. aud. N. W. P. in suc. to Harvey. Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, to continue to offic. with powers of a joint mag. and deputy coll. in charge of Ferozepore Purgunnahs of the Goorgaon dist. till furth. ord. Mr. W. H. Benson to offic. as judge of Meerut during Mr. Glyn's abs. on leave, or till furth. ord. Cornet Fagan has resigned his app. as commr. in Saugor and Nerbudda territory. 14.—Mr. T. P. Woodcock, C. S., employed at Koel under the Lieut.-Genl. N. W. P., proceeding on furl. to Europe via Bombay and Suez, embarked from Bombay on board the *Atalanta* on 1st Mar. Capt. N. Lewis, assist. to general superin. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, leave from the 20th Mar. to visit. pres. prop. to apply for leave to sea, on med. cert. Lieut. C. H. Thomas, an asst. to general superin. of (as above), returned to his duties on the 18th Feb. Lieut.-Col. Burney, resident at Ava, reported his departure from Bengal on board the barque *Cornwall*, which vessel was left at sea by the pilot on the 8th Mar. 19.—Andrew Amos, Esq., to be fourth ordn. member of the Council of India, and he having arrived at this pres. in the ship *Robarts*, he has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William. 20.—Mr. W. P. Goad to be spec. dep. coll. in zillahs Mymensing and Dacca, v. Mr. M. W. Caruthers dec. Mr. J. Staniforth to be spec. dep. coll. of Rajeshahy, Dinagapore, Bungalow, Bogra, and Pubna, v. Mr. Goad. Mr. G. U. Yule to offic. as spec. dep. coll. of Mymensing and Dacca during abs. of Mr. Goad, or till furth. ord. Mr. W. Onslow to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Behar. Mr. C. J. H. Graham to be a ditto ditto in Rajeshahy. Mr. F. B. Kemp to be a ditto ditto in Tipperah. Mr. J. Wheeler authorized to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. at Pubna, v. Mr. Yule

and directed to complete spec^y duty which was assigned to Mr. Yule on the 3d Jan. 1837. 21.—W. W. Bird, Esq member of the Council of India, has taken the oaths and his seat as 3rd ordinary member under the usual salute, v. Shakespeare, dec.; Mr. W. L. M. Toone, of C. S. reported his return from England on the 15th Mar. The leave granted 20th Dec. last, to Mr. H. Walters, of the C. S. to proceed to Europe on furl. has been cancelled at his own request. Messrs. A. Ross, H. Vansittart, and W. Muir, writers, reported qualified in two of the Native languages. The Messrs. A. Ross, H. Vansittart, and W. Muir, writers, reported qualified for the public service, the former attached to the Bengal Pres. and the latter to the N. W. prov. 23.—Mr. H. Vansittart to be an assist. under comm. of 12th or Bhaugulpore div. Mr. C. J. H. Graham, joint mag. and dep. coll. in Rajeshahy, furl. to the Cape for two years, med. cert. 24.—Mr. B. H. Hodgson, resident at Nepal, reported his having resumed charge of the res. from Mr. A. Campbell, on the 5th inst. 26.—Hon. H. B. Devereux to be 4th asst. to the comm. for govt. of territories of Rajah of Mysore. F. Millett, Esq., to be a member of the Indian Law Comm., and J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. to be sec. to said comm. in place of Mr. F. Millett. 27.—Mr. A. Ross to be an asst. to register of Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. Mr. H. Atherton to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Rajeshahy during the abs. of Mr. Dirom, or until furth. ord. 28.—Mr. H. W. Torrens to be dep. sec. to gov. of India and Bengal in Secret and Political Depart. v. Mr. Trevelyan, to take effect from the date of his departure. Mr. Lane Magniac app. to do duty in the office of sec. to Board of Customs, salt, and opium, till furth. ord. 30.—Mr. C. Francis, dep. coll. of Calcutta, three months leave to Singapore, med. cert. Mr. M. S. Tierney, mag. and coll. of Bolundshuhur, leave to 1st Dec. to Deyrah on medical certificate. **April 3rd.**—Mr. W. M. Dirom rep. his dep. to sea on board the *Ariel*, 25th ult. 4.—Orders by the hon. the pres. in council.—Mr. J. P. Grant has resumed his situation of deputy sec. to the gov. of India in the judicial rev. departments, and has been directed to officiate as dep. sec. in the general, secret, and political departments of the gov. of India. Mr. G. C. Plowden will continue to officiate as dep. sec. to the gov. of Bengal in the judicial and rev. departments. Mr. H. V. Bayly is appointed to be special assistant in the general, secret, and political departments.

Ecclesiastical.—March 20th.—Rev. W. J. Aislabie retired from the service, date unsettled. **April 4th.**—Rev. W. Palmer to be jun. pres. chaplain.

Military.—Feb. 12th.—(Div. orders confd.) Brev. Capt. H. N. Pepper, 3rd bat. to commd. of those procdg. to Saugor and Mhow. 23.—Ens. W. Egerton 2nd N. I., to do duty with Sylhet L. I. bat., to join; 24. Cornet T. F. Tucker, 1 years furl. to hills N. of Deyrah, med. cert.; Lieut. I. C. Anderson, 62nd N. I. ditto to Mussoorie, med. cert. **March 5.**—Lieut. G. Biddulph, 45th N. I., to be adjt. v. Lt. W. Biddulph to Europe; Lieut. E. T. Tierney, interp. quart.-master 28th reg. N. I. to act as station staff, confd. (Mynpoorie ord.) 6.—Station order directing all reports of the stn. of Barrackpore to be made to Col. J. Cook, confirmed. 8.—Lieut. J. W. Fraser, eng. superin. of the survey of Cuttack province, furl. 2 years, to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert. 9.—Ens. J. S. Knox, 42nd reg. to act as interp. and qrt.-master to 26th N. I.; Capt. E. F. Day, 1st. com. 1st. bat. art., app. aide-camp to Major-gen. C. Brown, C.B. comg. Benares div. v. Mac Morin, posted to horse art.; 12. Capt. L. Burroughs retired from the service. 13.—Lt. E. H. Ludlow, app. to act as Adj. to right wing 4th bat. of art; Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N. I. an asst. to the gen. superin. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, returned to duty; the leave of absence, for six months, granted to Capt. H. H. Arnaud, 34th N. I., of the 23rd ultimo, cancelled at his request; the leave of absence granted in gen. ords. of the 24th ultimo, to Capt. J. Nash, 43rd reg. N. I., cancelled at his request; Major J. Barclay, 4th L. C., invalidated at his own request. 15.—Ensign J. S. Bristow at his own request, removed from the 6th to the 71st reg. N. I., as youngest of his rank; Captain N. Lewis, 63d reg. N. I., leave to pres. prep. to sea, on med. cer.; Lieut. and Adj. F. Rainsford, 67th N. I., leave from 5th May to 5th September to visit pres. preparatory to furlough to Europe; Lieut. and Adj. E. P. Bryant, 68th N. I. leave from 15th April to 30th July, to visit pres. on priv. aff., and apply for fur.; Captain J. Drummond, of 19th reg. N. I., commanding the Khoordah Paik company, leave for eleven months, on med. cer., to visit the Himalaya mountains; Capt. T. O. O'Beirne, 25th N. I., leave from 25th Feb. to 25th August, to visit pres, prep. to furlough; Lieutenant Joseph Whiteford, 65th N. I., placed at disposal, of the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of being employed in the thuggee department in the Mooredabad circle; Capt. W. Anderson, Regiment of Artillery, to rank from 11th October, 1837, in the room of L. Burroughs, retired; 1st Lts. J. L. C. Richardson, to rank from 11th October, 1837, in the room of W. An-

derson, prom.; M. Mackenzie, to rank from 16th Oct., 1837, in the room of J. Turton, prom.; W. Timbrell, to rank from 17th November, 1837, in the room of A. Cardew, dec.; 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph Turton, Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain, vice Captain Lewis Burroughs retired; with rank from the 16th October, 1837, vice Captain E. C. T. B. Hughes dec.; 2d Lieut. W. K. Warner, to be 1st Lieut., vice 1st Lieut., and Brev. Capt. J. Turton, prom.; with rank from the 20th of Feb., 1838, vice 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson, dec.; Super. 2d Lieut. J. Mill, brought on eff. str. of reg. of art. 19.—Lieutenant J. Gilmore, Engr., to temp. charge of Barrisaul div.; Mr. J. V. Law, pens. estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore instead of Fettehghurh; Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. A. Barbor, 8th reg. L. C., to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet C. G. Fagan, to be Lieut. from 20th Feb., 1838, in suc. to Capt. C. H. White, trans. to invalid estab.; Super. Cornet F. W. Drummond brought on the eff. str. of Cav.; Captain Andrew Spens, 74th reg. N. I., to be Major. Lieut. H. W. Leacock, to be Captain of a comp., and Ensign C. Gordon, to be Lieut. from 1st March, 1838, in suc. to Major H. Mackenzie deceased. 20.—Lieut. C. E. Grant, 62d N. I., to be inter. and quartermaster; Ensign C. L. Showers, 14th N. I., from 10th March, to 16th March, 1839, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate; Ensign S. Arden, 27th N. I., from 7th March to 7th July, to visit presidency on med. cert. and apply for furlough; Captain T. C. Wilton, of invalid estab., permitted to reside at Delhi, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Agra pay office. 21.—Brev. Capt. and Adj., J. B. Backhouse, 1st brig., H. art., to act as adjt. to the div. is confirmed; Capt. A. Abbott, 1st comp. 3rd bat. art., directed to proceed forthwith to Delhi, and to place himself under ord. of Major P. L. Pew, who under instructions from the Gov. Gen., has been required to repair to that station on special duty; Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th reg. app. to act as interp. and quartrm., 1st N. I., v. Sandeman, prom.; Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th N. I., to be interp. and quartrm., v. Grange, to Europe or furl. 24.—(Division and other ords. confirmed); Lieut. J. Smith, 49th N. I., to act as Adj. to flank corps, 39th N. I. 49th N. I., and 71st N. I., during period they may be employed at a distance from head qrs. of the corps to which they belong; Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N. I., to act as Interp. and Quartrm., v. Huddleston in temp. civil employ; Colonel Beresford returned to duty under Mil. Sec. to Com. in Chief; Lieut. W. Lamb, leave prep. to furl. sea. 24th.—(Removals and Postings of field officers)—Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, on furlough, from the 3d to the 12th N. I.; Lieut. Col. B. Sissmore, on furlough, from the 12th to the 3d N. I.; 7th L. C., Lieut C. Ekins, to be adjt. vice Tabor, Europe on furlough. 26th.—Mr. C. T. Chamberlain admitted as a cadet of inf., and prom. to Ensign, leaving date of commission for future adjust.; Lieut. G. Pengree, inf. estab., permitted to reside in North Western Hills, drawing his pay and allowances from the dep. Paymr. at Meerut. 28.—Lieut. W. L. Mackeson, to be adjt. 19th N. I., vice Smith, to Europe on furlough; Lieut. J. H. Hatchell, to be adjt. 69th N. I., vice Smith, to Europe on furlough; Capt. C. H. White, of invalid estab., is permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, drawing his pay and allowances from the deputy paymaster at Meerut. 29.—(Division and other orders confirmed); Lieut. J. W. Kaye, 3d comp. 1st bat. art. app. to the command of detach. of Golundauze, at Khyouk Phyoo, Arracan; Lieut. Y. Lamb, to act as interp. and quartrm. to 57th N. I., v. W. Lamb, on leave. 30.—Captain M. Smith, principal asst. to comm. in Saugor, leave for nine months, on med. cert., to proceed to sea from Bombay and eventually to Calcutta; Lieut. R. W. C. Doolan will off. as princ. asst. at Saugor till furth. ord. **April 2.**—Brev. Col. W. H. Kemm, to be colonel, from 11th Nov., 1837, vice Major General, R. Patton, C. B. dec.; Major J. Eckford, to be lieut. col., vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Kemm prom., with rank from the 21st of January, 1838, vice Lieut. Col. J. Watkins, retired; Capt. W. Burlton, 4th L. C., to be major; Brev. Capt. C. O'Hara, to be captain of a troop, and Cornet G. Jackson, to be lieut. from 26th March, 1838, in succes. to Major J. Barclay, invalided; Super. Cornet F. N. Edmonstone, brought on the effective strength of the cavalry; Capt. J. G. Drummond, 6th N. I., to be major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. C. Keiller, to be capt. of a company, and Ens. B. Gary, to be lieut. from the 21st Jan., 1838, in suc. to Major J. Eckford, prom.; Brev. Capt. H. T. Raban, 47th N. I., to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. D. Goodyar, to be lieut. from 2d of March, 1838, in suc. to Brev. Major T. Bolton, dec.; Lieut. Col. W. Burroughs, L. W. Eur. Regt.; Major J. A. Thompson; Capt. T. Lysaght and Lieut. E. Magnay, to rank from 11th Nov., 1837, in the room of Lieut. Col. W. H. Kemm, prom.; Major D. D. Anderson, of the 29th N. I., retired from the service the 6th April, on pens. of a colonel, in conformity with the regulation of the 29th Dec., 1837; Maj. J. G. Drummond, of the 6th N. I., placed at dispos. of the gov. gen., for the purpose of surv. a line of road from Agra to Bombay;

9.—Capt. G. Hicks, 8th N. I., to be Major; Brev. Capt. G. Gordon to be Capt of a comp.; and Ens. C. G. Landon to be Lieut. from 8th Jan. 1838, in succession to Major J. L. Day, deceased; Capt. J. Saichwell, 29th N. I., to be Major; Brev. Capt. H. FitzSimons to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. H. S. Steward to be Lieut. from 6th April, in suc. to Major D. D. Anderson, retired on pension of a Col.; Major R. Home, 73rd N. I. to offic. as pres. pay master during abs. of Major Stoddart on med. cert., or till further ords.; Lieut. W. Lamb, 51st N. I. furl. to Europe, med. cert.; Ens. C. G. Landon, 8th N. I. returned to duty; Mr. T. C. Pennington resigned office of asst. exec. officer, Midnapore div. of public works.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.—**March 8.** The regtl. order, (17th foot) app. Lieut. Owen to act as Adj. to that corps, from 1st Feb. 1838, during absence of Lieut. and Adjutant Cooper, proceeded on leave to England, confd.; the leave of absence granted by his exclncy. Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., to the under-mentioned officers, is confd.; 13th L. D., Corn. C. H. D. Donovan, to England for 1 year from date of embarkation,* on urgent private affairs; 41st foot, Capt. J. Simmons, from 25th Jan. to 24th July next, to Bombay, on med. cert.; 15th. Ens. R. H. Yea, 13th L. I., to be Aid-de-camp to com.-in-chief, from 1st March; 3rd foot, Ens. W. J. Dorchill to be Lieut., without purchase v. Whitworth dec., 10th March 1838; the leaves of absence granted to Lt. Parker and W. M. Julius, 13th L. D. to proceed to England, each for 2 years from date of embkn., on med. cert., confd.; 31st foot, Lt. B. Æ. S. Hutchinson, leave for 2 years, to Calcutta, and thence to England, from date of embkn., and will report his arrival at the horse guards; 44th ditto, Capt. E. L'Estrange for 2 months, to the presdcy., to appear before med. brd.; 62nd ditto, Lt. F. E. Scobell, to England for 2 years from date of embkn., on urgent priv. aff. 22.—55th foot, Lieut. J. R. Magrath to be Adj., v. Heriot, who resigns the Adjcy. only, 17th March, 1838; the leaves of absence granted by his exclncy. Lt.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., to the following officers are confirmed: 4th foot, Lt. Col. England, for 2 years, to Europe, from date of embkn., on priv. aff.; 62nd ditto, Lt. R. Gibson, to England, for 2 years from date of embkn., on priv. aff. **MEDICAL.—March 22.**—The order by the officer comding, the Cawnpore div. directing assist. surg. Chapman, 16th L., to proceed in med. charge of the detmts. of that and other corps, under the comd. of Lient. Holder, 13th foot, on the march to Meerut is confirmed.

Medical.—Feb. 12.—Assist.-surg. G. G. Brown, 3d bat. art. to have med. charge of bats. proceeding to Saugor and Mhow, (Cawnpore station, order conf.) 14.—Assist.-surg. W. Danbar, 1 year's furl. from 18th Dec. last, to visit Hazareebaugh; health.* 28.—Civil Assistant-surgeons A. Beattie to be postmaster at Allahabad; W. Gordon, M. D., to be ditto at Mirzapore; G. Patol, M. D., to be ditto at Allypore; J. Goss, to be do. at Futtehgurh; J. Jackson, to be do. at Ghazee-pore; J. B. Dickson, in charge of civ. med. duties, to offic. as postm. at Saugor. **March 8.**—The Jubbulpore stat. ord. directing Surg. A. Simson, M.D., 46th, to afford med. aid to 33d N. I., on the departure of Surg. G. Smith, conf. 10.—The Neemuch stat. order directing Surg. W. Darby, 1st regt. L. C., to afford med. aid to the Mewar div. of art., confirmed. 12.—Surg. G. G. Campbell has retired from the service. 13.—The Cawnpore div. order of the 3d inst., directing Civil Assist. Surg. J. Goss to perform med. duties of 34th N. I., at Futtehgurh, during absence, on leave, of Surg. R. Tytler, M. D., confirmed. 14.—The Meerut division order app. Assist.-Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., of the 1st brig. of horse art., to med. charge of detach. of convalescents proceeding to Landour, confd. 15.—Col. T. Worsley's app. of Assist.-Surg. H. Bousfield, attached to civil station of Mynpoorie, to afford medical aid to the 28th N. I., is confirmed. 19.—The following med. officers directed to do duty under orders of the Super. Surgeons at the stations specified opposite their respective names, instead of in the divisions to which the three former were attached in General Orders of the 20th Feb.:—Assist.-Surgs. G. S. Cardew, Dinapore; L. T. Watgon, Cawnpore; J. Arnott, M. D., Meerut; E. V. Davies, Meerut. Assist.-Surg. J. McGaveston, to be Surg., vice Surg. G. G. Campbell retired; with rank from 1st of March, 1838, vice Surg. John Turner, retired. Medical Department.—Surgs. H. Clark, to rank from 1st Sept., 1835, in room of G. G. Campbell, retired; N. Morgan, to rank from 2d Sept., 1835, in room of F. S. Matthews, dec.; J. Davidson, to rank from 5th Sept., 1835, in room of J. Eckford, dec.; G. Mottley, to rank from 3d Oct., 1835, in room of G. Skipton, dec.; J. Ronald, to rank from 15th Oct., 1835, in room of J. Allan, M.D., dec.; E. J. Yeatman, M.D., to rank from 12th March, 1836, in room of J. Henderson, dec.; J. Innes, M.D., to rank from 19th March, 1836, in room of O. Wray, dec.; G. Smith, to rank from 21st March, 1836, in room of R. N. Burnard, dec.; J. F. Steuart, M. D., to rank from 11th Nov., 1836, in room of J. Clarke, dec.; A. Mc K. Clark, to rank from 25th Dec., 1836, in room of W. A. Venour, retired;

J. Colvin, M. D., to rank from 1st Feb., 1837, in room of N. Maxwell, M.D., ret.; W. Stevenson, Sr., to rank from 5th March, 1837, in room of J. Tytler, dec.; W. Bell, to rank from 21st March, 1837, in room of J. J. Patterson, dec.; J. George, to rank from 1st May, 1837, in room of R. Grahame, invalided; J. S. Sullivan, to rank from 3d May, 1837, in room of J. Duncan, dec.; J. W. Grant, to rank from 13th July, 1837, in room of D. Renton, dec.; R. Shaw, to rank from 10th July, 1837, in room of W. P. Muston, dec.; A. W. Steart, to rank from 1st August, 1837, in room of W. Thomas, retired; C. C. Egerton, to rank from 31st Dec., 1837, in room of J. Swiney, M. D., retired; J. Menzies, to rank from 19th Feb., 1838, in room of J. M. Todd, dec.; B. Wilson, to rank from 1st March, 1838, in room of T. M. Munro, retired. The services of Assist.-surg. J. Anderson, M. D., placed at disposal of Hon. the Dep. Gov. of Bengal, for the med. duties of civil station of Beerbhoom, vice Assist.-surg. George Rae, placed at his own request at disposal of Com. in Chief. 20.—Assist.-surg. J. Taylor, attached to civil station of Dacca, to afford med. aid to 32d N. I., confirmed. 23.—*Removals and Postings*.—Surg. N. Morgan, on furl. from 62d to 7th N. I.; Surg. J. Menzies, new prom. to the 62d N. I.; Assist.-surg. E. Tritton, on furl., to the 5th N. I.; Assist.-surg. J. Stokes, M. D., on furl., to the 22d N. I.; Assist.-surg. J. S. Login, M. D., to serve with the art. at Dum-Dum; Assist.-surg. R. J. Brassey, on furl., to the 37th N. I. 26.—Surg. T. Tweedie, (on furl.) removed from 6th to 65th N. I.; Surg. B. Wilson, (new prom.) posted to the 6th N. I. 27.—The Dinapore div. order, directing Assist.-surg. M. Nightingale, on being relieved from his duties as off. civ. assist.-surg. at Monghyr, to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty with H. M.'s 31st regt., is confirmed. 30.—Assist.-surg. W. Stevenson, M. D., leave 8 months to hills, med. cert. 31.—Assist.-surg. J. Spence Login, M. D., placed at the disposal of the Dep. Gov. of Bengal for temp. charge of med. duties of civil station of Hooghly. **April 2**.—Assist.-surg. J. Smyth, M. D., to be surg. from March 17th, v. Surg. R. Tytler, M. D. dec. 4.—Mr. Assist.-surg. H. Taylor, to be postmaster at Gyah; and posted to 2d regt. in Oude auxiliary force.

Births.—**Feb. 1**.—At Arrah Shahabad, the lady of S. H. Batson, Esq., civ. assist. surg., of a daughter. 10.—At Agra, Mrs. A. Panton, of a son. 14.—At Gazeepore, Mrs. J. Pitts, of a daughter. 16.—At Hussunabad, the lady of Capt. B. Browne, Art., of a son. 18.—At Nagpore, Mrs. W. Doyle, of a daughter. 23.—At the Gen. Hosp. Mrs. Berkeley, of a son. 27.—At Humeerpoor, Mrs. R. C. Warnes, of a daughter. 28.—At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. H. Palmer, 48th N. I., of a daughter. **March 4**.—At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Beaumont, of a son. 6.—At Moradabad, the lady of J. Towgood, Esq., 35th Reg., of a daughter; At Beerbhoom, the lady of J. H. D'Oyley, Esq., C. S., of a son; At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Polwhele, 42d N. I., of a daughter. 7.—At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Alston, 68th N. I., of a daughter. 8.—At Chinsurah, the lady of Capt. M. Smith, H. M.'s 9th Regt., of a daughter; At Benares, the lady of C. C. Pigott, Esq., 18th N. I., of a son; At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Boczalt, of a still-born son; At Kurnaul, the lady of J. B. Colvin, Esq., of a son. 9.—At Bolarum, the lady of Lieut. Howorth, 39th N. I., of a daughter; At Ajmere, Mrs. G. D. Boyd, of a daughter. 14.—At Mhow, the wife of Mr. J. Catania, of a daughter. 15.—At Agra, Mrs. James Stuart, of a son. 16.—At Fattyghur, Mrs. C. Briesly, of a son. 17.—At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Rouse, H. M.'s 3d Buffs, of a daughter; At Rajeshye, Mrs. A. C. Monnier, of a son. 21.—At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Victor, of a daughter. 22.—Ditto, Mrs. Jane Dunnett, of a daughter. 23.—At Horsroo Ghurree, Mrs. T. Bates, of a son. 24.—At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. Graham, of a son; At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. R. Wilcox, of a son. 26.—At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. H. Thuillier, Art., of a son; At Nussereabad, the lady of Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L. C., of a son; At Dum-Dum, the lady of Alex. Humfrays, Esq., H. Art., of a daughter. 27.—At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Montrieu, I. N., of a son; Ditto, the lady of Capt. J. Pearson, of a daughter. 28.—Ditto, the lady of N. C. Biale, Esq., of a daughter. 29.—Ditto, Mrs. F. H. Paterson, of a son; Ditto, Mrs. G. K. McReddie, of a son; Ditto, Mrs. Gego, of a son. 30.—Ditto, Mrs. R. Deefholts, of a son; Ditto, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Lish, of a daughter. 31.—Ditto, the lady of James Ogilvie, Esq., of a son; At Deyrah, the lady of Capt. J. Fisher, of a daughter; At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Codd, King's Own Drag., of a daughter. **April 1**.—At Muttra, the lady of Cornet W. B. Mosley, 10th L. C., of a son; At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Codrington, of a daughter. 2.—At Rajmahul, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq., of a son. 6.—The lady of the Rev. J. Weitbrecht, Burdwan, of a daughter. 10.—At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Lopia, of a son. 12.—Ditto, the wife of Mr. C. Rose, of a son.

Marriages.—**Feb. 24**.—At Fort William, Mr. J. Jefferies, to Mrs. S. Buchanan. **March 12**.—At Calcutta, Mr. W. N. Dodd, to Miss M. Airey. — At

Chinsurah, A. B. J. Sankey, Esq., H. M.'s 9th Foot. to Mrs. S. A. Bromly. 15.—At Meerut, G. Larking, Esq., H. Art., to Miss E. Carnachan. 19.—At Agra, Ensign Walker, Europn. Regt., to Miss H. C. Orichton. 20.—At Havel Bagh, A. Walker, Esq., assist.-surg., to Miss G. Britten; at Allahabad, J. T. Rivaz, Esq., Beng. C. S., to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Lambert, Esq., of the same service; At Calcutta, Mr. R. Godfree, to Miss A. M. Hamilton. 27.—At ditto, Mr. J. Hubbard, to Mrs. C. Reddie. 29.—Do. Mr. J. B. M. Ross, to Miss L. Powers. **April** 2.—At Calcutta, Mr. W. E. Templeton, to Miss M. A. Le Clerc. 3.—At Hildesheim, Wm. Cooke, Esq., to Mrs. E. Nisbett. 7.—At Mirzapore, E. A. Reade, Esq., C. S. to Miss Eliza Burnard. 7.—At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. Leicester, to Miss J. M. Bartlett.

Deaths.—**Feb.** 23.—At Calcutta, Mr. J. Gibson, aged 50. **March** 8.—Do. the infant da. of the Hon. H. Shakespeare; At Dacca, Mrs. P. M. David. 10.—At Bareilly, Mrs. H. J. F. Berkeley, aged 38. 12.—At Monghyr, Sophia, wife of Capt. Griffin, 51st N. I., aged 30; At Cawnpore, Augusta, the child of A. Master, Esq., 7th L. C., aged 3. 16.—At Delhi, the infant son of the late G. Lumley, Esq., aged 1 year. 17. Within a march of Gwalior, Dr. R. Tytler, H. C. S.; At Chandernagore, Mons. C. Brunet, aged 21. 18.—At Calcutta Mrs. H. Roberts, aged 20. 19.—Ditto, of Cholera, the wife of G. Henderson, Esq. Solicitor; Do. Master J. Nicol, aged 9; Do., C. F. Young, Esq., Beng. C. S., aged 26. 20.—Do., Mrs. H. A. Rind, aged 25; Do., Mrs. M. Deliana, aged 45; Do., of Cholera, Lieut. Cooke, H. M.'s 9th Reg. 21.—At Agra, B. W. Marshman, Esq., son of the late Dr. Marshman, Serampore, aged 38. 20.—At Calcutta, the Hon. H. Shakespeare, Esq., Member of the Supreme Council of India, aged 52. 21.—At Calcutta, Mr. W. Johnson, aged 19; Do., Mrs. J. T. Laurence, aged 34; Do., Mrs. A. M. Grillard, aged 49; At Fort William, L. C., infant daughter of Brev. Capt. Freuch, H. M.'s 26th Reg; At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Austin, aged 27. 22.—At Calcutta, of Cholera, Mrs. E. Davis, aged 42. 23.—At Dacca, C. D. Elias, Esq., aged 35.—At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Matthews, aged 75; Ditto, infant son of P. Daly, aged 7 months. 24.—At Calcutta, Master R. Orton, aged 16 years; At Calcutta, Miss C. Damson, aged 10 years; At Calcutta, Mr. John Rittman, aged 38; At Calcutta, Miss Louisa Leo, aged 16 years; At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Rodrigues, aged 25 years. 25.—At Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Udney, lady of G. Udney, Esq., of the H. C. C. S., aged 21; At Calcutta, Mr. J. Espencer, aged 27. 26.—At Calcutta, of Cholera, Miss J. Pereira, aged 40. 27.—At Calcutta, Mons. Frederic Tiron, of la Rochelle, aged 37. 29.—At Calcutta, W. L. M. Toone, Esq., of the Ilon. Company's C. S., aged 26. 29.—The Rev. C. Knorpp, of the Church Mission Society, aged 31. 30.—At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Vosconcellos, aged 24. **April** 1.—At Calcutta, infant daughter of Mons. and Mad. Nouveau; At Calcutta, Mr. W. Perry, aged 21. 2.—Ditto. Mr. P. Bettenev, aged 54; Ann relict of the Rev. C. Knorpp, aged 28; At Meerut, Capt. G. R. Carmac, H. M.'s Buffs; At Calcutta, Maj. H. Andrews, K. H., H. M.'s 3d Dragoons. 3.—At Calcutta, Mr. R. R. Fleming, aged 22; On the river above Chilpor, Selina, daughter of Capt. Butler, 3d N. I., aged 6. 4.—At Calcutta, of cholera, Col. G. A. D. Dyce; At Calcutta, the infant son of Capt. A. B. Clapperton. 6.—At Calcutta, Lt. W. Maulo, H. M. 26th Cameronians, aged 27. 8.—At Calcutta, Master A. Williams, aged 6. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. J. D. Mottos, aged 67; Ditto, do. Mrs. S. Robison, aged 70. 8.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Maria. 9.—ditto, Mrs. S. Burke, aged 70; ditto, Mr. G. Mollis, aged 41; Ditto, of Cholera, Master G. A. Smith, aged 6; ditto, do.—Mr. T. Owens. 10.—Ditto, of Cholera, Master A. J. Camell, aged 13.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

18 Atlas, from Bourbon.
20 Elizabeth, from Ceylon.
— Julia, from China.
— Cashmere Merchant, from Moulmein
22 Jessy, from Penang.
26 H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake, from Rangoon
31 Betsey, from Madras.

April.

1 Selma, from Liverpool.
2 Wm. Grey, from Boston.
3 Pearl, from Mauritius.
4 Lancier, from ditto.
6 Edward, from Philadelphia.
— Emma, from Madras.

— Water Witch, from China.

7 Alfred, from Mauritius.
8 Flora McDonald, from Rangoon.
— New Grove, from Madras.
9 Margaret, from Rangoon.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

20 Bright Planet, for Australia.
23 Euclis, for Liverpool.
— Marion, for London.
25 Eupalie, for Bourbon.
— Ariel, for China.
— Diana, (S.) for Moulmein.
27 Irma, for Havre.
— Guynes, for Moulmein.

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| 29 Baboo, for London. | 6 Mogoh for Havre. |
| — John Hepburn, for Moulmein. | 7 Sesostria, for London. |
| 30 Norfolk, for Boston. | — Earl of Clare, for Mauritius. |
| — Catherine, for Cape. | And from Calcutta. |
| <i>April.</i> | <i>March.</i> |
| *2 Gilb. Munro, for Mauritius. | 21 Euphrasia, for Mauritius. |
| — Earl Grey, for Liverpool. | 23 Dover, for Boston. |
| — Eudora, for Hobart Town. | <i>April.</i> |
| 3 H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake, for Rangoon. | 1 Indiana, for London. |
| 4 Soobrow, for Ceylon. | 11 Roxburgh Castle, for ditto. |
| — Donna Maria, for Stockholm. | 12 Clio, for Mauritius. |
| — Volunteer, for China. | |

Madras.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT.—We regret having been led into error in our last, in announcing, (upon the authority of private letters,) the death of Capt. Dalrymple. The April mail brings intelligence, we are happy to state, of his having quite recovered from his late accident.

THE ADMIRAL.—H. M.'s S. *Wellesley*, bearing the flag of the naval Com-in-Chief on the station, Sir F. Maitland, anchored in the roads on the 3d April.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.—Orders from the Court of Directors had reached Madras, disapproving of the changes that had on various occasions been introduced into the dress of the army, and directing that Presidency as well as Bombay, forthwith, to assimilate their dress to that prevailing in Bengal; and that no alteration should take place without a reference home.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

EXCHANGE OF RUPEES.—*Fort St. George*, April 6, 1838.—It is hereby notified that rupees of the Madras currency, if of full weight, will be received at the Calcutta mint, at their par value, without charge of seignorage.

BILLS.—*Fort St. George*, April 10, 1838.—It is hereby notified that the issue of Bills on the Supreme Government in exchange for new Company's rupees, has been discontinued, until further orders.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Notice is hereby given that all public offices at the Presidency, excepting the accountant general's office, general treasury, Government bank, mint, post office, and sea custom house, will be closed from Friday the 13th to Monday the 16th April, on account of the Easter holidays. Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of any emergent business which may occur during the vacation.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISITORS.—*Ghindy*, 30th March.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor, will receive visitors at Ghindy, on Saturdays, at 11 o'clock. There will be no reception of visitors after council on Tuesdays, until further notice.

LOCAL RANK OF MAJOR GENERALS; (*See Calcutta*).

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—*March* 31st.—1st N. I., to march from Vellore to Madras, and be there stationed; ditto, 48th N. I., to march to Vellore, on arrival from the Straits, and be there stationed. *April* 12th.—The 40th N. I., to be embarked for Moulmein, and be there stationed. The 24 N. I., has arrived in the neighbourhood of the Red Hills. The 19th N. I. had not left the French Rocks.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.—*March* 22.—H. Stokes, Esq., late Supert. of Nuggur, placed at disposal of Govt. 23.—Lieut. S. E. C. Ludlow, resigned app. of asst. to civ. engr. 2d div. prep. to Europe, sick cert. 27.—H. Montgomerie, Esq. to act as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit of the northern division during abs. of Mr. Haig, sick; H. Fremo, Esq. to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore; W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Guntoor. 30.—C. R. Cotton, Esq. to act as 2d mem. board of rev. during abs. of Mr. D. Elliott, or until furth. ord; A. Maclean, Esq. to act as temp. mem. of the board of rev; A. F. Bruce, Esq. to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput; T. J. W. Thomas, Esq. to be asst. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry; T. H. Bell, Esq. to act as dep. coll. of sea cust. at Madras; F. H. Crozier, Esq. leave to Cape, and Europe, if necessary, on sick cert. **April** 9.—T. Clarke, Esq. to act as head asst. to register to court of

Sudr and Foudaree Udalut, daring absence of Mr. Crozier, on sick cert. or till furth. ord. 10.—J. Orr, Esq. to be civil aud. and super. of stamps; W. Ashton, Esq. to be prin. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot; A. F. Bruce, Esq. to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput, during employ of Mr. Maclean on other duty; I. Goldingham, Esq. to be coll. and mag. of Guntoor; C. R. Baynes, Esq. to be asst. judge and joint crim. judge of Chingleput; C. T. Kaye, Esq. to be first asst. to accountant-gen.; G. P. Dumergue, Esq. to be 2nd asst. to ditto; T. H. Strombom, Esq., has returned to duty; Mr. Oswell permitted to proceed to Cuddalore, and to remain there till next examination.*

Military.—March 20.—Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th L. I. to be Capt. v. Sotheby, dec.; Ens. T. Thompson, do. to be licut. do. 23.—Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th N. I. to be major of brigade in Malabar, and Canara, so long as his reg. shall continue to form part of the troops composing the force in those provinces; Capt. T. F. Musgrove, 36th N. I. to be fort adjt. of Cannanore, so long as ditto; Lieut. M. Wood, 9th N. I. leave to Europe, one year without pay, on private affairs; 2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, Engr. leave to Europe, sick. 26.—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs to be super. of the Nuggur div. of the Mysore territory, v. Mr. H. Stokes. Lieut. Dobbs will continue to offic. as super. of the Chittledroog div. until furth. ord.; Capt. I. Briggs is promoted to be 3d asst. to the comm. for the govt. of the territories of his highness the Rajah of Mysore, v. Lieut. Dobbs; Lieut. H. Montgomery to offic. as 4th asst. to do. 27.—Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, Europ. reg. to be q. m. and interp.; Ens. R. G. Godfrey, 20th N. I. to join his corps. 28.—Ens. C. J. Allardye, removed at his own request from 5th to 52d reg., to rank next below Ens. R. S. Wilson. 30.—Ens. C. A. Blagrove, 40th N. I. to be licut. v. Peshall, dec.; Brig. John Bell, to the command of Bellary; Brig. John Green to ditto, of Palaveram; Capt. J. E. Butcher, dep. asst. comm. gen., to be asst. com. gen.; Capt. J. Robertson, sub. asst. comm. gen., to be dep. asst. comm. gen.; Capt. G. Broadfoot, actg. sub. asst. comm. gen. to be sub. asst. comm. gen.; Lieut. E. E. Millar, 1st L. C. to be actg. sub. asst. comm. gen.; Lieut. H. I. Nicholls, 25th N. I. leave to sea, sick cert. **April 2.**—Lt. J. T. Ashton, H. B. art. to the charge of details of horse, and foot art. proceeding to Bangalore. 3.—Capt. J. Mann, 25th N. I. leave to western coast and sea, one year, sick cert.; Lieut. W. D. Erskine, 7th L. C. leave to Europe, sick cert.; Lieut. H. G. Marshall, 42d N. I. ditto, ditto; Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N. I. placed at disposal of govt. of Travancore; Lt.-col. J. Napier, rem. from 26th to 48th N. I.; Lt.-col. J. Wilson, ditto 1st to 45th N. I.; Lt.-col. W. Strahan, ditto 48th to 26th N. I.; Lieut.-col. A. B. Dyce, ditto 45th to 1st N. I. Lieut. W. H. Wapshare, 10th N. I., leave to Eastern coast 1 year, on sick cert. 4.—Lieut. Watts, Engrs., sup. of roads, retd. to Pres. 6.—Ens. A. A. Geils, R. W. Eur. regt., to be licut. v. Jones, dec.; Capt. J. Woodward, 32d N. I., to act as paymr. in Mysore, during Capt. Coffin's absence at the Neilgherries. Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st N. I., to act as quartmr. and interp. to that corps. 10.—Lieut. C. A. Orr, engr., removed from 3d to 2d div. 11.—1st Lieut. T. T. Pears, engr., readmitted on estab. from 18th Feb. last; Lieut. A. Lake, adj. of engr., leave to Bangalore, till 1st Oct., on sick cert. Lieut. H. Watts, of engr., and superint. of roads at pres., to take charge of chief engr.'s office during absence of Lieut. Lake, on sick cert., or till fur order; Brev. Capt. Hall, 49th N. I., to continue in charge of the office of superint. of roads, during employ of Lieut. Watts on above duty.

Medical.—Mar. 27.—Surg. J. Richmond, to be superin. surg., v. Haines, dec.; Surg. W. A. Hughes, to act as gar. surg. at Masulipatam, v. Richmond, prom.; Superintdg. Surg. D. Boyd, removed from the ceded districts to the Mysore div., v. Haines, dec.; Superintdg. Surg. J. Richmond is posted to the ceded districts. 29.—Assist.-surg. T. C. Jerdon, 2d L. C., leave to Neilgherries. 30.—Assist.-surg. T. Taplin, to be surg. v. Campbell, dec.; Assist.-surg. D. Munro to be surg., v. Haines, dec. **April 3.**—Assist.-surg. Laurie, placed at disposal of supreme gov.; Surg. Vertue, ditto, at com.-in-chief; Assist.-surg. T. O'Neill, to resign charge of gov. dispensary, continuing as surg. to the female asylum; Assist.-surg. W. G. Davidson, to be superint. of gov. dispensary; Assist.-surg. J. Richmond, to be gar. assist.-surg., but to continue to act as gar. surg.; Assist.-surg. S. Rogers, to act as gar. assist.-surg. 6.—Surgs. R. Baikie, M. D., removed from 36th to 18th N. I.; C. Jameson, from 18th to 32d N. I.; T. Taplin, (late prom.) to 42d N. I.; D. Munro, ditto, to 36th ditto.

Births.—March 14.—At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. O'Connor, 23d reg. of a daughter. 21.—At Madras, the lady of J. P. Arathoon, Esq., of a son. 22.—At Madras, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of a daughter. 24.—At Mysore, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. Gilchrist, of a dau. 26.—Mrs. J. R. J. Baggott, of a daughter. 29.—At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. De la Combe, of a daughter. 30.—At Ma-

dras, the lady of Lieut. A. Douglas, engrs., of a son; at Madras, the lady of A. Maclean, Esq., of a daughter. **April 1.**—At Madras, the lady of Capt. Thorpe, 27th N. I., of a son. 3.—At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, paymr. in Mysore, of a son, still born; at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. E. Usher, 61st N. I., of a daughter. 4.—At Pondicherry, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Fischer, 4th N. I., of a son and heir. 6.—At Madras, the lady of G. P. Dumergue, Esq., C. S., of a daughter; at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Goodsir, of a son. 8.—At Madras, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Boulderson, 35th N. I., of a son; at Madras, Mrs. H. E. Boyle, of a daughter. 9.—At the Neigherries, the wife of Mr. H. R. Dawson, of a son; at Madras, the lady of H. Hooper, Esq., 4th L. C. of a son.

Marriages.—**March 21**—at Fort St. George, B. Cardozo, Esq. to Miss B. M. O'Connell; lately at Madras, M. Langdale, Esq. H.M.'s 41st. regt. to Miss Henrietta Chapman.

Deaths.—**March 8.**—At Madras, Elizabeth, wife of W. R. White, Esq. assist. dep. ins. gen. of Hosp. H.M.'s troops. 10.—At Ootacamund, David Geddes, Esq. aged 24. 21.—At Madras, Mrs. C. F. Moss. 24.—At Madura, Brev. Capt. Sparry Peshall, 40th N. I. 27.—At Madras, Miss A. O'Ballar, aged 50. 28.—At St. Thom.'s Mount, Mary, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Turner, aged 71. 29.—At Madras, Eliza, wife of L. G. Ford, Esq. act. 3rd mem. med. board. **April 1st.**—At Jaulnah, Dora, infant daughter of Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th, L. C. 2.—At Madura, the infant daughter of Capt. T. McClellan, 33rd N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.
27 Hawke from Moulmein.
28 New Grove, from Mauritius.
— Eliza Jane, from Pondicherry.
— Sir A. Campbell, from Moulmein.
— Emma, from Mauritius.
31 H.M.'s S. Larne, from Moulmein.

April.

2 British Monarch, from ditto.
3 Louisa, from Rangoon.
3 H.M.'s S. Wellesley, from Ceylon.
— — Algerine, from Ceylon.
4 Resolution, from Calcutta.
5 Frederica, from Vizagapatam.
— H.M.'s S. Victor, from Negapatam.
7 — Larne, from Ceylon.
9 Recovery, from Sydney.
10 Neptune, from Hobart Town.

10 Cervantes, from Pondicherry.
— Catherine, from Liverpool.
12 H. M.'s S. Rattlosnake, from Calcutta.
— Osage, from Philadelphia.
13 Mary and Susan, from United States.
• 14 David Scott, from Portsmouth.
17 Malcolm, from London

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

30 Emma for Calcutta.

April.

1 New Grove, for Calcutta.
3 British Monarch, for Mauritius.
4 Fanny, for Malacca.
5 Kent, for Northern Ports.
7 Eliza Jane, for Mauritius.
16 Neptune, for Moulmein.

Bombay.

OVERLAND MAILS FROM ENGLAND.—The June packet was to be brought from the Red Sea to Bombay by the first of the new Schooners, just launched. The July packet by the Palinurus. The August packet by the second new Schooner, now being built. The September mail expected to arrive at Suoz, 2nd October, would be brought to Bombay by the Euphrates if a Steamer could not be sent for it.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MCGILLIVRAY.—30th March.—The right honourable the Governor in council has learned with deep regret, the death of Captain Frederick McGillivray of the engineer corps, and he finds it impossible not to express his sense of the merits of an officer, equally remarkable for his scientific acquirements, his acquaintance with practical mechanics, and his devotion to the discharge of his public duties. Those qualifications Captain McGillivray evinced through every stage of his official career, and especially in his capacity of mint engineer; but recent events called them into peculiar and prominent exercises. Compelled unexpectedly to contend with various difficulties which opposed the establishment of a regular system of steam communication with Europe, the result proved him fully equal to the occasion. To his skill, vigour, and resource, and perhaps even beyond these qualities, to his power of commanding and confilgiting mankind, it must chiefly be ascribed that the difficulties alluded to were overcome, and that the great design

which they threatened to defeat in its infancy, has thus far proved eminently successful. The loss of such a man in the prime of strength and utility, can scarcely be replaced, yet some compensation will be made for it, if example shall incite others to exert equal efforts for the promotion of those public interests to which his life was dedicated, and the honour of that service of which he was one of the most distinguished ornaments.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—(3rd April.)—The right honourable the Governor in council is pleased to allow all remittances from the interior, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, to be made free of all charges, and all letters on the subject of this fund, to be received and discharged free of postage.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—(7th April.)—The right honourable the Governor in council is pleased to notify that deduction on account of Family Remittances are to be made monthly, as prescribed by general order dated the 28th June, 1825, and not at the close of the quarter, merely when the remittance lists are made up.

STEAM PASSAGES.—(18th April.)—Notice is hereby given, that no reduction is allowed in the amount payable by passengers proceeding by the government steamers, on account of their landing or embarking at Cossier, instead of at Suez.

SURPLUS FUNDS.—(18th April.)—Notice is hereby given that Government being about to dispatch the Hon. Company's sloop of war Amherst, to bring up the Surplus Funds in the Treasuries of the Principal Collectors of Malabar and Canara, no tenders will be received at this office, for bills to be drawn on those collectorates, after the departure of that vessel until further orders.

EXPORTATION OF COTTON.—(16th April.)—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that Cotton shipped from a subordinate port for exportation to Bombay, may at the option of the exporter, be exported without payment of the customs leviable under Act 12 of 1838, provided he furnishes security to produce the requisite certificate of import and payment of the customs, at Bombay, within the period fixed in the Government notification of the 31st January, 1835.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—(8th March.)—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having proceeded to sea on the 11th instant, and Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B. being the Senior General Officer upon the staff of this Presidency, all reports and returns of the army are to be made to him at Poona, until further orders.

RETIRING FUND.—(7th April.)—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that the general order dated the 3d May last, (No. 225) sanctioning the receipt of subscriptions for the formation of a Retiring Fund for the regiment of artillery under this Presidency, be held to be rescinded by the general order dated the 14th of September last, (No. 418) and that the subscriptions that have been already received, be refunded, under instructions that the acting Military Accountant will issue to the several Paymasters.

LOCAL RANK OF MAJOR-GENERALS.—(see Calcutta.)

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

MILITARY.—April 21.—Lieut. T. T. Christie, of the 17th N. I., furl., to Eur., on sick cert.; Capt. Morton, 10th N. I., to command the details over the subsid. jails at Trombay and Sion, from the 7th March last; Lieut. Prother, 4th N. I., to the charge of the bazaar at Dapolee; Lieut. Prescott, 1st gren., furl. to Eur., on sick cert.; Cadets Morris, Stanley, Leckie, and Wiseman, inf. adm. and prom. to ensigns; Lieut. Lewis, 22d, and Ensign Pogson, 5th regt. N. I., returned to duty; the leave of absence to Cannanore granted to Capt. Wright, 3d N. I., extended to Neilgherry Hills for 3 months.

BIRTHS.—March 19.—At Deesa, the lady of Capt. W. W. Webb, Bombay art. of a daughter. 22.—At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Tyndall, of a son. 24.—At the Mahabuleswar Hills, the lady of H. Young, Esq., C., S., of a daughter. 25.—At Dharwar, the lady of Maj. Billamore, 1st grenadiers of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 1.—At Trevandrum, Capt. J. Faikney, 15th N. I., attached to the Nair brigade. April 8.—At Mazagon, Mr. J. F. de Jesus. 18.—In Bycullah, N. Fernandez, Esq., aged 52. 15.—At the General Hospital, in the Fort, J. B. East, Esq., portrait and miniature painter, aged 44.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

30. William, from Liverpool.

April.

1. Syria, from Muscat.

3 Euphrates, from Portsmouth.

— J. W. Dare, from Bussorah.

11. Industry, from Seychelles.
12. Tigris, from Bassadore.
- Semiramis, (S.) from Falmouth.
15. Raleigh. (H. M. S.) from Muscat.
17. Atalanta, (S.) from Suez.
24. Severn, from Portsmouth.

1. Anna Maria, for China.
2. M. S. Elphinstone, for Glasgow.
5. Caledonia, for Liverpool.
- Gulnare, for ditto.
11. Aliquis, for ditto.
18. J. W. Dare, for Mauritius.
19. Triumph, for London.
21. Harrison, for China.
23. Ardaseer, for ditto.
25. William, for Greenock.
- Industree, for Malabar Coast.
26. Competent, for Liverpool.
- Earl Balcarras, for China.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

31. Earl Liverpool, for London.

April.

1. Abbotsford, for Liverpool.

Ceylon.

STEAM MEETING.—The Steam meeting at the Port Office—the proceedings of which were noted in our last No. was well attended by military, mercantile and civil gentlemen. Notwithstanding the tenor of the convening requisition, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting that Parliament, and not the Home Government, should be addressed. The idea, which originated with Captain Gregory, embodied in the 3d resolution,—of requesting the Committee to collect what information they can bearing on the subject of Steam Navigation round Ceylon—to accompany the petitions,—is most excellent; for it will be seen on reference to the examinations before the Committee of the House of Commons, that on no one point of equal importance does the evidence appear less conclusive than upon this. If therefore the meeting had no other effect than elucidating the precise information of this description which is within the reach of the Committee—and which, it is doubted not will be procured by them,—the service it will have rendered to general steam navigation in India, may be of very great value indeed.

HON. MR. JEREMIE.—The Hon. Mr Jeremie, senior Puisne Justice, returned from the central circuit at Kandy on the 27th of March, where the calendar had been unusually heavy:—viz., 27 criminal cases, and 86 cases in appeal. On account of the approaching departure of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stoddart, Mr. Jeremie would be obliged also to take the southern circuit.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—**MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.**—The Rt. Hon. the Govr. thinks it necessary to remind public servants, that the execution of any work on Sunday is not justifiable, and must henceforth be discontinued on that day, except in cases of the most urgent and pressing necessity. By command, P. Anstruther, 19th March, 1838.

COFFEE.—In consequence of instructions from Home, the Custom House authorities now refuse to grant the usual certificates of growth for coffee.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This anniversary was celebrated in the Fort most jovially; Capt. G. T. Parke, H. M.'s Ceylon Rifles, presided. The Stewards were H. Y. Kagar, Esq. Lord S. A. Chichester, Hon. C. Hare, and Dr. Dane. The first toast was "The Queen, and may she find in her future husband a heart as warm as that which throbs in the breast of an Irishman!"

CINNAMON.—Notice is given in the last Gazette of the intention of Government to dispose of all the cinnamon gardens, commencing the sale in January, 1839.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES WITH THE BURMESE.—We have just learned that a letter has been received in Colombo from the Admiral at Trincomalee, in which it is said that His Excellency has received instructions from the Government of Bengal to proceed forthwith to Moulmein, in consequence of the threatened hostilities with the Burmese; and that the 18th R. I. will be immediately required to embark from Colombo for the same destination.

THE "ELEANOR."—The *Eleanor*, Capt. W. Holderness, sailed for England on the 2d of April, having on board Capt. Forbes, R. E., and Lieut. Bringham, 90th L. I., as passengers.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—No fewer than three light-houses are to be built in the south of Ceylon; one at Galle, another at Dondra Head, and a third in the Bass Rocks.

CHOLERA.—During March the cholera was raging with fearful virulence around Point Pedro, in the Jaffna district. The Rev. Mr. Penny, American missionary, died

of the disease at Ballicotta on the 9th, and Mrs. Penny in two days afterwards. Dr. Steuart, Inspector-General of Hospitals, reports, that from the 1st to 16th of March, there had been 92 fatal cases.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut. Parsons has been gazetted Assistant Civil Engineer and Surveyor; Lieut. Galloway, 90th L. I., Acting Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, during the period that Capt. Skinner may be employed as Acting Civil Engineer and Surveyor-General.

MARRIAGE.—At Galle, on Monday the 29th of February, by the Proponent of the Dutch congregation, Mr. John Walzell, Clerk in the Revenue Department, to Miss Cananga, adopted daughter of Mr. A. C. De Vos.

MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON.—*Arrivals.* Feb. 1.—Jane, from West coast Sumatra. Mar. 23.—Hooghly, from Moulmein. 24.—Aimwell from Rio Janeiro. *Departure.* March, 28.—Eleanora for London.

SINGAPORE.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 10.—Concordia, from Hambro'. 21.—Watkins, from Mauritius. March 10.—Arab from Manilla; John Knox from Batavia. 11. Recovery from Sydney; Mangles from China; Glasgow from Liverpool; and *previous to 15th of March* Contabro from China; H. M. S. Zebra from a cruise Maribus from Penang; Molsom from London. *Departures.* March 7.—Samuel Horrocks for Malacca. 8.—Nabob (A) for Boston. 9.—Brigand for Penang and Calcutta. 11.—Anna for Penang. 14.—Sir C. Malcolm for China. 13.—Friends for Falmouth.

CHINA.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 19.—Syed Khan, from Calcutta. Feb. 3.—Water Witch, from ditto. 5.—David Clark and Golconda, from Bombay. 16.—Walmer Castle, from ditto. 17.—Caledonia, from Liverpool; and *previous to the 4th March*, Trafalgar and Pekoe, from Liverpool; Hego of Malown, from Bombay; Antonio Pereira, from Calcutta; Red Rover, from Singapore; Rob Roy, from Calcutta; Blake and Mary Dugdale, from Bombay; Lambton and Naples, (a), from Manilla. *Departures.* Feb. 10.—Tigris, for Liverpool; Mangles, for Bombay; and *previous to the 4th of March*, Orwell, for N. S. Wales; Julia, for Calcutta; Copeland, for Liverpool; Eben Preble, for Boston; Duke of Sussex, Marquis Camden, and Premier, for London.

JAVA.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 16.—Juliet from Sydney. 17.—John Knox, from Clyde. 18.—Alex. Johnstone, from Liverpool. 25.—Indemnity, from Ceylon. 26.—Asia, from Sydney. Feb. 4.—Narcissus, from Clyde.

SYDNEY.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 19.—Layton from Bristol; Jessie, from Dublin. 20. Craigievar and William the Fourth, from London, and Brilliant from the Clyde. 23. Marquis of Hastings, and Bencoolen, from London; Minerva from Greenock. 29. Spartan, from London. 30.—Strathfieldsaye, from Limerick. Feb. 1.—Siam, from London. 2.—Vectis, from ditto; Addingham, from Mauritius. 7.—Perseverance, from London. 8.—Waterloo, from Ditto. 9.—Emma Eugenia, from Ditto. *Departures.* Jan. 12.—Integrity, for Calcutta. 22.—Sir Charles Forbes, for Valparaiso. Feb. 11.—Elizabeth, for London. 13.—Craigievar, for Newcastle and London. 17.—James Pattison, for London.

HOBART TOWN.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 7.—Tropic, from London. 9.—Royal Sovereign, from Ditto. 13.—Superb, from Liverpool. 16.—Mary Catherine, from London. 18.—Neptune, from Ditto. 19.—Mary, from ditto. 22.—Cosmopolite and Gustave, from Havre. 23.—Atwick, from London, and Emma, from Mauritius. Feb. 5.—Abeona, and Argo, from Mauritius. *Departures.* Feb. 3.—Cheviot, for London. 4.—Navarino, for Valparaiso. 6.—Glenbervie, for London. 7.—Statesman, for Whaling. 14.—Majestic, for London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Arrivals.* Jan. 18.—Royal Admiral, from London. 19. Siren, and John Dunscombe, from Launceston.

MAURITIUS.—*Arrivals.* Feb. 8.—Abercromby, from N. S. Wales; James McInroy, from Bombay; Martha from Cape. 23.—Frederick Huth, from Ditto; Symmetry, from Moulmein. 26.—Orator, from London. 28.—Donna Carmelita, from Calcutta. March 2.—Carnatic, from Ditto. 3.—Mermaid, from Ditto. 4.—Shepherdess, from London; Alice, from Swan River. 8.—Integrity, from New South Wales. 11.—Herefordshire, from Calcutta. 12.—Helen, from Calcutta; Tickler, from Moulmein. 14.—Diana, from Batavia. 15.—Susannah, from Calcutta. 16.—Semiramis (s.) from Cape and London; John Dennistoun, from London; Christopher Rawson, from Calcutta. 22.—Kite, and Penelope, from Bourdeaux. 23.—Diana, from London. *Departure.* Feb. 22.—Alfred, for Calcutta. March 1.—

Elizabeth, for Ditto. 3.—Greenock, for London; Frederick Huth, for Calcutta. 7.—Indian Oak, for Moulmein. 8.—Diadem, for Ceylon. 9.—Raj Rancee, for Calcutta. 11.—Donna Carmelita, for Calcutta. 13.—Henry*Bell, for Sydney. 19.—Ganges, for Pondicherry.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Arrivals.* March 26.—Patriot, from London. *April* 1.—Greenock, from Mauritius. 6.—Velocity, from London. *Departures.* March 22.—Pernei, for Mauritius. 23.—Globe, for Penang. 31.—Jane Blain, for Mauritius.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—SLAVES IN THE MAURITIUS. (*May 31st.*)—Lord Brougham enquired of Lord Glenelg whether any order had been made respecting the liberation of 2000 slaves who had been feloniously introduced into the Mauritius. Lord Glenelg replied, that the subject of the apprenticed negro population of the Mauritius had come under the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was decided that the want of Registration did not entitle the Apprenticed Negro population to their freedom, but that the 2000 Negroes were under such different circumstances that they were entitled to immediate liberation; but before an order to that effect had been sent out, dispatches had been received from the Governor of the Mauritius, and the question was again brought before the Privy Council, which decided that those 2000 Slaves were in the same situation as the other Negro Population, and were not entitled to immediate emancipation. Lord Brougham then asked whether the Legislature of Tortola, Barbadoes, Nevis, and Montserrat, had yet passed Acts abolishing Slavery, from the 1st. of August 1838. Lord Glenelg answered affirmatively, with the exception of Barbadoes, from which place no account on the subject had been received, but it was highly probable that Colony would pass the necessary act immediately; if it had not yet done so. Lord B observed that such acts reflected the highest honour on the Legislatures of the above Colonies.

INDIAN LABOURERS.—HILL COOLIES, (*June 13.*)—Sir J. Y. Buller presented a petition from a place in Devonshire against the Order in Council, allowing the deportation of the inhabitants of the East Indies to our West India Colonies. The "Natives of India Protection Bill" was recommended in the House of Lords on the 14th June.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY, (*June 6.*)—Mr. Hume gave notice of motion for returns with regard to the Deccan Prize Money.

KINGDOM OF OUDE, (*May 29.*)—In reply to a question by Mr. Praed, as to whether there would be any objection to lay on the table of the House a copy of any advices that had been received from the Governor General of India, giving an account of the transactions which had recently taken place respecting the sovereignty of Oude; Sir J. C. Hobhouse said there was no possible objection.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA, (*May 31.*)—The Bishop of London again introduced the subject of the sanction given by the Indian Government to the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos. He thought H. M's. Government was bound to take the matter up. Lord Melbourne assured the Rt. Rev. Prelate, that H. M's. Government were disposed to take the matter up, and do all in their power to bring it to a satisfactory settlement. On the 15th June Mr. Bruges presented a petition from Bath against Indian Idolatry. (*June 18.*)—The Bishop of London on introducing "another" petition from the Bath bible society against Indian Idolatry, took occasion to re-express his sentiments on the subject. He again called upon the government to take measures for stopping this outrage to the Christian religion. Lord Melbourne replied that government fully intended to dispose of the matter at an early opportunity. *Government of Oude.* (*June 18.*)—In the House of Commons Mr. Praed gave notice of motion for copies of all communications to the Government relative to the assumption of the government of Oude by the East India Company since July 1830. *New Zealand.* (*June 20.*)—Mr. F. Haring moved the 2nd reading of the New Zealand Bill, (for colonizing New Zealand). The scheme which certain oppositionists designated as a job, was even opposed by some of the ministers. The bill was rejected by a majority of 60. (Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Glad-

stone, Viscount Howick, Sir W. James, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Sandon, and Mr. Pease opposed the bill, as a mere commercial job; and Messrs. Hawes, Ward, Hutt, Villiers, and P. Howard defended it as a measure beneficial to Government. (Previous to the debate petitions for and against the Bill were presented by Messrs. White, Pease, and Sir Robert Peel.) Is it a fact, not to be misunderstood, that an almost empty House of Commons generally attends the discussion of any question not of a paramount popular tendency. Important Colonial subjects, in the treatment of which the fundamental interests of the British nation are to be either protected or abused, are always neglected as frivolously occupying the valuable time of the house. *Natives of India Protection Bill.* (June 21).—At a suggestion of Lord Glenelg the Report on the Natives of India Protection Bill was received by the House of Lords, and the Bill was ordered to be printed. Lord Brougham said he quite approved of the plan of the Bill.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.—By a table of the mortality occasioned by plague in different countries, at different periods, published in the journal *La Peste* of the 7th April, we find that China has been free from the Plague for now nearly five centuries, but although for so long a time a stranger to the malady, China in the year 1346 suffered by it to the enormous extent of 3,000,000 souls. In no other quarter of the globe, before, or since the above era, has the plague (according to the above ingenious and useful table), produced a larger mortality than that of one million, 244 thousand souls. This calamity occurred in Germany in 1348.

INDIA HOUSE, APPOINTMENTS.—At a Court of Directors held at the East India House, John Bird, Esq., has been provisionally appointed a Member of Council at Madras; and Harry Borradaile, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, a Member of the Indian Law Commission.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The Earl of Cardigan, late Lord Brudenell, has joined his regiment, the 11th. Dragoons, at Canterbury.

SIR JASPER NICOLS, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.—On the 6th June the Court of Directors appointed Major Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

LIEUT. COL. GAWLER. (May 24).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. G. Gawler, (the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia,) to be resident Commissioner of Public Lands in South Australia.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A curious collection of Hindoo and Burman antiquities have been on view this month at Mr. Sotheby's the auctioneer's rooms in Wellington Street. They were to be put up for sale at the end of the month. The collection comprises Burman mythological relics, ornaments in gold and silver &c., which ought to form a part of the national collection in the British Museum.

THE DRAMA.—HAYMARKET THEATRE—We have to notice a great accession of talent to this Theatre, in the engagement of Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews, who with Mrs. Orger, Power, Brougham, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. Waylett, have not failed in a dull part of the season, to attract suffocating audiences to the Haymarket. Mr. Webster has shewn much discrimination in thus providing against the contingency usual with Theatres in June, of "empty benches." We would recommend all who are at all partial to theatricals, to witness Mr. C. Mathews in his farce of *Patter versus Clatter*. He dashes through this piece most cleverly, himself acting, mimicking, speaking, singing, and, in short doing everything in it without cessation for nearly an hour. He impersonates various characters with a spirit rivalling his father's, and sings three new comic songs with almost equal *gusto*.

VISITORS AND VISITINGS OF THE PRINCE OF OUDE.—The following among other noblemen and gentlemen have paid complimentary visits to His Highness Prince Echbal Ood Dowlah, Bahadoor (whose arrival in England by the ship *Duke of Bedford*, we have already noticed), at his residence in the Regent's Park.—The Earl of Munster, Visc. Combermere, Lord Holland, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord W. Bentinck, Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir R. Campbell, Sir C. Dalhac, Gen. Carpenter, Col. Wood, Col. Caldwell, J. Morris, Esq., R. C. Plowden, Esq., Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Heytesbury, Sir W. Follett, Major Gen. Sir J. Lushington, Sir Peter Laurie, Col. Newberry, Major Clare, R. C. Jenkins, Esq. M. P., W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P., W. Wynn, Esq. M. P., J. Irving, Esq. M. P., Sydney Herbert, Esq. M. P., N. Ellice, Esq., J. Cotton, Esq., R. Bayley, Esq., H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., F. Hardwick, Esq., J. Deffell, Esq., H. Deffell, Esq., Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Cornwallis, Sir John Rae Reid, M. P., Sir F. W. Myers, M. P., W. M. Praed, Esq. M. P., B. Estcourt, Esq. M. P., C. Marjoribanks, Esq., J. Poynder, Esq., F. A. Curtis, Esq., J. Halldimand, Esq., C. Morris, jun. Esq., J. Twining, Esq., J. Weed- ing, Esq., J. Campbell, Esq., Professor Wilson, J. Alexander, Esq., J. Masterman, Esq.

—The Prince paid a visit of curiosity to the Bank on the 12th of June. He was received in form, and was shewn every possible attention. The Prince expressed astonishment at what he saw, declaring all "to be truly wonderful." "But (says the *Post*) the new machinery, which of the kind is the most perfect in the world, from the first step of preparing the Bank paper to that of finishing the note, completely fixed his attention, and drew forth many shrewd and intelligent remarks. The Prince seems to have but little taste for the passing amusements of the day, but is gifted with a mind anxious to acquire scientific knowledge. The Directors of the West India Dock Company have solicited the Prince (with his suite) to inspect their extensive docks, warehouses, &c. The Prince takes great interest in all works of this description."

BENGAL STEAM COMMITTEE.—We perceive by our Calcutta newspapers, that Capt. Jas. Barber of this city, was, on the 9th of April, appointed their Agent in England by the Bengal Steam Committee.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—(20th June.)—A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held this day. In the absence of Sir J. L. Lushington, the chairman, Mr. R. Jenkins, the dep.-chairman, presided. *Half-year's Dividend.*—The Dep.-Chairman acquainted the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend on E. I. Stock would be ready for delivery on the 6th July. *Committee of By-laws.*—Mr. Burnie, in the absence of Mr. Twining, the chairman of the committee, of by-laws, presented the annual report of that committee, from which, he observed, it would appear that the committee had found that during the last year the by-laws had been properly attended to. The report was then read. The Chairman then informed the court that, according to the by-law, 15 individuals must be chosen at the general court held in the month of June, to act as a committee of by-laws for the ensuing year. Sir C. Forbes said he could not agree with the report which had emanated from the committee of by-laws, because, in his opinion, the by-laws had not been observed as they ought to have been, as it appeared to him that more than one important measure had been brought before parliament, in the present session which involved the interests and privileges of the East India Company, which had not been properly submitted to the court. He alluded, first, to the Haileybury College Bill, which, though it had been mentioned in the last court, they were precluded from discussing, in consequence of an answer given from the chair. He found, however, that by this bill, which had now passed, the right of making rules and regulations for the government of Haileybury College was wholly vested in the Board of Control, instead of being, as heretofore, given to that board in concurrence with the Court of Directors. The next bill, which had not yet been laid before them, was the most extraordinary of all the extraordinary measures that ever emanated from the present Government. He alluded to the bill for establishing criminal and admiralty courts in China—a measure of such a nature as, he was sure, was hitherto unheard of in any part of the world. The hon. baronet argued, that this bill could not be said not to interfere with the rights and privileges of the East India Company. It was said that this measure was calculated to encourage peace and tranquillity; but, in his opinion, it would produce consequences the very reverse. It might lead to a stoppage of the China trade altogether, and, in that case, how were the company to get money? How were they to get the necessary remittances if that channel were blocked up? The proprietors ought to look at this question not only in a political and commercial point of view, but also as it was calculated to affect the natives of India. They ought to consider the amount of charge which would be incurred for the payment of Judges and various other officers which it would be necessary to appoint for the purpose of carrying this measure into effect. On whom was this expense to fall? Why, it must fall on India. How could they then be told, with any show of reason, that the company had nothing to do with this measure? He had felt it necessary to state these facts, for the purpose of showing that the by-laws had not been properly attended to. The Deputy-Chairman said, that with respect to the Haileybury College Bill, it so happened that the last General Court of Proprietors was made special for the purpose of taking that bill into consideration; and it was at that time competent for any hon. proprietor to make a motion with reference to it. The by-law was, therefore, complied with. With respect to the China Courts Bill, he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the words of the by-law which had been alluded to. It ordained, "That all measures brought before Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, were likely to affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East India Company, should be laid before a general court, to be specially summoned for that purpose." Now, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, the China

Courts Bill was not a measure that affected the interests and privileges of the Court of Directors, and therefore a special general court was not summoned. Mr. Twining thought it but right to state, that the usual inquiries had been made by the Committee of by-laws as to the manner in which those laws had been executed in the past year, and the result was quite satisfactory. Mr. Wigram said, if blame were to be attached any where, it was not to the Committee of by-laws, but to the Court of Directors. But he did not see that blame was to be attached to any quarter. The Haileybury College Bill had been submitted to a special general court; and as to the China Courts Bill, it was still in the House of Commons. The Court then proceeded to appoint the members of the by-law Committee for the ensuing year, when the whole of the members of last year's committee (Mr. Twining being chairman) were re-elected, with the exception of Sir Henry Strachey, Mr. Carstairs, and Sir J. Woolmore; in whose places were elected Sir R. Glyn, Mr. T. Fielder, and Lieut.-Colonel Barnewell. *East India Natives Protection Bill.*—The deputy-chairman then acquainted the Court, that it was made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, under the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 1, the draught of a bill now before Parliament, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Natives of Her Majesty's Territories in the East Indies, contracting for labour to be performed without the said territories, and for regulating their passage by sea." The Deputy Chairman said, he thought it was absolutely necessary that some such bill should be passed, considering the situation in which the natives of India were at present placed. Sir C. Forbes was wholly opposed to the principle on which it proceeded. He had a high authority, that of Lord Brougham, for viewing this measure as the commencement of a slave trade between Asia and the West Indies. He denied that those poor people, "the Hill-Coolies," as they were called (he certainly had never heard the denomination before), were able, in point of intellect, to enter into contracts with the West India planters. How were they to judge of what they would be called on to do? Did they understand the meaning of a contract? Could they read or write? They might make their mark. Not one in ten thousand of them could do more. These, forsooth, were the people who were to consider contracts drawn up by crafty lawyers. One half of them would perish in proceeding to Guiana and the West Indies, and the other moiety would, he was sure, pass their lives in hopeless slavery. The hon. baronet expressed his utter astonishment at the fact that this bill had been introduced by his noble friend Lord Glenelg, of all men in the world! He then read an extract from the speech delivered by Lord Glenelg, then Mr. C. Grant, on the 11th of May, 1813, when the Company's charter was about to be renewed, the principles contained in which were wholly at variance with the bill then under consideration; and in support of his (Sir C. Forbes's) opinion as to the iniquitous nature of this measure, he read an extract from Parbury's *Oriental Herald* for this month, in which the whole policy of the bill was severely criticised. As to the so-called protection to the natives of India given by this bill, it was a mere mockery. If, as in the case of a gentleman taking a native servant with him to England, those who sought the services of these poor people were obliged to deposit a sum of 800 rupees in the Company's treasury abroad as a guarantee for the safe return to their own country of the individual thus deported, it would form a considerable security. But there was nothing of the kind in this bill. The directors, he believed, had the power of enforcing such a regulation, and if they had, they ought to exercise it. He knew not what effect his observations might make on the Court; but he felt that he had done his duty in bringing this subject under their consideration. In his opinion the proprietors ought to petition for the purpose of putting an end to this diabolical scheme. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker said, when the measure was first mentioned in the Court of Directors, he stated, that however cautious, however benevolent, the provisions contained in the bill for the protection of the natives of India might be, still his opinion was, that they would be found altogether nugatory. He thought then, and he thought still, that the transportation of natives of India to Guiana or any other part of the West Indies would, in the end, degenerate into a slave trade. His belief was, that their condition in Guiana or elsewhere would be literally that of slaves, and in some respects they would be worse off than the colonial slaves. Mr. Hankey expressed himself decidedly hostile to the bill. Sir R. Campbell spoke in favour of the bill, when after some further discussion, Sir C. Forbes moved, "That the Court of Directors be requested to take this bill into further and most serious consideration, and that they do report their opinion thereon to a court to be especially summoned for that purpose, as early as possible, before the bill be passed into a law; and that the papers connected with this subject be printed for the use of the proprietors." The Deputy Chairman said he was not disposed to offer any opposition to the motion, which was then agreed to.

Idolatry in India.—Mr. Poynder then rose to lay before the Court the protest which had been signed by a great number of proprietors against the resolution, drawn up by the Court of Directors, and agreed to by the Court of Proprietors on the 22d of March last, which was as follows:—"We, the undersigned proprietors of East India stock, having considered the following resolution proposed by the Court of Directors at the last general quarterly court, holden on the 22d of March, 1828, and then passed in the affirmative—namely, 'That this Court deem the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be more safely and properly left to the responsible executive,' do hereby protest against our rights and privileges, as proprietors of East India stock, being precluded by the above-mentioned resolution, inasmuch as we consider the same to be neither in accordance with the charter or by-laws under which the East India Company is governed, nor to be consistent with the policy or interests of the said Company." (The protest was signed by Sir Charles Forbes and a very large number of proprietors.) The Hon. Proprietor, having read the protest, proceeded to impugn the resolution on which it was founded, and argued in a speech of much ability—first, that the resolution was contrary to the laws and usages of the Company; second, that it assumed on the part of one general court the power to bind another; and third, that it was contrary to sound policy and the progress of Christianity in India; and in conclusion moved, "That the remonstrance be entered on the minutes of this Court." The Deputy-Chairman and Mr. Wigram stated, that the protest against a resolution of the Court of Proprietors was addressed to the Court of Directors, and could not, therefore, be entered on the minutes of the Court. Mr. Fielder dissented from the protest being received in any way whatever. The Deputy-Chairman expressed his regret that the Hon. Proposer should have thought it necessary to cast so many reflections on the Court of Directors. He, and he believed every one of his colleagues, was as anxious as the Hon. Proprietor could be to see that the object of the Hon. Proprietor's efforts should be carried into execution. Sir J. R. Carnac, who had been personally alluded to by Mr. Poynder, strongly complained of that gentleman's observations, and expressed his conscientious belief that the constant discussion of these religious questions was not only dangerous, but actually tended to retard the object which the Hon. Proprietor himself had in view. Mr. Twining understood that the Court of Directors were in immediate communication with the Government, on the subject introduced by the Hon. Proprietor, with the view to giving effect to the order of the Court of Directors of 1833. He thought, therefore, as some unpleasant observations had been made in the course of the discussion, that it would perhaps be the best way of closing the day, to let a clear understanding go abroad, as to the fact, that this important matter was now under serious consideration, with a desire to meet the feelings of all parties. Mr. Strachan gave notice, that he would at the next general Court move for the sentence of a court-martial, held on the 2d of October, 1827, with reference to a charge touching the character of a subadar of the light company of the 15th Native Infantry. Sir C. Forbes asked, whether any answer had been given to the statement of his claims sent in to the Board of Control and to the Court of Directors, by an illustrious individual (the Nawaub of Oude), who had lately arrived in this country? The Deputy-Chairman answered, that he believed no answer had been received from the Board of Control, but an answer was in progress from the Court of Directors. Mr. Poynder moved, "That there be laid before the next Court of Proprietors copies of the entire correspondence between the Court of Directors and Sir Peregrine Maitland relating to his resignation of his military command in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors transmitted from this country, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1837; and also copies of all such resolutions of the Court of Directors as have been adopted in relation to the above resignation." Mr. Wigram observed, that great inconvenience might arise from the production of documents of this nature; and, as we understood, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Poynder moved "That a return be laid before this Court of the annual amount of the tax on pilgrims and worshippers attending the several temples of India (so far as the same can be ascertained), together with the amount of the annual outgoings, from the year 1812-13 to the year 1836-7, in the same form as such receipts and outgoings have been already returned from the year 1812-13 to the year 1827-8, in respect of the four temples of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty, under the following heads:—The year; amount of tax collected; establishment for collecting tax and collector; expenses of temple; buildings, repairs, and contingencies; total charges; net receipts; and surplus expenditure (if any)." The Deputy-Chairman said, there was

no objection to the motion, and the clerks will be ordered to make out the accounts. Mr. Poynder gave notice, that he should move at the next general court "That the several memorials of the clergy and laity of Huntingdon and its vicinity, and of Norwich and its vicinity, addressed to the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, and presented at the quarterly court of the 20th of June, 1838, be taken into consideration."—Adjourned.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.—A public examination was held on Monday, the 11th inst., in the presence of the chairman, Major-general Sir James Lushington, K. C. B., the deputy chairman, Richard Jenkins, Esq., M.P., several members of the court of directors, and a considerable number of officers and persons of distinction, among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge; Generals Lord Bloomfield, and Sir Jasper Nicholls, &c. &c.

There were twenty-six gentlemen cadets examined, of whom the first five were declared qualified for artillery service; viz. John W. Fraser, corporal; Alexander Christie, corporal; Charles V. Cox, corporal; Craven H. Dickens, corporal; Henry Hammond, corporal. And for the infantry the remaining twenty-one, viz. George W. Cunningham, corporal; Henry S. Money, corporal; Thomas C. H. D'Oyly, corporal; Robert H. D. Tulloh, corporal; Patrick C. Clark, corporal; Charles B. Stevens; Frederick Fanning; Henry B. Sweet, corporal; Charles R. Maling; Robert L. Taylor; Robert Black; James B. Dunsterville, corporal; Alexander L. Tweedie; Arthur Howlett; George T. S. Carruthers; Charles S. Sparrow; James Travers; William Champion; Alexander M. Armstrong; Thomas P. Waterman; and James J. Combe.

The distribution, by the chairman, of the prizes was according to the following order of merit, agreeably to the reports of the public examiner, Major-general Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., and Colonel Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., the Lieut.-Governor of the institution.

First class.—1st. Mathematical, 1st. Fortification, Military Surveying, 1st. General Good Conduct, and 1st. Hindustani, J. W. Fraser. 2nd. Good Conduct, A. Christie. Military drawing, Civil ditto, C. V. Fox. 2nd. Mathematical, C. H. Dickens. French, H. Hammond. 2nd. Fortification, G. W. Cunningham. Latin, H. B. Sweet. 2nd. Hindustani, R. L. Taylor. Second class.—Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Latin, and General Good Conduct, to Gentleman Cadet, H. Yule. French and Hindustani, A. T. M. Boileau. Civil Drawing, G. T. Thorne. Third class.—General Good Conduct, Harry W. B. Bell.

The joint report of Sirs A. Dickson and E. Stannus was satisfactory as to the degree of qualification possessed by the cadets of the first class, and with respect to the conduct and discipline of the cadets generally.

At the close of the mathematical examination, the cadets were addressed by Sir J. Lushington, in a kind and effective manner. Our limits prevent us from giving an exposition of the topics of Sir James's speech. Suffice it to say they were every way worthy of the occasion, and could not fail making a deep impression on his youthful auditors, whose laudable aspirations for military fame would also derive a corresponding degree of encouragement from the well earned distinction and honours (as exemplified in the person of the chairman and the officers by whom he was surrounded,) and which, by the union and exercise of conduct and ability, may be truly said to be within their own means of realization.

The Duke and Prince George of Cambridge arrived under a salute of of twenty-one guns, the royal standard being also hoisted in honour of these illustrious visitors, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the proceedings of the day, and with their reception.

There was also exhibited a portable boat for Indian service, proposed by Lieut. Cook, R.N., Assistant Prof. of Fortification. The length of this boat when folded was six feet, the depth three feet, and the breadth of each box eighteen inches. The ribs fold within each other, and the gun wales and keelson have hinges so as to fold up each in two pieces, and to be packed across the load on the back of an elephant.

An elephant is supposed to be capable of carrying 1,600 pounds weight. Thus each elephant may carry pontoons sufficient for the conveyance of eighty men, or ten elephants a complete equipment for a strong battalion. Some bridge and escaping operations were interrupted by a heavy fall of rain.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.—*General Examination*, May, 1838.—On Tuesday, the 29th of May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the

College of Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the College Council as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the Professors, and the oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. R. G. Clarke read the Prize Essay.

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Sir James L. Lushington, K. C. B.) according to the following report, viz.:

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving College, Dec., 1838.

Fourth Term.—Forbes, medal in Classics, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy, and prize in Persian.—Barnes, medal in Law, special prize for having nearly obtained the medals in Classics and Political Economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Third Term.—Babington, prize in Classics, prize in Law, and passed with great credit in other departments.—Lushington passed with great credit.

Second Term.—Hichens, prize in Mathematics, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Milford, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Galloway, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

Third Term.—Hamilton, prize in Mathematics, and prize in Political Economy.—Cooper, prize in Hindustani.

Second Term.—Hathaway, prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Knox, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Clarke, essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Ravenshaw and Bushby, highly distinguished.—Dance and Ross, passed with great credit.

First Term.—Turnbull, prize in Mathematics, prize in Hindustani, prize in Persian, prize in Persian Writing, and prize in Arabic.—Roberts, prize in Classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Riddle, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.—Anderson, theme prize, and passed with great credit in other departments.—Cherry, prize in Sanscrit.—Fletcher and Stewart, passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College:—

BENGAL.—*First Class.* 1 Barnes.—*Second Class.* 2 Galloway; 3 Milford.

MADRAS.—*First Class.* 1 Forbes; 2 Hichens.—*Second Class.* 3 Lushington.

BOMBAY.—*First Class.* Babington.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

17th Foot (*Bombay*), E. C. Moore, Gent. to be Ens., without purchase, v. Perfect, dec. June 1.

28th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Ensign W. Kerr, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Corps, to be Quartermaster, v. J. J. Peters, who retires on half pay. June 1.

55th Foot (*Mudras*), Ens. W. P. Taylor, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Glover, dec., Sergt. Maj: J. Crowe, 30th Foot, to be Ens., v. Taylor. June 1.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Lieut. W. E. Grant, to be Adjutant, v. Gorman, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Licut. S. Farrer, half pay, 1st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Gorman, app. to 80th Foot. June 1.

63rd Foot (*Madras*), Ens. C. Hopton, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Fairlough, dec.; Ensign R. Ramsbottom, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Hopton, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place. Ensign. H. Lees, 2d West India Regt., to be Ens., v. Ramsbottom. June 1.

80th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Lieut. O. Gorman, 58th Foot, to be Lieut., v. A. Stewart, who retires upon h. p., 1st Foot. June 1.

3d Dragoon Guards (*Bengal*), H. H. Bacon, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, v. Rich, app. to 14th L. Drag. June 8.

4th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. F. L. Arthur, to be Capt., by purch.; v. Mason, who retires. Ens. J. Palmer, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Arthur; T. C. Morgan, gent., to be Ensign, by purch. v. Palmer. June 8.

* 35th Foot (*Mauritius*), Capt. E. H. Hutchinson, h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. W. Rainforth, who exchanges, receiving diff. June 8.
 39th Foot (*Madras*), Capt. J. Blackall, h. p., unatt., to be Capt., v. Boland, app. to 59th Foot. June 8.
 63rd Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. G. J. Wheatstone, 22nd Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hopton, who exchanges. June 8.
 3rd L. Drag. (*Bengal*), Lieut. H. C. Powys, 16th L. Drag., to be Lieut., v. Burridge, who exchanges. June 15.
 4th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. R. H. Yea, 7th Foot, to be Lieut., v. MacLaine, who exchanges. June 15.
 13th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. H. Havelock, to be Captain, without purch., v. Chadwick, dec. June 15.
 41st Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. J. Wallace, 94th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Jones, who exchanges. June 15.
 63rd Foot (*Madras*), Capt. G. Green, 38th Foot, to be Capt., v. Adamson, who exchanges, June 15.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS—May, 31, 1838. H. M. S. Winchester, Sparsholt, from Ceylon, 3d Feb. June 1. Parmelia, Marshall, Mauritius, 15th ditto.
 4. Edinburgh, Marshall, China, 17th ditto. — General Kyd, Foord, China, 28th Jan. — Lady Flora, Ford, Madras, 1st Feb. — Barretto Jun., Saunders, Madras, 2d ditto. — Robert Small, Ralcher, Bengal, 19th ditto. — Argyll, Sandys, China, 8th ditto. — Lady Nugent, Fawcett, China, 8th Jan. — St. George, Williams, Bengal, 15th Feb. — St. Lawrence, Bunker, Batavia, 28th ditto. — Clifton, Green, Bengal, 7th ditto. 5. Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, Bengal, 12th Jan. — Thames, Wolfe, Bengal, 9th ditto. — Carnatic, Brodie, Bombay, 1st Feb. — Eweretta, Gilmore, New South Wales, 18th Jan. — Augusta Jessie, Edenborough, New South Wales, 18th Jan. — Otterspool, Downes, Bengal, 4th ditto. — Maria, Batavia, no date. — Sophia, McNair, China, 1st Feb.
 6. Richmond, Macleod, Bengal, 1st ditto. — Sarah, Whiteside, Bombay, 17th Dec. — Morley, Evans, China, 18th Feb. — James Pattison, Cromatic, New South Wales, 17th Feb. — Mary Bulmer, Cant, Mauritius, 18th Feb. — Duke, of Argyll, Bristow, Madras, 8th Feb. — Lady McNaghten, Hustwick, China, 28th Feb. — Balguerrie, Desce, China, 30th Jan. 7. Bland, Callan, Bengal, 7th Feb. — Lady Feversham, Webster, Bombay, 7th Jan. — Danish Oak, Robe, Penang, 1st Jan. — Marianne, Hayle, Van Diemen's Land, 13th Jan. — Acasta, Rye, Mauritius, 16th Feb. — Jessie Logan, Black, Singapore, 22d Jan. — Hero, Hardy, Swan River, 9th Nov. — Paragon, Cooke, Mauritius, 22d Feb. — London, Major, Batavia, 26th Dec. — Caribbean, Irving, Mauritius, 20th Feb. June 7th. Belle Poulle, Girodeaux, Bengal, 9th Feb. 8. Courier, Proudfoot, Cape of Good Hope, 5th April. — Harriet, Wakeham, Van Diemen's Land, 11th Jan. — Meldon, Hogg, Mauritius, 15th Feb. 9. Exmouth, Warren, Bengal, 28th Jan. — Prince George, Hulston, Manila, 1st Jan. — Niagara, Hammond, Mauritius, 17th Feb. — Tigris, Hetherington, China, 13th Feb. — Patriot King, Clarke, Bengal, 2d Feb. — Lord Althorp, Sproull, Manila, 10th Jan. — Commodore, Fisher, Mauritius, 15th Feb. 11. Berkshire, Clarkson, Bombay, 8th ditto. — Orient, White, Bengal, 23d Jan. — Sarah Birkett, Aitkin, Manila, 14th Dec. — Persian, Sparks, Singapore, Feb. — Alexander, Ramsay, Mauritius, 26th ditto. — Symmetry, Mackwood, Ceylon, 6th ditto. — Caroline, Wooden, Van Diemen's Land, 17th Jan. — Sussex, Rotby, Mauritius, 15th Feb. 12. Allerton, Chatterton, Bengal, 3d ditto. 13. Earl Stanhope, Proudfoot, New South Wales, 26th Oct. — Victoria, Saunders, Bengal, 4th Feb. — Margaret, Canney, Manila, 25th Dec. — Isabel, Jones, China, 28th Jan. — Auriga, Chalmers, Van Diemen's Land, 13th Feb. — Elora, Blair, Bombay, 4th ditto. 14. Majestic, Martin, Van Diemen's Land, 14th ditto. — Majestic, Smith, Mauritius, 10th March. 15. Anthony, Guyt, Batavia, 1st Feb. — Osprey, Summer, Mauritius, 14th March. 18. Theresa, Young, Bengal, 4th Feb. — John Campbell, Paton, Bombay, 20th ditto. 21. Glenberrie, King, Van Diemen's Land, 6th ditto. 22. Fairy Queen, Cousens, Ceylon, 17th Feb. — Samuel Winter, Rodgers, New South Wales.

5th December. 23. Mary Ann, Tarbutt, Madras, 25th Feb. — Repulse, Pryce, Calcutta, 11th Feb. Duke of Buccleugh, Martin, Calcutta, 25th ditto. — Moira, Owen, Calcutta, 15th Feb. 25. Alfred, Flint, Sydney, 18th March.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.—May, 26, 1838. Parland, Taitt, London-derry, to New South Wales. — Maty, Robertson, Leith, Mauritius. 29. Jupiter, Ramsay, Liverpool, Bombay. — Swallow, Wythycombe, Deal, Algoa Bay and Bussorah. 30. Lotus, Gore, Deal, Launceston. Minerva, Brown, Deal, Van Diemen's Land. — William Pitt, Palmer, Marseilles, Mauritius. 31. John Mc Lellan, Macdonald, Portsmouth, Sydney. June 1. China, Biddle, Deal, Madras and Calcutta. — Carnatic, Laird, Ditto, Cape and Bombay. 2. Arab, Lowe, Liverpool, Cape. — Catherine, Evans, Portsmouth, Madras and Calcutta. 4. Renown, McLean, Clyde, Hobart Town. 5. Earl Powis, Spittal, Deal, Cape and Mauritius. — Erasmus, Marks, Deal, Batavia. 6. Aurora, Cox, Deal, Bombay. — Adelaide, Guthrie, Portsmouth, Calcutta. 7. Hebe, Malcolm, Llanelly, Cape. — Perthshire, Christie, Llanelly, Cape. 8. Herald, Watt, Deal, Cape and Ceylon. — Horatio, Howland, Liverpool, China. — George Canning, Wien, Deal, Cape and Bombay. 9. Letitia, Cansgar, Liverpool, Batavia. — Dumfries, Thomson, Greenock, Batavia. — Lintin, Gillmore, Liverpool, Bombay. 10. Mandarin, Donald, Belfast, Sydney. — Centurion, , Marseilles, Mauritius. 11. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Thompson, Plymouth, South Australia. 12. Coromandel, Neale, Plymouth, Sydney. — Slains Castle, Petrie, Llanelly, Bombay. — Winchester, Salmon, Deal, South Australia. — Merlin, Thompson, Greenock, Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. John O'Gaunt, Roberts, Liverpool, Batavia. — Heart of Oak, McDonald, Liverpool, Mauritius. 13. Collingwood, Downes, Liverpool, Calcutta, 15. Sir J. Beresford, Fidler, Liverpool, Sydney. — Iris, Mackwood, Portsmouth, Ceylon. — Surrey, Sinclair, Portsmouth, South Australia. — Jamaica, Martin, Deal, Batavia. 16. Princess Charlotte, Sproull, Liverpool, Bombay. — Duchess of Clarence, James, Liverpool, Ceylon. — Hope, Coombs, Deal, Sydney. 17. Sir Edward Raget, Campbell, Plymouth, Bombay, 18. Charles Heartley, Hopper, Deal, Mauritius. — Hamilton Ross, Robb, Deal, Cape.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Chipewa, Greenock to Batavia, April 26.
Bengal, London to Calcutta, 2 N. 22 W.
Hebe, ditto, to Algoa Bay, 2 N., 23 W., April 26.
Avon, ditto, to South Seas, 31 S., 26 E., January 8.
Henry, ditto, to Launceston, off St. Jago, April 14.
Arab, Liverpool to Cape, 48 N., 9 W.
Duke of Roxburgh, London to South Australia, arrived at St. Jago.
Florentia, ditto to Sydney, ditto, April 27.
Mandarin, Belfast to N. S. Wales, 50 N., 8 W., June 15.
Magistrate, Cork to ditto, 2 S., 22 W. April 14.
 Ditto ditto ditto 26 S., 30 W., April 26.
Mary Ann Webb, Liverpool to Calcutta, 35 S., 23 W., March 4.
David, London to South Australia, 22 W., April 23.
Walmer (Whaler) 1 N., 20 W., April 27.
Enmore, London to Mauritius, 7 N., 23 W., May 3.
Argyle, ditto, to Cape, 41 N., 10 W., May 21.
Oriental, Liverpool to Bombay, 1 N., 18 W., April 25.
Dauntless, London to Calcutta, 5 N., 21 W., April 17.
 Ditto ditto ditto on the line, April 25.
Hygeia, Liverpool to Hobart Town, 7 N., 22 W., April 29.
Mary Eliza, London to Mauritius, 36 S., 20 E., April 17.
Bencoolen, Liverpool to Batavia, 2 N., 20 W., April 29.
Brighton, Llanelly to Bombay, 7 N., 23 W., May 3.
John Fleming, London to Madras, 4 N., 21 W., April 17.
 Ditto ditto ditto 1 N., 19 W., April 25.
Falcon, London to China, 3 S., 22 W., April 25.
William Lee, Hull to Calcutta, 4 N., 21 W., April 24.
St. Vincent, London to China, 43 N., 17 W., May 28.
William Money, for Bengal, at Madras, May 21.
Hindustan, for Madras, ditto, May 23.
Somersetshire, Llanelly to Bombay, 2 N., April 21.

Westminster, London to Sydney, 4 N., 19 W., April 24.

Clyde, Dublin to Sydney, 42 N., 13 W., May 17.

Gunga, Liverpool to Canton, 1 N., 20 W.

Crusader, ditto, to Bombay, 22 N., 21 W., March 8.

Achilles, London to Ceylon, 9 N., 24 W., April 30.

Superior, Liverpool to Batavia, 6 N., 23 W., May 2.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Matilda*, from Table Bay to Algoa Bay, struck on a sunken rock going into Algoa Bay 2d April, and sunk in 30 fathoms water. Crew and passengers saved—cargo lost.

The *Schah*, (Schooner,) Hobart Town to Sydney, totally lost Dec. 20th, 2 miles to the eastward of Ram Head.

The *Persian*, Valparaiso to Swansea, put into Bahia 13th April to have her upper works caulked, having been so straited in coming round Cape Horn, as to be obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard.

The Australian Company's vessels "*Solway*," and "*John Pirie*," went on shore in a gale of wind at Encounter Bay. The latter likely to be got off (per letter dated Port Adelaide), S. Australia, Dec. 29.

Louisa, Sydney and Twofold Bay to London, in distress at Hobart Town, Jan. 10. with loss of rudder having been struck by a sea, starboard side stove in and otherwise damaged in a gale of wind, 30th Dec. and 6th Jan.

Victor and *Felicie*, French barque, ashore below Kedgerec, Monday, 8th April, dry at low water, four feet water in her hold, mizen mast cut away, a total wreck.

Susannah Ann, Buckland, London to Launceston, put back to Portsmouth leaky, 15th June.

Sir Edward Paget, Campbell, London to Bombay put into Plymouth, 10th June, with loss of main channel and plates, and other damage, having been in contact with a ship off the Lizard. Sailed 17th.

Caroline, Wooden, Hobart Town to London, arrived in the River, was boarded April 30, lat. 8 N., long. 37 W., by a piratical schooner, and plundered of provisions, live stock, boats, &c.

Sesostris, Yates, Calcutta to London, had been on shore proceeding down the river Hooghly; 29th March. Returned without damage and sailed from Saugor 7th April.

Eleanor, Lyons, dismasted 15th Jan. 100 miles west of Macao, rigged jury masts, and to sail 24th Jan. for Lintin.

Lucinda, (Whaler), totally lost off New Caledonia, crew saved and arrived at Sydney, (Feb.) by the '*Success*' from Moreton Bay.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Triumph, from Bombay, (expected)—Mesdames Glass; (three children) McGillivray, (and child); Thomas, (and five children); Crocket, (and child); Miss Parrot, Lieuts. Gordon, Erskine, Borthwick, Cameron, Christie (three invalids).

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal, (expected)—Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Broad, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Thompson, (2 children) Major Anderson; Drs. Turner and Jackson; Messrs. Graham, Tottenham, C. S. Porteous, merchant; Lieuts. Douglas, Stotten; Mr. Broad, and *Steerage*, Messrs. Sherin and Colman.

Per James Pattison, from New South Wales—Dr. T. Robinson, R. N.; S. Lyons, Esq.; W. McDonald, Esq.; Mrs. McDonald and family; Jas. Cooper, Esq.

Per Glenberrie, from Hobart Town—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Parramore; Miss Maxwell, Miss Dick, Dr. Everett, Messrs. G. M. Brown, C. Fleck, A. Bowden.

Per Auriga, from Hobart Town—Messrs. P., S. D., and W. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, (6 children); Mr. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Maddock, surgeon.

Per Exmouth, from Bengal—Mesdames Halfhide, Underwood; Capt. and Mrs. Brand; Messrs. Parker, Stuart, J. E. Baker, J. Baker; Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Parker; Misses Grey, Smelt, Halfhide, and Watt; Masters Smelt and Whish.

Per Orient, from Calcutta—Mesdames Kennaway (2 children), Ashmore (3 children), White; Miss J. Lamb; Major Gen. White, B. N. I.; W. R. Kennaway, Esq., B. C. S.; Capt. Geddes, Capt. K. White; Lieut. Ashmore, H. M.'s 16th Foot;

Ensign Jenkins, B. N. I.; Mr. Grant, Master Young.—*For the Cape*.—Major-Gen. Hopper, B. Art.; A. Fordyce, Esq. *From the Cape*.—Mrs. W. Blunt, 3 Misses and 3 Masters ditto.

Per Richmond, from the Cape.—Capt. Cordano, Spanish, R. N., Director of Customs, Manila, his lady and son, Donna Cordano and Don Cordano, jun.

Per Elizabeth, from Sydney, (expected).—Dr. Scott, Mr. Cole, Dr. Leeson, Mrs. Collins, &c.

Per Eweretta, from Sydney.—G. Rankin, Esq.; Mrs. Rankin (9 children); Miss Johnson; G. T. Palmer, Esq.; Mrs. Palmer, Miss and Master Palmer; Miss Lewis; D. McKellar, Esq., his lady and family; Mr. Jeffries.

Per Augusta Jessie, from Sydney.—Mrs. Edenborough; Capt. Revel, H. C. S.; Capt. West, 80th regt.; Lieut. Greig, 50th; Dr. Roberts, R. N.

Per Thames from Bengal and Madras.—Major J. Jenkins, 11th L. D.; Capts. Roebuck, Reynolds; Lieuts. Tuckett, Forrest; Assist.-surg. Hutchinson; 153 men, &c., all of H. M.'s I. D.; Capt. Poynton, H. M.'s 26th Inf.; Mrs. Poynton, Mrs. Tuckett (3 children), 3 children of Major Jenkins; Mr. Blenkinsopp (2 children); Mrs. Tomlin; Lieut. Clark, Bengal Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. Moore, Merchant Serv.; Mr. Robertson. *From Madras*.—Col. Caddell (4 children), Col. Kitchen, Miss Molle, Miss Chesney.

Per North Briton, from Sydney.—F. Mowatt, Esq., lady and family; Miss Anley, Capt. J. Mackintosh, lady and servants.

Per Lady Nugent, from China.—Capt. Viner.

Per Sophia, from China.—Mrs. Alleyn, Mrs. Stanford, Capt. R. Stanford, 27th regt. (4 children from the Cape), Miss McNair, Miss E. McNair.

Per Marion, from Bengal.—Mesdames Davidson, McDonald, Cathrey; Signora Schieroni; C. T. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; Dr. Munro; Capt. McAndrew; Lieut. McDonald, R. N.; C. Hutchins, Esq.; Capt. Frazer; Lieut. Cathroy, 13th Drag.; Capt. C. Gover; Lieuts. Philpott, and Ramsay; L. Playfair, Esq.; Masters Davidson, Hogarth, and Goodfellow; Miss Davidson.

Per Atalanta, from Bombay, 27th April, to Suez.—Mrs. Smith, Major Spratt, Capt. Smith, Capt. Lawrence, W. S. Grey, Esq.; W. Church, Esq.; W. G. Dick, Esq.; J. Elliott, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Netto, and child; Rev. Mr. Parker.

Per Tigris, from Ceylon (expected).—Additional.—Dr. and Mrs. Archer and family; men, women, and children, of II. M.'s 18th, 58th, 61st, and 90th regts.

Per Braganza, (S.) from Malta.—Sir W. R. Horton, Bart., late Governor of Ceylon; Capt. Stannus.

Per George the Fourth, from China.—Mrs. and Miss Thomas; Messrs. Thomas, Sharpe, and Oswald.

Per Rajasthan, from China.—The Hon. J. R. Drummond, Lieut. R. N.

Per Arab, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Sparkes.

Per Isabella, from China.—Mr. and Mrs. Barker; Messrs. Nesbitt and Constable.

Per Cygnet, from Launceston.—Messrs. Childers and Vanderplank.

Per Lloyds, from Hobart Town.—Messrs. Wheeler, Wedge, Burney.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Seringapatam, for Madras and Calcutta.—Col. Hawthorn and family; Mesdames Cowie, Lockett, Pittar, Campbell, Spry, and Kerr; Misses Fraser, Poe, Gerard, and Webster; Capt. Coleman, 55th regt.; Lieut. T. H. Campbell; Rev. Mr. Spry; Messrs. Little, Cowie, Lockett, J. Pittar, Junr. Neasmith, Pos, Dobson, Hadow, Spring, Bacon, Kerr, and Spry.

Per Coromandel, for Sydney.—Rev. Mr. White, lady, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Forsaith; Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hedden; Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, and 3 children; Miss Gallie; Dr. Day; Messrs. A. Wilson, Butcher, Way, Crawford, Chadwick, Shephord, Glen, and Oliver; and a considerable number of steerage passengers.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bengal.—Mrs. Teel; Capts. Mouncey, 4th regt. and Neville, 63rd. regt.; Lieut. Teel, 4th, King's Own; Ens. Carter and Lees, 63rd regt.; Messrs. Stephens and Hulse.

Per Protector, for Calcutta.—Messrs. Cooper and Hobson; Miss Martin; Capts. Martin and Monke; Messrs. Cooper, Smith, and Ryst; and 129 E. I. Com.'s troops.

Per Hope, for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Macatta; Mrs.

Watkins; Messrs. Everitts; Messrs. Oliver, Clay, Montefiore, Webb, Oliver, Riley, Wilton, Peake, Howell, Stanton, Berwick, Talkington.

Per Hindoostan, for Madras.—Messrs. Newbery and Clarke, two Mr. Richardsons, for Madeira.

Per St. Vincent, for China.—Messrs. Drysdale, Smith, Cannan, and Fryer.

Per Catherine, for Madras and Bengal.—Mrs. and Miss M'Kennie; Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Stowell; Miss Boreman; Major Ellis; Capts. Humphrey and Warren; Messrs. Raikes, Strover, Withered, Wallace, Cheyne, Daniel and Sherwood.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Bombay.—Messrs. Bellasis, Crawley, Green, Supple; Misses H. and E. Hughes; Col. E. H. Bellasis, Bom. Eng.; Capt. Hughes, Bom. Army; Capt. Willoughby, ditto; Drs. Purnell and O'Halloran, ditto; Messrs. Purnell and Anderson; and 100 soldiers H. C. service.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 2.—At Springfield, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. O. St. John, 31st Madras N. I. of a daughter.

2. In Pembroke Square, Kensington, the lady of W. R. Smyth, Esq. Madras, med. estab. of a daughter.

13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Birrell, Bengal European regt. of a daughter.

19. In Cadogan Place, the lady of Capt. H. V. Brooke, 32d regt. of a daughter.

21. At the Limes Carshalton, Surry, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, H. C.'s serv. of a daughter.

Lately, the lady of Capt. Tindall, 22d Bombay Inf. of a daughter.

— At Enniskillen, the lady of Major Cumberland 96 Foot of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 24.—At Plymouth, Lieut. G. G. Channer, Bengal art., to Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. M. Kendall, vicar of Llanllwery, Cornwall.

28. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Sq., Lieut. Col. Bowler, E. I. Co's serv., to Caroline Eliza, 3d daughter of the late J. Champain, Esq.

31. At Waterford, Capt. Gahan, E. I. C.'s service, to Hannah, daughter of the very Rev. Usher Lot, Dean of Waterford.

June 2.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, E. J. Bever, of Lin. Inn, Esq. B. A. to Mary second daughter of the late Major Thornden, F. I. C. service.

5. At Shaftesbury, A. B. Evans, Esq., E. I. Co's serv. Bengal, to Catherine eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Paterson.

7. At Putney, W. Shillito, Esq. E. I. Co. Bengal, med. estab., to Jane youngest daughter of M. Cole, Esq. R. N.

9. At Plymouth, Mr. G. Vacher, Westminster, to Caroline eld. daughter of L. Barbar, Esq. of Malta.

At Guernsey, J. G. F. Pigott, Esq. late E. I. Co's serv., to Rosalie only daughter of M. Le Fevre, of Cherbourg and Guernsey.

12. At Brixton, J. Sherwin, Esq. of Sydney, N. S. W., to Elizabeth second daughter of J. Hernon, Esq. Gloucester place, Brighton.

— At Exeter, Capt. F. E. Manning, Bengal army to Susanna, relict of the late Sir H. Farrington, Bart.

14. At St. Pancras, J. Macarthur, Esq. of Camden, New South Wales to Amelia second daughter of H. Stone, Esq., Tavistock Square.

— At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. Forster, youngest son of the late Capt. Forster, 23d regt. to Laura third daughter of the late Col. Lapslie, 39th regt.

— At Nackington, near Canterbury, F. P. Jones, Esq. 4th Dragoons, to Emma eld. daughter of W. Delmar, Esq. of Nackington House.

18. Col. L. Bird, of Fitzroy Square, to Anne Charlotte widow of the late Capt. D. Jones, E. I. Co's serv.

— In London, Lieut. W. Hollis, Madras army, to Charlotte only daughter of W. Redgrave, Esq. of Brompton.

Lately, at Heavitree, W. J. Boyce, Esq., Bombay army, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Boyce to Jane daughter of Capt. Bowman, Exeter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10.—On board H.M.'s ship *Raven*, off the western coast of Africa, T. R. Sykes, Esq., R. N., eldest son of the late Capt. I. Sykes, E. I. C. S.

May 13.—On the passage from New South Wales, David, son of Mr. T. Thompson, R. N.

20. On board the *General Kyd*, on her passage from Macao, the wife of R. Edwards, Esq., of Canton.

30. Eliza, 2d daughter of the late W. T. Robertson, Esq., Bengal, C. S.

31. At Blean Wood, near Canterbury, Lieut. Henry Boswell Bennett, of the

45th Foot, stationed at Canterbury. (He was shot through the heart in the late riot at Canterbury, by a supposed maniac, named Thom, alias Sir William Courtenay, who headed the rioters. Lieut. Bennett had served in the Burmese war.)

June 4.—In Bernard St., Russell Sq., Capt. N. Chadwick, 13th L. I.

9. At Malvern, P. Frost, Esq., of Cheltenham, late of the E. I. C. Home Estab., aged 89.

11. At Mortimer, Berks, the wife of Major Genl. C. Brown, C. B., E. I. C.'s service.

13. Martha, wife of, Mr. H. Warrington, lately app. naval storekeeper at H. M.'s Dockyard, Trincomalee.

14. In Grafton Street, Mary, the wife, of the Rt. Hon. Sir W. W. Wynn, and daughter of the late Sir F. Cunliffe, Bart.

18. At the Portland Hotel, D. Clark, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 59.

Lately, at Stourminster, Capt. T. Moore late of E. I. C. Serv., one of the few surviving officers of the British army engaged in the war against Tippoo Saib.

— At Teignmouth, the widow of I. Mack, Esq., of Bombay.

— At Birmingham, suddenly, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Moxon.

— Lieut.-Col. M. H. Campbell, of Knightsbridge.

— Lieut. W. Gunn, 42d foot, aged 78.

— At Woolwich, Col. A. Hamilton, late of H. M.'s 30th foot.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 14TH APRIL, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANK SHARES.—Bengal. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) Rs. 2800 @ 2900 Prem.
Union. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) 250 " 300 "

EXCHANGES. No alterations since our last.

FREIGHTS.—Our last quotations are firmly maintained under the great scarcity of tonnage.

INDIGO.—Accounts from the interior a little more favourable, rain having fallen in several districts.

RAW SILK.—Very little continues to be done in this article. Our last quotations remain without alteration; stock small.

COTTONS.—Coloured. Chaghams the only description at present saleable.—White. There has been an ordinary range of business on account of the Churruck Pooja holidays. The demand still continues for lighter descriptions of Cottons, and former prices are supported.

SALT PETRE.—Operations are restrained from the scarcity of tonnage, and prices have fallen in a slight degree since our last; stock very large.

SUGAR has also been in limited operation from the same cause, as stated above. Prices without change.

SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—Prices remain unaltered.

OPIMUM.—No improvement whatever in this trade: sales are effected with increased difficulty. Patna is quoted at 500; Benares, 450; and Malwa, 380 Sp. Dolls. ½ chest. The market here remains perfectly quiet, and our quotations are nominal.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Iron, English Flat, Square, Bolt, and Nail Rod have advanced about an anna ½ maund. Copper and Steel without sale. Quotations exhibit a shade of improvement. Lead without sale. Spelter has advanced in price. Tin-plate and Quicksilver remain at unaltered prices. Other goods generally as our last.

BOMBAY, 21ST APRIL, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Same.

EXCHANGES.—As last.

FREIGHT to England; continues to be well supported, and some advance is probable. We quote £5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton as the existing rates.
— to China, 25 Rs. per Candy.

COTTON.—There has been a large business done during the past week in middling qualities. Intelligence from England up to the 3rd ult. has had very little effect on the market.

OPIMUM.—Malwa.—Very unfavourable advices have been received. Malwa has fallen to Dols. 330 per chest, from former prices, of Rs. 770 to 775 per do. Passes sold amount to 10,631 chests.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Metals.—Iron bar, (English).—The last importer's sale was at Rs. 38 ½ candy.—Do. Hoop and Sheet—stock of both moderate.—Do. Bar, (Swedish).—Have no sales to report.—Spelters.—The first arrivals will command good prices, as the supplies are nearly exhausted. Beer, Allsop, 75; Hodgson, 70; Elliot, 45 Rs. ½ hhd.

CANTON, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

Cotton Manufactures.—*Longcloth* both white and grey have declined since our last fully half a dollar per piece, and even at these rates the demand is dull, the dealers having heavy stocks, and being alarmed at still further supplies. *Cotton Yarn* remains very depressed, except for good quality and suitable numbers.

Woollens.—There is no improvement in this market. Several parcels of *Spanish Stripes* are in the market, for which lower prices are offered than were previously current. *Camlets* are also very heavy of sale. *Lorvells*, except scarlet, are rather lowest, notwithstanding the very short supplies, and that the holders appear firm.

Metals.—*Lead* is dull of sale at 6½. *Iron*, the small rod maintains its price, but the bar is in little demand.

Cotton.—The market for Bengal Cotton continues firmer, the stock being so very short, and there being, from the late accounts, little probability of any further supply for some time. In Bombay and the inferior kinds of Madras, we have no improvement; good Tinnevely is, however, more enquired for.

Opium.—There is no change in this trade. Prices, therefore, continue quite nominal, and for the causes stated in our last, the deliveries both in the river and outside have been very short. The deliveries to the 15th were, *Patna*, 218; *Benares*, 44; *Malwa*, 283; total, 545 chests. *Turkey* is quite nominal, and the price will, in a great measure, be regulated by that of the other qualities.

SYDNEY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

LIQUIDS.—*Rum.*—B. P. in Bond, ½p gallon, 3s. 9d.; *Gin.*—Pale. in bond, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; *Straw colored* 2s. 6d.; *Brandy.*—First quality, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Second do., 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; *Porter.*—Taylor's ½ hhd. £6. 12s. 6d.; Elliott's, £5 10s.; Dunbar, in bottle, ½p doz., 13; Other samples, 11s. to 12s.—*Ale.*—Burton, ½p barrel 36 gallons, £6 5s.; Taylor's strong pale, ½p hhd. £7 10s.; Dunbar's in bottle, ½p dozen, 14s.; Taylor's, 13s.—*Wines.*—Port, ½p pipe, best, £45 to 50; Wardell's, per dozen, £1 14s.; Sherry, per butt, best, £45; Ditto, per doz. £1 5s.; Madeira, per pipe, £35, to £50; Teneriffe, per pipe, £18, to £20; Champagne, sparkling and pink, £2 10 to £3.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Sugar.*—Refined Loaf, per lb. 8½d.; *Tobacco.*—Negrohead, per lb. 2s.; *Salt.*—Liverpool, per ton, £5; *Soap.*—Hawes' London, per ton, £36; Liverpool £33; *Pork.*—Irish, per barrel, £1 15s.; *Oil.*—Sperm, per ton, £63, to £65; *Casks.*—New London made, £4; Liverpool, £4 10s.; *Hops.*—Kent, per lb. 10d. to 1s. 3d.

METALS.—*Lead.*—Sheet, per ton, £38; Pig, ditto, £25; *Iron.*—Bar, assorted, per ton, £10; Hoop, ditto, £15; Nail Rod, ditto, £12, to £16; Pig, ditto, £8.

LONDON, 23D JUNE, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 ½p Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House.....	2s. 3½d. ½p S. R.
India Stock	271 2 for the opg.
Do. Bonds to be renewed 30th June..	74 76
Do. do. to be paid off 30th June..	Par.
East India Dock Stock	115.
Australasian Banking Company	£40 paid £66. per share.
Do. Do	30 " 46. 7 "
Union Bank of Australia	7½ " 11½ "
Australian Agricultural Company	27½ " 43. 5 "
Van Diemen's Land Company	17 " 11½ "

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA, &c

	Overland.	Per Ships.
Calcutta	14th April.	25th Feb. Duke of Buccleugh.
Madras	17th ditto	Ditto ½p Mary Ann.
Bombay	27th ditto	8th ditto ½p Berkshire.
Ceylon	24th March	24th Feb. ½p Fairy.
China	4th March	16th Feb. ½p Morley.
Singapore	15th ditto	Ditto ½p Persian.
Sydney		17th March ½p Alfred.
Hobart Town ..		14th ditto ½p Majestic.
Launceston		11th Jan. direct; 2d Feb. indirect.
Mauritius	26th March	22d March ½p " Marie," at Bordx.
Cape		28th April Duke of Buccleugh.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.



APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL TO THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

(Second Article)

By Europe the enigma of our political ascendancy is interpreted to reside in our immense Colonial dominion, and first, and most essentially in our sway over the East. From the time when Alexander marched his army within view of the Ganges, to the period when the eagles of Napoleon floated on their way to it, has India been an object of envy to every nation of the western hemisphere. England alone was equal to the demands of conquest. She conquered, but in what manner she has maintained what the weakness of the victim, rather than the intrinsic character of her power has secured to her, would be scarcely flattering to our national pride to recite. What signifies the boast that we have reduced her elements of civil discord to order, or that we have given to her peace where all was war? What is the description of that order, or the character of this so vaunted peace? "I have travelled," says a competent witness, "in several independent states; and I do most confidently assert, that the mass of the people deprecate above all things their subjection to British authority;" and, again, on the same testimony that, "It is universally acknowledged, that the constant presence of our troops *alone* prevents disturbance, or in plain English, insurrection." The same authority proceeds to ask if the natives are to be grateful to us "for having deteriorated the landed interest, and reduced almost every individual of respectability connected with it to penury? For having established a system of mis-called justice, of which the civil department was *concomitant*, and of no benefit to any but the dishonest, while the police was in such a state that even the Government was obliged to pronounce that, to the people of India there was no protection of person or property? For having taxed them in every possible way, to an extent far beyond what they had ever paid before, so that all landholders in the unsettled provinces have been reduced to a happy equality of poverty. For having nearly annihilated all internal trade and manufactures by a system of internal duties, prescribed by ignorance and cupidity, and unparalleled in any country in the world. For having, by absurd laws and the appointment of a suc-

cession of young men as collectors, or even judges, who were totally ignorant of the customs of the people, reduced the landed tenures of the Upper Provinces to such a state of confusion, that it is almost impossible to make a title to a single yard, and that land is almost the last security which a man who advances money will take. Are they to be grateful," continues the same writer, "for our purveyance system? For these," he concludes by saying, "are, I think, about the sum of their obligations to the British Government."*

Yet how easy, and to the benefit of both Great Britain and her dependancy, would have been a system of directly contrary tendency! And even now, what is to prevent a corrected policy from coming into operation? If it was the act of a weak and yielding Government, still to protract the term of Monopoly, if not under one form, yet under another,—if not commercially, yet politically; still, let it be the part of the public to consider whether, by judicious proceeding, it may not be in its power virtually to suppress the *political* portion of it, if not in its form, yet in what is so much more important, its spirit. And in pointing to the foundation-measure by which so meritorious an object is to be accomplished, who that has given any thought to the subject, but will immediately announce it to reside in British Colonization. If there is a remedy for the ills under which India labours, this, without a doubt, is the source, wherever it is to be found. We mean colonization in the measured and restricted sense of the term; a colonization bearing reference to the amount of capital which accompanies it, and by which of course we would suppose it to embrace the class at once most distinguished by the virtues of education and liberality of views. A colonization of this nature carried into the heart of Asia, would sooner practically ameliorate its actual and social state, than any theoretical reforms whatever which could be proposed or devised. Here would be the sure way of calling into life the spirit, so long extinct, of Indian industry. Theoretical despotism must fall, for it could not possibly rear itself against the *egal* influences of freedom, Englishmen would invariably carry with them. And it is precisely this, the condition of the Hindoos pre-eminently calls for. They want the *practices* of liberty; they want to be brought in contact with its every-day working usages. Simultaneously with the principle of freedom which would be brought to move at the depths of Asiatic Society, would respire once more its genial energies. Then the riches of its soil would become developed; then the British capitalist would commence to feel, that if in the science of politics there existed one axiom which approximates to truth more nearly than another, that axiom is, that for the full growth and expansion of the powers of Great Britain, a development of the agricultural resources of India is indispensable; in fact, that the two things are contingencies exactly weighing and governing each other; that the prosperity of India is the *Sine qua non* of England, that the manufacturing genius of the former must be sustained:—First, by the crude material—Secondly, by the markets of demand of the latter. Indigo, as we have asserted, and as all the world knows, is the only article of Indian growth to which the powers of the British capitalist have been applied. Previous to that event, the Indigo, equally with the other productions of the same region, was so inferior as nearly to have lost every chance of competition.

* Mr. Short's "Notes on Indian Affairs."

The event took place; and, lo! Indian Indigo, reigns in the market without a rival! What has happened in the case of one article, there is not a reason, as we have elsewhere assumed, for the hypothesis, that the same triumphant consequences will not attend in every other. Soil, climate, and population are the guarantees of success. At present we go in quest of rice to the Carolinas; we are absolutely run away with by the idea, that no other rice from any portion of the globe is edible. And at the present given instant we are not sustained by circumstances, were we to endeavour to create a contrary impression. But we recur to our argument. We say, apply British effort to the production of rice, bring it into the market with the cost upon its shoulders of the expenditure of British skill and money, and as indigo has done, it will banish the growth of every other clime beyond the limits of mercantile speculation. The same observation is likewise forcibly applicable to cotton, and which surely well merits attention were it only for the fact that our chief branch of trade might in this instance totally transfer its dependence from America to India. The importation of American cotton into England is calculated at nearly 300,000,000 lbs. annually, while that of India is not more than a *twentieth* part of British consumption. The sea-island cotton, so justly celebrated, is in cultivation in several parts of India, but which, owing to neglect has degenerated into an annual, whereas in America it is cultivated as a triennial plant. The most prized muslins in the world, at a former period, were made from India cotton; so that it would be impossible to attribute its present inferiority to any other than extraneous causes. "Soon after the rice harvest is over," observes a picturesque writer, "the cotton bushes put forth a beautiful yellow flower, with a crimson eye in each petal; this is succeeded by a green pod filled with a white stringy pulp; the pod turns brown and hard as it ripens, and then separates into two or three divisions, containing the cotton. A luxuriant field, exhibiting at the same time the expanding blossom, the bursting capsule, and the snowy flakes of ripe cotton, is one of the most beautiful objects in the agriculture of Hindostan." In most parts, particularly in the delicious province of Guzerat, the soil yields a double crop. In height and verdure it resembles the English currant-bush, requiring some months to bring its delicate produce to perfection. It is often planted between the rows of rice, but which does not prevent the growth or reaping of the latter. It would be nearly impossible to assign limits to its growth, although the warmer regions may be considered as best adapted to it. Yet while flourishing to so great an extent in the bosom of our own dominions, have we preferred the cotton of Smyrna and Egypt with its accompanying peril of infection from the most frightful of human maladies—the plague! But of all the varied productions of India, there is none which ranks higher than opium. The extraordinary increase of the trade in this particular, between India and China is sufficiently curious. The quantity shipped from Calcutta to the latter country amounted in 1795 to but 1,070 chests, while in 1830 it extended to 7,743 chests. At present the commerce extends to £3,000,000 annually.

• Coffee may next be adverted to as one of the most prominent of Indian staples. In Malabar and Coimbatore, the cultivation is carried to some extent, although Upper Bengal and the territories acquired from Burmah are considered peculiarly adapted to it. The berry thus produced is described by judges to be of the finest flavour. Care,

however, is not taken by the natives in its drying, a fact affording a further instance of the field open at every step for the introduction of British skill. Speaking of this shrub, a writer, thoroughly conversant with Eastern agriculture, remarks—"Of coffee I believe there is but one species, and no other varieties than such as are superinduced by culture and climate." Arabia is its native country, where it is an inhabitant of the mountains. It is a hardy plant, and will thrive in the hot plains, under the equator, but naturally approximates to its native perfection in proportion as it is cultivated in a climate resembling its parent one. "The best situations for coffee gardens," observes the writer just quoted, "are the vallies in the neighbourhood of mountains, at an elevation of three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea. A rich dark loam, with an admixture of sand, is the fittest soil. Weeding and hoeing are the principal cares of the cultivator. The plant is liable to few, hardly indeed, to any accidents or diseases, where a judicious selection is made of land." How admirably suited then would be nearly the whole western and southern provinces of India to its growth! "In those delightful parts of Hindostan," as a writer replete with enthusiasm styles them, "where all is fertility and plenty, the soil rich and loamy, producing exhaustless harvests of rice, and every other grain, cotton, shrubs for oil, plants for dyeing, and fruits, vegetables and flowers." Coffee brings us to the neighbourhood of the pepper vine; for in Malabar is its native nursery to be found. But in Malabar "the culture is both complex, slovenly, and precarious," leaving little room, therefore, for surprise, that its export to this country should be continually experiencing falling off, in favor of that of the Indian islands. In 1816, its export to the home market was upwards of 17,863,847 lbs., while in 1828, it had decreased to 14,045,868 lbs. The Indian islands and western portion of the Peninsula of India are said to be the only countries in the world that yield this valuable product. It is a robust plant, the leaves of which are of a dark green, heart shaped and pointed. In Malabar it is found abundantly in its wild state in all the forests, but it is no where found wild in the Archipelago. The produce of Malabar is described as being of far higher flavour and value than that of the islands; yet our imports of Malabar pepper are declining, while our demand upon that from the islands is increasing. Is not this only another leaf in the volume of our misrule over, and mis-management of, India? Different from that of opium, the sugar-cane, or even coffee, its culture may be conducted on the most simple principles, either in its wild or cultivated state; when the vine is suffered to creep on the ground, the fibres which, when it is trained, adhere to the prop, strike into the ground, and become roots, and in this situation it never bears fruit. To enable it to do so it must be trained upon some tree or pole. In Malabar the Mango, the Jack, and *Erythrina*, are in use. The land chosen for a pepper vineyard is a piece of forest land similar to that from which, after the burning and felling of the timber, a fugitive crop of mountain rice is taken. After the ground is prepared, the vegetating props are planted at regular distances, by cuttings usually two feet in length. Six months after the planting of the props, the vines are planted. This is done by cuttings or slips of the vine from the horizontal shoots that run along the ground at the foot of the old vine. Sometimes a process of transplanting is pursued, which consists in detaching the vine from its prop, and burying it at the foot of the prop, in a circular pit, eighteen inches in diameter, leaving no more above

ground than the top, which is fixed to the prop. After this operation, which is always performed in the wet season, the plant shoots up along the prop with redoubled rapidity. It is estimated that while at Penang, owing to the unshackled enterprise of Europeans, and the skill and economy of the Chinese cultivator, the average produce of pepper vines is at the rate of 1,161 lbs. per acre; in miserable Malabar owing to the absence of this skill and enterprise, is not more than 348 lbs. in the same extent.

The tobacco of India is grown in enormous quantities; that of Masulipatam is the most prized in England for snuff. It is said, that very rich lands produce 160 lbs. per acre. The regions of its growth are principally Guzerat, Boglipoor, and Bundlecund. Fine as it is, however, in its natural properties, yet it seldom reaches the shores of England in a marketable state. And what is the consequence? Why, that instead of seeking our stock where it offers itself in greatest profusion, and literally at our own doors, we purchase it of America. Here again the use to which we have turned India, the development we have given to her powers, and the means, which through them we have furnished to our own advantage, displays itself. Saltpetre, is also yielded by the Indian soil in greater abundance than in any other country; and the price of it is represented as being so low, that the saltpetre collected in the East is now being brought to fertilize the fields of Great Britain.

Thus much for the staple commodities of India; but what space should we not require for the merest enumeration of those other products of her soil which embracing the whole extent of the vegetable world, leave nothing beyond its scope and its capabilities! The branches of agriculture to which (and we admit it only in the most cursory manner) we have called attention, are those principally on which a foreign commerce would depend. But our observations have not extended to those other instances of her husbandry, which not depending on a foreign commerce for their demand, are yet articles of consumption among myriads of the population of India herself. The subject of the agricultural resources of so vast and magnificent a portion of the East is indeed gigantic, and altogether impossible to be compassed in a single brief essay. Pages upon pages, or more truthfully speaking, volumes, would be requisite to expatiate upon it to adequate extent, and to exhibit it in its just dimensions. Nevertheless, the slight attention we have been enabled to concede to it, may not be without its result in directing the thoughts of British capitalists to its yet fuller consideration; nor may we have failed utterly to demonstrate that the grandest sphere for the operations of British capital is beyond a doubt **INDIA IN HER AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY!** Besides, the innumerable channels, a development of the natural powers of the soil in that surpassingly luxuriant and beautiful region, opens to British commerce, and concomitantly to the commerce of the world, it cannot either be overlooked that Hindostan teems with a population whose necessities would at once open markets in themselves, a guarantee to an amazing extent for returns of profit to the speculator. In proportion as the energies of India, being roused, should be directed to solid objects, and practical purposes of gain, the necessities of her population redoubling with the means of gratification, would be the demand upon England for, first, an augmentation of necessities, then, in the progress of the inevitably accruing wealth of India, of luxuries. India, in short,

would become endowed* with an active and a re-active power. She would become the source of supply and of demand. She would furnish our markets with the crude material, and enriched herself in the process, would, on the other hand, present an array of marts for the material in its new and manufactured state, such as the imagination may picture on a review of *one hundred million* of population, but of which no country within or without the pale of British influence can be supposed capable. At present, she is crushed beneath a burden of taxation which just allows of the respiration of its victim, and no more. What her mighty energies are, we should never know from the system at present oppressing them. Twenty-three millions of revenue, is not the financial result the empire of Hindostan is capable of presenting. That the existing system has never been able to carry itself beyond these limits, is illustrative of its deadening influences. But let the life-blood of British capital pour into the veins of that exhausted and blighted frame; and, behold, with what instantaneity, revulsion through all the faculties will take place! how sudden the transformation! and how vigorous the vitality which would become transfused! With British capital applied to the resources of her soil, what a different aspect would she present; first indeed, slowly and by degrees, but ultimately with a rapidity astounding to every power of thought and sense! What art and cultivation has accomplished for England, why may they not accomplish for India? In fine, this is the question with which we would terminate our present labours, and to which we could have no farther wish than to consign the solemn and serious thoughts of the reader. In our next, we shall devote ourselves to the branches in detail of Indian agriculture; and prepared with data relative to the culture and husbandry of those to which the attention of the British capitalist might be more immediately interested in; we shall also have it in our power to submit calculations of the probable expenses of speculation in its several departments, together with the likely returns of capital thus invested, with its different results as applied to different objects.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VIII.—THE CIVIL SERVICE.—CHAP. II.

Is the young man who has obtained a writership, allowed a choice in the different departments of the service, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

There are only three distinctions as to the line of service. The political, the judicial and revenue, and the commercial, as I shall hereafter explain. The political department is that in which all the transactions between the British Government and Foreign Courts are carried on; as well as between the Government and Native Princes, independent or otherwise. The appointments in this department are not at first well paid, but they lead to high and splendid appointments hereafter, if the

aspirant to honor succeed in his career. This line requires a perfect and entire knowledge of the native languages, as well as an intimacy with the customs, manners, and habits of the various people of India, together with their modes of thinking and acting, their prejudices and their religion. To this should be added a good acquaintance with not only the general History of British India, but of its particular states. All these requisites demand a long apprenticeship, before an officer in the political line can well aspire to the higher grade of appointments. As in these, he will oftentimes have to act in the greatest emergencies, where the credit of the British Government, whose authorised agent he is, is at stake, and in cases where an error in judgment might produce incalculable and irremediable mischief, he cannot well hope to be trusted with such duties until Government have sufficient reason to suppose that it will suffer no detriment by confiding to him such a trust. This line leaves the successful aspirant to nearly the only offices where fame and fortune are to be obtained on any scale, such as agent to the Governor-General, and residencies. Noble as the prospect is, and eager as many of my young readers may be to throw caution and prudence to Jericho, and despite of all the difficulties to scan this hill of fame with greedy and ambitious eyes, I am sorry that I must more than partially blight their hopes. Time was when all these splendid prizes were held almost exclusively by the Company's Civil Service. Now if you look over the list you will scarcely find one civil servant holding such offices. They have been transferred to the military service. You will ask the reason why? Because it pleased that short-sighted politician Lord William Bentinck to do so, on the alleged score of economy, but whose undisguised partiality for the members of his own profession, afforded but too much reason for the belief that he might be induced to take advantage of the circumstance of that peculiar line being open to every branch of the service, in order to provide for his military friends. There was possibly another motive, and one which shews that the despotism almost inseparable from the military professional character, renders it unadvisable that men accustomed to have their mandates implicitly obeyed, should be entrusted with the government of such a country as India. A military Governor-General, unless a man of very enlarged mind, is impatient under every dissent from his sovereign will and pleasure, and the necessary subordination to which officers belonging to the army are reduced, renders them more willing instruments in the hands of authority, than men who are accustomed to have a voice in affairs of consequence, and who are allowed some degree of discretionary power. The result of this system has been manifested by disorders in Oude, a war in the Cole country protracted from 1832 to the present period, and the murder of poor Blake at Jeypoor, in 1835. These matters, however, are somewhat foreign to our present discussion, and I shall therefore only say, that the occurrence of the calamities above noticed, are not imputed to the officers in charge of the political relations of the districts in which they happened, but to the measures which they were directed to execute. The fact, however remains, that it has been found convenient by succeeding governors, to continue a practice which extends the bounds of their patronage, and so this custom still holds, and will do so, unless the Court of Directors interfere. A young man, therefore, has not the option of joining the political line. Splendid talent, far above the ordinary run, may command anything; but as a youth,

even should he possess these transcendent abilities, has not had the opportunity of putting them forth, and therefore, until then, a military officer will be preferred to him should the Government want an assistant in the political department. Interest, however, if it be overwhelming, will in this, as in other things, carry all before it, provided the individual possessing it, is capable of doing the duties of his office. No interest can push on one totally incompetent, or very much so. The next line which I shall consider, is that which I have denominated the Commercial, and respecting which I must make some explanatory remarks, as the appellation is one of my own affixing, and is rather arbitrary. In former days, when the East India Company was a trading corporation, there were many very rich and valuable appointments called Commercial Agencies, the officers holding which, superintended the advances made to the cultivators of cotton, and persons employed in the production of silk, &c. and in due season received the produce and remitted it to Calcutta. The Government cultivators too were protected by especial enactments from many annoyances to which ordinary persons were subject. So that the inducement, in a country where the name of Government protection assures respect, to become the protégés of the Company were many. This subject and that of the Company's trade would form a subject for a separate paper—but it is here irrelevant. The magnitude of the Government interests, entrusted to these commercial agents, and the sums of money which they had at their disposal, rendered, I presume, these offices of high trust, for they used to be highest in remuneration in the whole service. Yet it seems singular why they should have been so, as the work was most easy, and the labor little. The agent had a fine mansion allowed him, he had little trouble in going about to visit his district, and his business was confined to looking over accounts, signing papers, and adjusting petty differences between the cultivators; while the real details of the office were conducted by his head officer or dewan. But thus it ever will be in the world where everything like kissing goes by favor; and consequently these offices, with much pay and little work, were prizes given to individuals who had good interest, and in this line were made many of those large and princely fortunes which used to astonish the people of England. Let it, however, be recollected that I am not now alluding to another species of commercial agency unconnected with the Government, which certainly astonished all England, and subsequently all the people of India too, by the production of immense fortunes to the persons whose names were gradually removed from the houses, and the origin of which fortunes was never accurately known until the year 1829, when all the then existing houses fell simultaneously with one crush and left their constituents who had placed trusts and money in their hands with dividends varying from five to one sixteenth per cent. of the original. Where the cash went to, people still wonder, unless it be, (as some say, in England still,) in the shape of fine houses, glittering plate, splendid parties, and costly viands, which may perhaps be justly considered as too good for the starving widows and orphans, from whose pittance they were derived. No, the Indian Government has been in times of old sufficiently illustrated by deeds which shun the light, or if brought to light shame the open day, to require that *this* should be laid at its door. I therefore introduce this casual remark that the reader may know that *these* "agencies" were established by certain traders within the Mahratta ditch in Calcutta, yet rejoicing in

the magnificent appellation of the "Merchant-Princes of the City of Palaces." Having explained this matter, I proceed to my subject, which is the Government commercial agencies, wherein as I have said, salaries were large, and fortunes made. . Alas! for the word "were," we weep because they are not. The first attack made upon these fat kine was by the Clipping Dutchman, as some wag christened his horse at one of the races in honor of the then Governor-General Lord W. Bentinck, who wisely made friends to himself of the Mammon of Leadenhall Street, by cutting down all salaries save his own enormous stipend. Still they were snug berths, but then afterwards came the new charter by which trading in all its branches was abolished save in salt and opium; with that system fell the agencies generally and now two or three alone remain. They are well paid and lucrative appointments, but they are no sinecures, and are usually held by persons high up in the service. In former days also there were what were called inland customs, but what were, if properly denominated, the curse of India. The collection of these customs was the business of an officer, and one was stationed in each of fifteen of the largest towns in India. This system afforded such pretext to the executive native officers (generally a corrupt set who purchase their situations with a view to extortion) to oppress every one who came within their official clutches, that it almost put a stop to the internal trade of the country. Blessed be heaven this system of inland customs is now abolished, and people may carry their merchandise from one end of India to the other without being pillaged at each step by custom-house officers. Though great credit is due to the Government of India, which submitted to a present loss of revenue (though with an almost sure prospect of eventual increase) for the purpose of relieving the community of an almost intolerable evil, the greatest share of praise is due to Mr. Charles Trevelyan of the Civil Service. That gentleman published a small book on the subject, which, though containing nothing particularly new as to facts, which were indeed pretty well felt and known, yet placed those facts in such a strong light and proved the evils to be so overwhelming that Government could no longer uphold the system without obtaining a most unenviable reputation for encouraging and supporting oppression. With this system went the custom collectors as a body, and now there are but two offices connected with customs of any description, the export and import customs at Calcutta, and one in Upper India for frontier duties. Besides these there are offices of audit and account both in the Upper and Lower Provinces; and an office of the post-master general. I have classed, therefore, all these under the head of commercial, because they have all more or less reference to commerce and accounts in general, and they are exceptions to the ordinary offices. In almost all of these, if a young man be admitted as an assistant, he must not look for speedy increase of pay and promotion. He must wait for gradation rank, and can scarcely hope to be moved over the heads of his equals or superiors, or even to hasten on his promotion by his own exertions. When chance, promotion, death, or retirement, open the road, he can in return have little fear of an interloper being put above him; and then, though perhaps later than his contemporaries, he gets into a largely salaried office, yielding greater emoluments than theirs. All these offices too, or the majority of them, are situated in the capitals of the Presidencies, and the holders of them remain stationary, while they generally have the advantage of the best society, and every comfort which can be desired—a lot which does not

fall to all who take the life of the service. N. B. These comforts are not to be had without expense, however, and consequently large fortunes are seldom made in them. The remaining path to be chosen, is what I call the line, because it is the largest and ordinary branch of the service to which the company's civil employers are attached.

I confess myself, that though I should hesitate a little on the score of fame, which may be obtained in the political department, this is the branch of the service which I prefer. It is an honest and fair course, where luck or favor can do little, though they may partially assist on occasions, where a youth soon becomes known for assiduity or otherwise, where his contest with his contemporaries is only who can be the most efficient in business, and where he has it in his power by his activity, forbearance and justice, to make the people under his charge happy. I do not specify integrity as one of the qualities wherein he may shine, as it is one so essentially necessary to every officer, as to be scarcely deemed a virtue, and its deficiency is now so rare, as hardly to form an exception to the general rule. In this line, a youth, after getting out of college, will first be made assistant in the office of magistrate and collector. He will at first be required to do many slight duties under the close inspection of his superior, and as he evinces capacity and industry, heavier and more responsible duties will be committed to his charge, until he gets a perfect insight into his duty. So sudden are the changes in office, either from exchange of officers, leave of absence, or sickness, that two years will scarce elapse before some chance will, in all probability, throw the office on his hands for a short time; or should not this happen, he will be sent into the interior of the district on deputation to perform some specific duty which could not be so well executed at the head station. In these situations his diligence and judgment, or contrariwise, will soon become manifest. From this office he will in four or five years become a joint magistrate, then a magistrate and collector, and thereafter as circumstances may turn out.

From all these statements the reader may judge which of the branches of the service he deems most to be preferred. Situations in the commercial line are not always procurable. Still less in the political, and the revenue and judicial branch is the only one fairly open. I prefer it to the commercial; it is more laborious, perhaps less paid also, but it is more intellectual, more gratifying, and brings a man into contact with the natives of India, and to an observer and those who dive deeper into things than the superficies, offers an inexhaustible subject of study and amusement.

One further point remains for description, that is, whether a young man should pursue his fortunes in Bengal proper, or the North Western Provinces, and the pros and cons of the case are briefly resolved into climate, and the chances of promotion. In reference to climate opinions vary, and those who have lived in Bengal, aver that it is far superior to the Upper Provinces. Those from the North-West, are loud in praise of their own abode. The climate of Bengal is free from the great alternations of heat and cold to which the Upper Provinces are subject. In Bengal the climate is moist and humid. There are no hot winds, and during the cold weather no inconvenience is suffered. In Upper India the climate is dry. During three months of the year the hot winds blow like hurricanes, and in the cold weather a good box coat for a morning ride, and a couple of stout blankets on the bed, are far from unpleasant.

The Bengalees say that the even nature of the temperature favors health, the North-Western replies, that the hottest wind in India is preferable to the stifling stagnant hot house atmosphere of Bengal. In fact a hot house is a perfect representation of Bengal. The hot winds of Upper India are tempered in the house by artificial means, while five months of good cold healthy weather strengthen the body against the relaxation of the rest of the year. I give the preference to Upper India, and having served in both I am tolerably well able to offer an opinion. Many a man who has passed a long period in Bengal, if sent to the Upper Provinces, becomes attached to them, but the converse is not the case. I never knew one sent in his early days to Upper India, who liked the climate or state of things in Bengal. Again, the appearance of men, women and especially children in Upper India, their healthy hue, plainly proves the superiority of that climate to the luxurious, yet relaxing air of Bengal. On the subject of promotion it is generally considered that people in Bengal are more speedily promoted than those in Upper India, and I believe it to be the case. I do not think the advantage so great as might be supposed. It is indubitable that Upper India affords the finest field for talent to display itself, which, and the superiority of the climate, are the causes of most people preferring to go there rather than to stay in Bengal, and which are in consequence indirectly productive of delay in promotion.

The wishes of young men on their first appointment to assistantships are consulted by the Government, as far as the public interests permit. A list of places where assistants are required, is usually offered to their notice, and from that they may choose where they will go. Should any special reason be offered why a youth should wish to go to a particular station, such as his having any friend or relation there, it will be in general attended to, unless there be some good reason to the contrary.

What are the principal dangers which an inexperienced person will have to encounter:—what are the best means of avoiding them?

Omitting the mention of drinking and gambling as too obvious to require reprobation, I shall specify three things which require to be guarded against, two of which have reference to a youth personally, and the third to him as an officer of Government. The first I shall touch on, is, getting into debt of any kind. This is a subject which has often been treated of, and the mention of it here might be considered superfluous. But exhortation passes away while temptation remains, and an additional word can do no harm and may do good. The worst part of getting into debt is, that when the boundary is once overpast, there is no knowing to what extent it will go. If it be necessary to obtain a loan for matters indispensable, there are many respectable sources from which it can be procured. But young men seldom want a credit at all beyond what they usually take with them to supply their necessities. If unprincipled debt be incurred, I mean if a young man borrow to gratify his taste for any particular passion, the sum required for the indulgence is far beyond what he can obtain from any respectable source. The same want of principle will induce him to get money from any source respectable or otherwise, rather than restrain his unruly appetites. For such the opulent natives are on the look out. They care little for what sum may be required, or what security is offered, or if in fact there be any at all. Their sole object is to secure their victim in such a manner that he can never free himself from the meshes of the net which

entloses him. They know that the youth in process of time will arrive at office, and then will come their harvest, then will come the long-expected feast with which they will glut themselves in the face of their victim, and in spite of his virtuous but helpless indignation. When thus situated at the head of a reputable office, he will find himself compelled by demands of payment and threats of arrest and exposure, to appoint to offices, or to recommend for appointments, the kindred and servants of his creditor. The same means compel him to shut his eyes to their enormities, until matters come to such a pass that the attention of authority is attracted to the scenes of iniquity which have been committed, and then ensues disgrace almost irretrievable. Yet all this while the unfortunate victim may be mainly conscious of the evils which are committed in his name, and may vainly writhe to free himself from trammels not to be shaken off! Can any case be more shocking than this, and yet such things have been. With such a prospect before his eyes will not every youth gifted with good sense or right feeling shun the idea even of debt.

I write feelingly on this subject, because I once narrowly escaped the snare myself; for though long experience may have given me the power to advise, I do not profess myself to have been, or to be better than my neighbours. If this exposure of myself save one unthinking youth from a similar course, I shall rejoice thereat. Shortly after my arrival at Calcutta, where I then was in the Writer's Buildings, I had expended a sum of money which was given me as an outfit, and which was considerably less than was necessary. A friend, with whom I was at that time living, had formed an acquaintance with several rich natives of Calcutta, who used to come to our house. It happened that one day in the course of conversation I mentioned that I was short of money, when one of these native gentlemen who was present, politely offered me any immediate assistance which I might want, the offer was accepted, the favour was duly appreciated, and the accommodation duly used. One day my convenient friend, whom we will call Rada Mohun, paid me a visit and in the course of conversation casually asked the question, who was my sircar or house steward. When I told him the name, he remonstrated with me in having so improper a person near me, and offered to procure for me one more efficient. I thought nothing of this speech, and less of the motive by which it was dictated, and I passed the matter off by replying that the man suited me well enough, and that I did not intend to change him. Time passed and I had taken advantage of my friend's accommodating disposition to use his cash box further. In another visit Rada Mohun again more earnestly pressed on me the necessity of having another house steward, and offered to send me a relation of his own in the place of the person I employed. I was astonished at his pertinacity, and also at the nature of the demand. Rada Mohun used to come in his carriage and was a man of fortune. "How could I ask," said I naturally, "a brother of yours to go and get me half a cheese, or a dozen of beer." The remonstrance had no effect. Rada Mohun said that his brother would be but too happy to serve me. My eventual reply was that we had a custom in England, of not turning away a servant except for a fault; that my house steward had committed none, and that I should not displace him. My friend departed not in the best possible humour. Time again passed; in this interval, however, my eyes had been opened to what was going on. A book had been put into my hand called "Tytler's

Considerations on India," and therein I found a detail of the condition to which men in office were reduced who were in the hands and at the mercy of their native creditors. I saw the brink of the precipice on which I stood, and felt my danger. My first thought was how to procure money from some respectable European house, wherewith to release myself from this thrall. Friends I had none, I had a slight acquaintance with one of those gentlemen who belonged to the agency houses in Calcutta, and whose misfortune it was to incur the odium and disgrace of a failure, and to bear in their own persons the consequences of the acts of others. This individual, (Mr. James Cullen,) on whom I had no claim whatever, kindly promised to do what he could with his partners on my behalf, but was at that time unable to bring them to consent to lend me the necessary amount. It was after all no very great sum, but I believe that commercial difficulties were then beginning to be felt. In deep disappointment I took leave only to meet a worse torment at home, in a visit from my friend Rada Mohun. He deemed that by this time he had fully entrapped me, and that he had only to pull in his net and pull out his fish. He was mistaken nevertheless. On this visit he assumed a more peremptory tone. He no longer expostulated and advised, but commanded; he told me I must displace my servant, and receive his relation in his place. The result of the interview was that I as decidedly refused what he most imperiously demanded; and he left me in high dudgeon. I knew the consequences, and was at my wits end to meet them. The next day brought Rada Mohun's clerk to my door with my account, the amount of which had I sold all I possessed, and myself into the bargain, I could not have paid. It was worth an effort, for submission was my only alternative. I got into my conveyance and went once more to my friend the agent. I told him the whole story and besought him to save me from ruin, which, had he refused, appeared to me inevitable. He had once more recourse to his partners and his influence prevailed. I received liberty to draw for the sum I wanted. I need not say how rejoiced I was at this event, I went home, drew a bill on the agents, and sent my house-steward with it to Rada Mohun's, and was a free man once more. It amused me to hear my servant describe the rage into which my quondam creditor fell, at finding his prey escaped; but here ends the tale. It is instructive, and will serve to warn youth against insidious friends and the necessity of calling for their assistance. The evil originates in the man, and, like all evil in the world, it superinduces a further and a greater evil.

I have personally known another case which ended tragically; but as parties are still alive who might recognise the allusion, I can only touch on it very generally. The gentleman in question had been unjustly hospitable and liberal in his youth, I say unjustly, because it was not with his own that he was so. He was nevertheless much beloved for his kindness, and generally esteemed; all of which facts only show, how debt can blacken even the fairest prospects of the fairest characters. He at length in the course of service reached high office, and was, as I have before shewn to be the case, compelled to nominate his creditor's servants to places. The gentleman did his duty, and as he thought, prevented by his own uprightness all existence of evil. It was at length brought to his notice that matters were going wrong, and that the delinquent was his creditor's nephew, who held place under him. The charge having on investigation proved to be true, the gentleman hesitated not to brave all consequences, and dismissed the offender. The creditor

finding all efforts to obtain his nephew's restoration from this high-minded gentleman to be ineffectual, took out a writ against him at a time when he (the creditor) knew that his debtor must be unable to resist or to evade. The process was issued, and the attempt to execute it, so agitated the gentleman, that it brought on apoplexy and immediate death. His loss was deeply regretted, and all said, "what might he not have been had he not incurred this fatal debt."—*Verbum non amplius addum.*

The next point on which I shall caution youth, is a bodily evil, and one at which they will perhaps laugh—but which is nevertheless not to be lightly heeded. I mean against exposure to the sun. Young men who leave home in the flower and bloom of health, think that no climate, and no exposure can hurt them. Fond of field sports, they imagine they can with impunity do in India as they have done in England, and go heedlessly in the sun for hours, and at the hottest time of the day. Nothing can be more dangerous or deceptive than this practice. It is dangerous, because the numerous instances of speedy death produced by such exposure, prove the fact. It is deceptive, because those who for some time brave the exposure, think that they have escaped scot free, and they will not suffer for their indiscretions. Here they are mistaken; after years show it in a marked manner.

The third point refers particularly to young men entering on office. The caution I wish to impress on them is, to take heed and not shew too great partiality or favor to any one individual native. The favor of any English gentleman in office is so valuable to a native, that there is scarcely any degree of obsequiousness and servility which they will not practise to obtain his favor. Profession of personal esteem, offers of unbounded service and devotion, in fact every thing that can create a favourable impression are employed by them, and if they once acquire a personal influence over the head of the establishment, their gain is great, and evil ensues. But what is as bad, should they have no real influence, but are permitted to wear the semblance of possessing it, they will turn it to the same account. Wherefore let no man in office have, or seem to have, particular favorites, or lend an ear to one person more than another. Equal favour, equal justice is every man's right, and anything which disturbs the equilibrium, makes right wrong.

What are his prospects in the present state of Indian affairs, and what is the best policy to pursue, and how conduct himself until he has gained acquaintance in the country which will enable him to see his own way?

Much relative to this question has been before answered. His prospects as to promotion I have set forth. His prospects as to pecuniary matters are peculiarly bright. From the second or third year of his arrival he may commence laying by money, which should always be invested in Company's paper, unless he has any persons in whom he can really trust, who will manage his affairs for him. At the end of ten years he will be entitled to a furlough, or leave of absence of three years from the date of his quitting India, to the date of his return, and during which period he will receive an allowance of £500 per annum. After twenty-five years service, including the three years furlough, (which may be taken at any period after the lapse of ten years) he becomes entitled to a pension of £1000, for which, however, be it recollected, four per cent is deducted from all pay and allowances. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a civilian who goes steadily through his

course may accumulate from £20,000 to £30,000 of his own, independent of his pension. A discussion has arisen as to the benefit arising from a man taking his furlough. Some consider it best to stay out the whole time at once, and then to come home for good; others prefer taking their furlough as soon as they can. It is not an easy matter to decide a question which depends so much on individual feeling and circumstances. A visit home on furlough renews health, invigorates the mind, enables a man to renew his youthful connexions, see his friends, and to form in mature age a correct notion of those things which youth have erroneously colored. A person continuing twenty-two years in India is to a certain extent cut off from his country and family, and finds it more difficult to reconnect the links of a chain so long dis severed. As also the Company will not pension a servant for twenty-two years continuous service, but will then compel him to take his furlough for three years, or to serve them out, a man may as well have his furlough when he is young, as afterwards, especially as the salaries which he will have in his older days are more likely to be higher than those more recently attained.

Until a young man can see his own way tolerably he will not have much to do in the way of business, respecting which he will not have some superior near, ready to correct him, should he go wrong. A few maxims I will note for his guidance, but they must be brief.

1. Remember old Fuller's maxim: that natives of India are images of God's creation, though they are carved in ebony instead of ivory.

2. Make yourself a perfect master of the language and idioms of your district, and with the manners and customs. To effect which—

3. Mix much with people of all classes; to bring about which—

4. Be civil, courteous, and easy of access; still preserving your respectability by preventing any undue assumption of personal familiarity when in office.

5. Official reproofs are the lot of all men, even when they think they least deserve it. Receive such, however, with good temper and occasionally hesitate to think yourself in the right, when your reprover may have so much more experience than yourself. If the occasion be one where you and your superior may differ legitimately, acquiesce, for he has the right to obedience. If you think yourself in the right, pocket the affront and do not remonstrate. In fifty cases out of fifty-one, remonstrance is useless, as the Government almost always on principle uphold a superior against an inferior, unless the case be *clearer* than the sun at noon-day. Remonstrance seldom does any good, and procures the applicant the character of a troublesome fellow, and is a rod in pickle to be used when occasion offers. As for contumely, or disobedience on the part of an inferior to a superior, it is held as rank as high-treason and is severely handled.

6. In giving an order or decision, weigh it well before-hand and do not decide hastily, so that there need be no necessity for altering or revising it. The man who upsets his own order without new and sufficient grounds, stultifies himself, and gives all around him small ideas of his wisdom, and also—double trouble.

7. In dealing with people of India remember that though you are a servant of the Government, whose authority is paramount, you are the people's protector as well as the officer of the Company.

8. When respectable natives come to pay visits, do not converse with them on matters connected with your cases decided or to be tried.

They will give you, however, on interrogation, good information as to the state of your district and of the conduct of your inferior officers.

9. Use contumelious expressions to no man—much less strike any one.

10. Remember the Queen of England's sayings and doings are not more a matter of talk and observation in the palace and out of it, than are the acts of an European officer in his district in India. Every act or saying is marked, reported and commented on, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. A man might almost as soon (with reverence be it spoken) hide any part of his conduct from his creator, as his household servants. No people are better judges of their rulers than the people of India, and they always estimate them at their true value, whether evil for evil, or good for good.

. * * *List of Outfit referred to in Part I.*

1. One suit of evening dress cloth clothes, best, of light but good materials—One morning ditto. 2. A cloth jacket—Six camlet jackets—Six pair trowsers ditto—One and a half dozen white jean ditto—Waistcoats (fancy or white) one dozen. 3. Stocks, black, half a dozen—Of sorts, half a dozen. 4. One best hat—Two cloth caps. 5. Four pairs of shoes—Two ditto boots. 6. Socks, white cotton, four dozen—Worsted, or lamb's wool, one dozen. Amid many good outfitters, Thresher and Glenny, 152, Strand, may be recommended as especially excellent, and the young civilian, if dissatisfied with the above meagre list of mere necessities, may at their establishment see and be supplied with every article for comfort or luxury.

Having concluded the replies to the several queries addressed to me, allow me to add a few words. I most earnestly advise every civilian going to India to take with him, and to peruse attentively, Mr. Shore's Notes on Indian Affairs, for I know no book which can for one moment be compared to it as regards information on the real state of India. Until this book appeared, the world may be said to have read of nothing but the external appearance of things; here they have the subject dissected to the back bone. There is much in the book which will astonish the youthful reader; he will be perhaps amazed to hear that what he has been taught to believe as gospel, that the British system is all perfection—is a perfection of fallacy only. He will be surprised to find that the English are detested as rulers, and that were the opportunity to offer, the people of Upper India would rise against us to a man—the Indian army excepted. These, and many other things, will cause no little wonderment; but the reader may rely on the truth of every line of this book, which treats of facts, and of the accuracy of the deductions, provided a slight, and a very slight allowance be made for the zeal of a mind full of the subject, and ardently glowing with the hope of remedying the evil so forcibly depicted. The most important effect which this book is likely to produce on a young man going to India, is the establishment of some sympathy between him and those over whom his future career must exercise, for good or for evil, such influence. It will teach him (facts I fear too lightly impressed on the minds of many) that the various descriptions of people of India have virtues to be cherished, as well as vices to be repressed; and that had they no other title to our admiration, we cannot but wonder at the exemplary patience which they have manifested under evils, as great almost as it ever fell to the lot of men to endure. I neither had the pleasure of knowing the individual who has thus established an honorable name for himself for ever by the fearless manner in which he has stood forth to hold up to the public the

evils sustained in India, nor do I know the Publisher of the book, and I can therefore have no interest in penning these lines: but I do so, for the purpose of paying a just tribute to Mr. Shore's accuracy, which a long and not inactive career in India enables me to corroborate, and with an earnest and sincere hope, nay a prayer even, that the people of India may derive a lasting benefit from the influence which this book may obtain over the minds of the rising generation of rulers.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

We have latterly been overwhelmed with communications upon the subject of the mis-called "Boon" to the Indian Army; they have all had our best attention, but we have been desirous on so momentous a question, to examine well the different opinions that we might arrive at a proper conclusion; we now give that which appears to our judgment to be a just estimate of a measure, originating as it evidently has done, from the "outward pressure" of Mr. Curwin's proposition for a "retiring fund." We do so the more readily, because from the channel through which this has reached us, we are certain it has had that fair and sound consideration, the vast importance of the subject demands. We regret we cannot give place to the whole article this month, but purpose to conclude it in our next.

LETTER I.

We have lately given some attention to the probable working of the last "Boon," as it is called, or increase to the amount of pensions which the authorities at home have conferred on the Indian Army; and have arrived at this conclusion—we do not think it will answer the object contemplated. It will not relieve the present slow state of promotion. There may be an advantage clearly to the *few* who retire, for these will enjoy a higher rate of pension than their regimental rank could have given them a title to; but as an impetus to general promotion so much needed—and as a remedial benefit to the army at large, which was its declared aim, it cannot but prove an unhappy failure. And the result is the more to be regretted for these fruitless attempts to do kindness, these stop-gap boons, stand in the way of other measures which might confer real and essential improvement on the prospects of our fellow-countrymen in India.

The best manner of testing a boon of the kind is to trace practically its means of working. The benefits held out are these—an officer having served thirty-two years in India, exclusive of all furlough, is entitled, whatever his rank, to Colonel's pension, or £450 per annum. An officer of twenty-eight years, exclusive of furlough, to Lieut.-Colonel's pension, or £365; of twenty-four years service as above, to Major's, or £292 4s.; and of twenty years, Captain's, or £191 15s. 1½d.

Now a reference to the Bengal Army List (and if the boon can work
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at all it must be in Bengal) will shew that there are few officers who for many years will be in a position to avail themselves of the higher pensions. To commence with the Lieut.-Colonels, we find the average present duration of service of this class to be thirty-four years. But no Lieut.-Colonel will retire who is within a few years of his regiment. He will cling on from year to year, either on sick furlough, or by other means, till his turn approach for the enjoyment of off. reckonings: and although there are sundry junior Lieut.-Colonels in Bengal who entered the service before 1804, several of them have been once or twice in Europe on leave, and have not completed the required period of service in India to qualify them for the higher pension of £450. The boon, therefore, will do little with the Lieut.-Colonels.

Among the Majors are many who have served sufficiently long to retire on an advanced pension; but it may not be too much to assert, that there are not half a dozen in the whole rank who can, or will, retire. They have either declined already the offers of a bonus made to them by their respective regiments, or are so circumstanced individually, that no available inducement of the kind could now withdraw them from the service.

From among the Captains alone can it be expected that any will leave the army. And yet an inspection of the list will shew, that here also any movement for many years must be trifling. There are above one hundred Captains who are of standing sufficient for the higher pension; but considerably more than the half of these have been on leave at different times to Europe. The Captains enumerated went to India before 1812. After the season of 1810, comparatively few Cadets were sent to India for several years, and until 1818-19, not more than an average of twenty-five per annum left England for the largest of the three Presidencies—that of Bengal. Of the number so appointed, barely more than a third are living at this moment. It is from the few Captains we have alluded to, and the scanty numbers just given, that the army in Bengal can alone look for retirements under the new boon, for the next eight or ten years. And if the whole available throughout India, were to disappear at once upon the pension, the relief to the army would scarcely prove more than *one poor step per regiment!*

The boon, therefore, is unequal to effect any practical good to the Indian Army; and even if the aid of regimental purchases, now advocated by many, were to work to their fullest and widest extent, and if private regimental funds were authorised, and every where supported, still they would make no sensible change on the present slow rate of promotion generally. A few regiments might advance, heightening the disappointment to the mass of unfortunates, but as a general stir to the present lamentable backward position of the army, these measures are worse than useless. The boon was granted with good and kind intentions by the authorities here. There can be little doubt of this. There is, however, a want of practical knowledge in these well meant, but partially reaching measures, which not only makes them fail in themselves, but in the present instance has inflicted a vast additional evil. No one now retires at all, except he is well bribed to it by his regiment; thus adding to the impoverishment of the already too ill-paid juniors of the Indian Army, and to the difficulties of the mass of our European officers there, viz., of the captains and subalterns (three-fourths of the entire army) already borne down under the evils of slow promotion,

inevitable debt, and the wasting of youth and manhood in a debilitating climate. We shall return to this subject.

LETTER II.

On a former occasion we adverted to the measures adopted last year by the East India Company to remedy the evil of slow promotion in their army abroad, and promised to return to the subject. We now redeem our pledge.

An army rising by seniority must always demand the aid of special measures to keep it from time to time, in a state of common efficiency. That portion of the British forces, the artillery for instance, where this system obtains, is ever needing the spur of wholesale advancements to carry off the worn out and superannuated. But with troops like those of India, occasional remedies are indispensable. There is a value and *prestige* in rank amid eastern countries, which render it desirable, wherever possible, to employ the higher grades in all prominent military situations. But it is of more paramount importance in a country like India, than in any other, that rank should be in possession also of the necessary energy of mind and body, and that power should be entrusted to those only who are capable of efficiently wielding it. At present there is scarcely a field officer in India who has reached the lowest grade of this class under a less servitude than that of twenty-five or thirty years in that climate. Many of the seniors have served nearly half a century. But it is in the subordinate ranks that the want of promotion is at this juncture the more felt. The half of the Captains, now in India, are grey-headed, and a large proportion of them growing fast infirm from age and climate. Bengal exhibits upwards of 100 regimental Captains who went to India more than twenty-seven years ago, and a number of these will not attain the rank of Major for several years to come. There are 200 Lieutenants who have served the Company fourteen years in that rank, and more than a fourth of these have been sixteen years with their regiments. Of the Ensigns not a few are of ten and twelve years standing. In fact the following scale is not an exaggerated view of what will be the future *average* prospects of the Indian Army; for instance:—

It will take an Ensign at least seven years to be a Lieutenant.

Ditto a Lieutenant, thirteen years additional to be a Captain.

Ditto a Captain, fourteen years additional to be a Major.

Ditto a Major, seven years additional to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ditto Lieut.-Colonel, ten years additional to be a Colonel.

The above is more unfavorable than several calculations hitherto made, but we pledge ourselves to its accuracy. We ask what can be expected in future from an army which must thus retain but veteran superannuation and infirmity at its head, while all its efficient members are wasting out the prime of life in disappointment and comparative uselessness?

Various have been the plans and suggestions to remedy the above state of things. In 1832, the Court of Directors suggested to the army a "retiring fund," to be raised among themselves, promising to support it to a limited extent. Next came forward a very able scheme by Mr.

Cutnin, an actuary, which was based on annuity calculations, and tables of mortality adapted for India. But the Court here interposed, and declined to patronise so extensive a plan. They, however, substituted an increase of pension, a measure designated "the Boon," but which we have shewn to be inadequate, and worse than futile. Something must yet be done. We shall again touch upon this subject.

PRESENT STATE OF SOCIETY IN CEYLON.

LETTER FROM AN ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT IN CEYLON, TO A RETIRED
CIVIL SERVANT IN ENGLAND.

(From the Ceylon Chronicle, April 23d.)

Dear —— I promised a year or two back
To inform you if still we pursued the old track,
Or whether Reform, now infecting the nation,
Had caused in Ceylon any great alteration ;
Ah, me, could you witness how things go on now,
In every department, from highest to low,
You'd swear you'd mistaken the Cinnamon Isles,
And instead of Colombo, set foot in St. Giles.
To begin, you must know, we've extinguished the embers,
Of strife, anent rank and official members ;
The council as formed from the left to the right,
Is chequered like chess-boards in squares black and white.
The mercantile members opposed the new scale,
Of duties on exports and produce for sale ;
And after them followed the Kandyan ruler,
In a speech which he meant as a knock-me-down cooler,
He was happy, he said, as the powers that be
Had brought "'twixt the wind and his nobility "
Some mercantile persons to help legislation,
To find that they did not o'erstep their own station.
With the clergy as usual, it's " war to the knife !"
A general diffusion of malice and strife ;
Much talk about Heber *de jure divino*,
And wonder expressed what's become of the rhino
For Singhalese scholars, and when they can net it,
But all I can say is, I wish they may get it.
We've Temperance Meetings and new Savings Banks,
Addresses in thousands, and voting of thanks ;
Friend-in-Need, Hand-in-Hand, or some other Society,
Presenting a scene of ne'er ending variety ;
With ladies for treasurers, keeping the books,
And meeting to see—how a new bonnet looks.
Alas, Civil Service ! once pride of the East,
'Midst the changes around you've not suffered the least ;

The toms-toms and peons, once wont to be seen,
 Preceding in hundreds the gay palanquin;
 Wherein lay collector, or agent, at ease,
 Inspecting his district and roads by degrees:
 All, all, are exploded! and half caste assessors
 Are turned civil servants and sneer at their betters,
 Who travel about on their broken down ponies,
 With their own Modliars as their especial cronies.
 As I'm getting pathetic I'll come to a stand,
 And defer further chat till the next overland;
 Adieu for the present, ere twelve months expire,
 My service is up, and thank God I retire.

X. Y. Z.

[X. Y. Z. appears to occupy the same place in the scale of *liberal* civil servants, as his signature does among the letters of the alphabet.—ED.]

PROPOSED SUBSCRIPTION ON ACCOUNT OF THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

DEAR SIR,

Ever since I have seen references in the public sources of information to the prevalence of famine in the Western Provinces, I have been hoping that some steps would be taken, especially in London, to promote a public subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The fact that famine does exist, with fearful ravages, is evident from the concurrent statements of your correspondents. In Calcutta it appears, a lac of rupees have been subscribed; at Bombay, and we presume Madras too, the subject has been taken up. The following description of this awful visitation is extracted from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, April 1, 1838, and is published in a London paper. "The most horrible accounts of the progress of the famine in the Western Provinces, have been received. It is said that the inhabitants of Agra are denying themselves their usual evening ride, because of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A nullah near Cawnpore is said to be actually choked with the corpses of multitudes starved to death. This, if no exaggeration, is a fearful picture, appealing more strongly than words can, to the active benevolence of all who are beyond the immediate reach of the scourge." An Indian correspondent writes—"The scenes which are now described, as common in the Western Provinces, are calculated to open the coldest bosom to the call of benevolence. The heaven above is as brass, and the earth beneath as iron. The staff of life, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence has been for a time taken away. The principal cities present the most gloomy spectacles in the emaciated forms of the dead and the dying. This is, of all others, an occasion which calls for the prompt and energetic exertions of those

whom God hath blessed with plenty. "A rupee," observes a correspondent at Agra, "will keep one human being alive for a month!" What then will enlightened, humane, and imperial Britain do for her eastern subjects?—Surely her noble sons and daughters will respond to the cry of misery—*We will help, without delay!*

HUMANITAS.

L.— July 20, 1838.

*** We entirely agree with our correspondent that something ought to be done in this most lamentable case, and shall be happy to aid in any plan that may be decided upon, to the utmost of our power.—EDITOR.

CHINESE MARRIAGE RULES.

In the Illustrations of Rites, it is said: "The man and woman, no matchmaker having gone between them, must not know the names of each other. Presents not having been received, no intercourse or intimacy between them is admissible. Therefore, to mark clearly this line of separation, the day and month of their marriage are reported to the prince, and with fasting announced to the deceased ancestors, while friends and fellow-officers are invited to an entertainment of wine and food. When marrying, take not a wife of the same family name; therefore, when purchasing a concubine, if ignorant of her family name, have recourse to divination."

The Rules of Marriage contain these instructions: "The father, presenting wine to the son, commands him saying, 'Go and receive your consort, and with her sustain the honours of my family; urge and persuade her with respect to succeed her mother-in-law; and in these duties be you constant.' The son answers, 'I will; though I fear my inadequacy for these duties, yet I dare not forget your commands.' When presenting a daughter in marriage, her father commands her saying, 'Be careful, day and night let there be no opposition to commands.' The mother, presenting a small girdle and a folded napkin, says, 'Be attentive and respectful, day and night fail not in housewifery. The stepmother (the father's concubine) at the door within presenting a large girdle, and repeating the instructions of the father and mother, commands her saying, 'Respectfully listen to and honour the words of your father and mother: day and night, in order that you may not err, look on your girdle.'"

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Oriental Portfolio. Smith, Elder, & Co. 1838.

However frequent and just may be the complaints that our Indian empire, when its great importance is considered, is, in a political sense almost entirely neglected, such we are happy to find cannot be said with regard to the literature of that highly interesting portion of the globe.

Since the commencement of our editorial labours, only a few months since, we have been called upon to notice many valuable works upon India, to none of which we have directed our attention with more pleasure than to the one before us. If the introduction of Indian topics be voted a bore in parliament, and elsewhere, the commencement of an undertaking of the magnitude which the present bids fair to be, plainly intimates that all oriental matters are not expected to share the same fate. The Oriental Portfolio is intended to consist of sketches from the collections of various distinguished amateurs; of whom we may name Lord William Bentinck, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sir Henry Willock, Capt. Grindlay, and Lieut. Bacon, as sureties of the talent and taste that will be displayed in the selection; and with regard to the literary department, it is sufficient, to satisfy the most scrupulous on that score, that that renowned orientalist, Professor H. H. Wilson, has taken upon himself its superintendence. The first number contains, (besides a beautiful vignette of a scene in the city of Delhi,) 1. An ancient gateway at Deeg. 2. A Nautch in the palace of the Amcer of Sind. 3. A scene in the Zenana at Futtehpoor Sikri. 4. The Fort of Mongia; and 5. Pavilion at the tomb of Zuffdur Jung Delhi. These are got up in a very superb manner, and will range in point of size and style, with the sketches of Spain and Constantinople, by Lewis. We heartily recommend the publication as well to our Indian, as our general readers.

On the Education of the People of India. By C. E. Trevelyan, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. Longman & Co.

We welcome among the literati of Europe, the author of the present work, not previously known and unappreciated by us, as will be seen by the homage we have paid to his talents in our present number, (p. 117), and we likewise trust, not long to be unknown to all those who are interested in the important subject of which he treats. Mr. Trevelyan is a warm advocate of the government system of education, as promulgated in March, 1835; he, however states with fairness, the objections that have been made thereto, so that our readers can readily decide between them.

Anaya, the Prophetess of Mewar. A Poem, in Six Cantos. By Elizabeth Stewart. 8vo. Smith, Elder & Co. London, 1838.

This Poem, (of which the first two Cantos have only at present appeared) is founded upon an interesting legend related by the late Colonel Tod, in his splendid work, "The Annals of Rajasthan." If, as we are led to believe from the preface, the fair authoress is a stranger to the land of the sun, we congratulate her upon the success of her pursuits in oriental literature, her proficiency in which, as herein exhibited, do her much credit. Our readers cannot but be gratified by a perusal of the work, and desire with us that the appearance of its continuation may not be long delayed.

Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa; consisting chiefly of Figures and Descriptions of the objects of Natural History, collected during an expedition into the interior of South Africa, in the years 1834-5-6, fitted out by the Cape of Good Hope Association, for exploring Central Africa; together with a Summary of African Zoology, and an Inquiry into the geographical ranges of species in that quarter of the globe. By Andrew Smith, M. D. No. 1, royal 4to. Smith, Elder & Co.

This number is the commencement of a most important work, as will be allowed when we state, that above thirty similar parts will be necessary to complete it. From the specimen we have before us, we can safely augur success to the undertaking; since the care and talent displayed therein, ought, at least, to command it. On future occasions, we shall doubtless have to confirm the good opinion we now express.

The Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan; most carefully collated with the edition containing the Author's last additions and corrections: with Explanatory Notes, by William Mason, and a Life of the Author, by Josiah Conder. 8vo. Fisher, Son & Co. London, 1838.

There is no occasion for any recommendation on our part to ensure the success to this publication, to which its intrinsic merits justly entitle it. The "Pilgrim's Progress" is correctly considered the most popular religious book in the English language; and, in this instance, we have as adjuncts, a most excellent life of the Author, various luminous notes, and many splendid engravings, rendering it the most acceptable edition of Bunyan with which we ever met.

The Theory of the Differential and Integral Calculus, derived synthetically from an Original Principle. By the Rev. John Forbes, D.D. Minister of St. Paul's, Glasgow. Longman & Co. London.

This work amply accomplishes what the title gives forth. It has ever been a general complaint that the first principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, or what we call Fluxions, are involved in obscurities so inconsistent with the usual clearness of mathematical reasoning, that many give up the study in disgust, or at least plod on by mere routine. These objections Dr. Forbes has succeeded in removing, and his work is therefore well adapted for beginners, and self-taught students. His arrangement of the preliminary principles on which the science is founded, is at once original, clear, and judicious. These consist of the more useful propositions in the higher department of Algebra; many of them with solutions entirely new, and all of them plain, natural, and beautiful. The student is led from step to step by common algebraic reasoning, until he finds himself in the very midst of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the whole of his progress, he encounters no more obscurity than he may have done between the first axiom of Euclid's first book, and the last proposition of his sixth. We have no hesitation in recommending this work to all who wish to qualify themselves for the higher investigations of science.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

(Summary of Intelligence from our own Correspondent.)

MAY.—Since the last advices, little has occurred worthy of particular notice. This period of the year, when the thermometer is 97° in the shade, is not the period for legislative activity, nor indeed for activity of any kind. The famine, however, continues to rage in the Western Provinces, and the cholera has scarcely suffered any abatement wherever it has paid a visit. We shall have to tell the same tale, perhaps, until another month has rolled over our heads, and brought with it a seasonable supply of rain.

Matters continue tranquil to the Eastward, and all accounts combine to represent the Burmese monarch as well disposed towards us. The greatly increasing trade of Moulmein, however, renders it of much importance that the security of property, and the confidence of the resident traders, should be placed upon a firmer basis than the mere hope of Tharawaddee's continued friendliness. The Government have therefore, wisely resolved on increasing the force stationed there, and to this end have dispatched H. M.'s 63d, and a Madras N. I. regiment thither. The Admiral (Maitland) in aid of this object, accommodated 500 men in his flag ship, the *Wellesley*. If this expedition answers no other purpose than a demonstration, it will have paid its expenses.

Advices from China give gloomy accounts of the prospects of the Opium trade. Nevertheless the merchants here, confident in the facilities for smuggling, continue to ship large quantities. Even this very day, two clippers leave for Canton, taking between them 2,500 chests.

We hear from the hills that Lord Auckland is in early expectation of a visit of an ambassador from Runjeet Singh, and preparations are making to return the courtesy in suitable style. The noble party appear to be enjoying themselves at Simla. The Misses Eden are industrious draftswomen, and have filled their portfolios with the landscape beauties of the Himalaya. Sir H. Fane passes his time in gardening.

The New Indian Bank project has made so much way that a meeting has been convened for the purpose of giving it operation. About 2,000 shares have been subscribed for, and many hundred more are expected to be taken in England. There is no doubt it will ultimately prove a serviceable institution, so far as it may contribute to lower the rates of discount and interest charged by the other Banks; but at present it produces inconvenience in the Money Market, by forcing those Banks to augment their capital.

The Municipal Committee which has been sitting in Calcutta for so long a time, has been dissolved. The nature of its Report to Government has not transpired, but from all we can gather, and from the evidence now printing, large reforms in the police of Calcutta have been recommended. A better system of draining, lighting and repairing the town, has also formed an important subject of consideration. It is not likely, however, that the suggestions of the Committee, whatever they may be, will be adopted till Lord Auckland has had ample time to digest them. He is favorably disposed towards a system of local taxation and local management in our town; but he is very slow to decide on the question referred to him. Just now, the Government has before it the Reports of the Prison Discipline Committee; of Mr. W. Adam on the State of Education; and of the Municipal Committee. All three commissions were framed with a view to the enquiry which precedes reform, and we shall now look for the fruits of their industry and intelligence.

We will not take up the time of our readers with a further *resumé* of events, as they will be found to follow, in a detailed form.

Oriental Herald.—Vol. 2.—No. VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Monday, April 9.—A meeting of the Landholder's Society, which was held on Monday, the 2nd instant, is reported in the Papers of this morning. Several additional members were nominated, and others were proposed; little business appears to have been done at the meeting except the distribution of the districts of the lower provinces among sixteen individuals as corresponding members. Of the sixteen corresponding members one is an European, one a Mahomedan, and fourteen are Hindoos. On the proposal of Mr. Dickens, an extra meeting of the Society is to be held on an early day, to consider the question of the vernacular languages and the resumption petition.—It is said that the young native students of the Medical College, who have been employed in treating cases of Cholera have been successful in about one half the instances.—A very plentiful shower of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Moorshedabad, and the rice crop appears very promising. Yesterday and this day plentiful showers have fallen in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, which served materially to cool the weather.—Accounts from China have been received to the 27th of February. They are more gloomy than ever. Some smuggling boats have been seized, and opium could be disposed of only under the protection of cannon. The *Hurkaru* of this day states that clippers for the China rivers, of thirty to forty tons, are now fitting out in the Hooghly, to be manned by Europeans and well armed, for the purpose of conveying the drug into places less exposed than the sea coast to the observance of the authorities.—The Cholera returns for the 5th of April were forty-nine, and on the 6th, rose to eighty-five in the bills of mortality within the ditch.—At a meeting of the Australian Association on Saturday last, it was resolved that the blame laid on the unpaid Secretary in the protest of the passengers of the *Emerald Isle* is utterly unjust, groundless, and undeserved.—The deaths by Cholera at Agra amount to one hundred and fifty daily.

Tuesday, April 10.—A cause *de lunatico inquirendo* has lately come before a jury. It refers to a Native possessed of property to the extent of Rs. 50,000, who has been for four months in the insane hospital. The jury gave a verdict that he was of unsound mind, owing to improper treatment and neglect; and that he is incapable of managing his own affairs. There can be no doubt of his having been drugged by his wife and her associates.—A letter from Ispahan, dated January 27th, states that the Emperor Nicholas had visited the Armenian Convent of Etchmiechin; that he has undertaken the patronage of it; and endowed it with twenty-four villages, the revenues of which are to be appropriated to the maintenance of schools and the printing of Armenian classics.

Wednesday, April 11.—Small-pox is very prevalent at Allyghur, Mr. Thornton, of the Civil Service, and Ensign Corsar, have both been attacked by it.—The subscriptions to the famine relief fund, exceed a lac of rupees; the amount credited at the Union Bank, up to last evening, we have not been able to learn.—Letters from Rangoon, state that every thing was tranquil; and that the augmented powers bestowed on the new governor of Rangoon, were likely to advance the interest of trade.

Thursday, April 12.—Heart-rending accounts of the famine are still pouring in from the North-Western Provinces. At no period within the memory of man has the country been visited with an equally severe affliction. In the famous Chahoe famine of 1783, which lasted for two years, the desolation was less than at present, but the same distress did not prevail because agricultural labour was not entirely stopt, and their wages enabled the people to procure enough food to support existence. The drought, which four years ago, caused a famine in Bundelcund, though very severe, was confined to a comparatively small extent of country.—Cholera is subsiding in Calcutta. Since the heavy fall of rain the deaths have considerably decreased.

Friday, April 13.—A forgery on the Bank of Bengal has been brought to light and is under investigation before the Chief Magistrate. The amount is said to be thirteen thousand rupees.—The French ship *Victoire et Felicie* is a total wreck at Kedgerie.—Private letters from Lucknow state that the Prime Minister has been dangerously ill, and there exists a suspicion that the illness was caused by poison.—The sum actually paid into the Union Bank for the relief of the sufferers in the North Western Provinces amounts to Rs. 91,495.—Mr. James Prinsep, through great perseverance, has at length succeeded in decyphering the inscription on the rock at Gomar in Guzerat, and also the series of inscriptions discovered by Lieut. Kitchie, in Cuttack. When Mr. Prinsep came to examine the latter, he found to his joy and surprise that the greater part of them were identical with the former, and that the

name of "ANTIOCHUS the Greek," was twice distinctly mentioned. The inscriptions contain an edict relative to the establishment of a system of medical administration throughout the dominions of the supreme sovereign of India. It states that every where in the conquered provinces of the Rajah Plyadasi, beloved of the Gods, as well as in the countries occupied by the faithful, in Tambapanni, (Taprobane,) alias Ceylon, and moreover in the dominions of Antiochus the Greek, the double system of medical aid was established. On turning to the Grecian historians we find it recorded that Antiochus the Great led his army over the Indian Caucasus, and entered India, where he paid a visit to and renewed his alliance with Sophagasens, king of that country after which he recrossed the Indus.

Monday, April 16.—A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank was held on Saturday last, when it was resolved, without one dissenting voice, to double the present capital of the Bank, by raising forty lacs of rupees, in four consecutive payments. The object of the Union Bank in doubling its capital, and of the Bengal Bank in seeking to increase its capital by twenty, is to strangle the interloper, the New Bank of India, in its cradle.—The number of deaths in Calcutta, between the 1st and 12th instant, is thus reported. Of small pox, 224; of cholera, 532; of miscellaneous diseases, 171; total, 927.—Another failure has occurred among the Native bankers: their speculations in opium have ruined them.

The Supreme Court of Madras has refused to grant exemption from its process to the followers of the Nabob of Arcot.

The Agra Press, with all its obligations and balances, including the *Agra Ukhbar*, is stated to have been disposed of by sale on the 5th April, to Messrs. Moona Lall and Co., of Agra.—Shah Beharee Lall, the well known banker of Lucknow, has died of cholera; his transactions were on the most magnificent scale; and his commercial fame reached far and wide.

Tuesday, April 17.—Accounts have been received from Moulmein, where preparations were in progress for accommodating the additional European corps which is about to be sent thither from Madras. A vessel has been laid on at that port to sail, direct to England, the *Narcissus*, bound to Hull. The *Rosabella*, an American vessel, which had arrived there, direct from America, had taken her departure; and there was some expectation of a brisk trade between Moulmein and the Isle of France, in the article of rice. Two men had been executed at Rangoon; the one for stealing three handkerchiefs; the other, a small bundle of Putshos. The Viceroy of Rangoon contemplates some alteration in the timber trade, the result of which may be to give him a monopoly of it.—Another American vessel, the *Gasper*, is antinounced, with 322 tons of ice, and 226 kegs and half kegs of grapes.—The Second Sessions of the Supreme Court commenced this day, with a very light calendar; only twelve cases.—Accounts are this morning published of the escape of a tiger from the menagerie at Barrackpore, on Saturday last, owing to the carelessness of the keeper in not locking up the den. Happily he did no mischief, and the next morning was quietly conveyed to his residence from a little bush in which he had taken refuge.—Three houses belonging to the estate of the late General Martine, have just been sold; that occupied by Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for 60,000 Rs., bought by themselves; the house and premises occupied by Moore, Hickey and Co., for 33,000, bought by themselves; and another house for 12,000 Rs.

Wednesday, April 18.—A letter appears in this day's *Englishman*, giving a very charming account of the climate at Sylhet, to which two corps were recently sent from Barrackpore. Nothing like hot weather had been experienced. The writer states, that excellent cinnamon is to be had in the Kassaya Hills, at 3 Rs. per maund!—The Governor General arrived at Simla on the 3d instant.—The Commander-in-Chief animadverts in General Orders on the serious neglect or omissions which occurred on the embarkation of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, and issues the strictest orders against the repetition of this neglect.

Accounts from China to the 10th March state, that the price of New Opium was falling rapidly. Patna was reported at 420 dollars, and Benares at 375.

Thursday, April 19.—Private letters from Moulmein speak of the small pox raging in the place and sweeping off its multitudes amongst the natives. In Burmah, we understand, this disease is peculiarly violent and fatal.—The cholera continues to decrease. The total number of fatal cases on 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, amount to 125.—Letters from Simla describe the hills as beginning to wear an animated appearance. The arrival of the Governor General and family had given a stimulus to the assembled society. Simla, however, is not quite free from a share of annoyances. Difficulty is experienced by some persons in housing themselves; provisions are dear, and so are in fact, all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

• Letters from China give a most deplorable account of the opium trade.

Friday, April 20.—Captain J. A. Currie, late of the Howrah Dock Yard, has been appointed first uncovenanted assistant to the Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, in the room of Mr. W. Peters, who resigns, and goes home in the *Robarts*. Government have negatived the application of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for one of its covenanted servants to fill the situation of Deputy Secretary. Intelligence from Delhi states, that one of the Sudfer Jung Jung Tomb, *Furrees* has just been secured after a desperate resistance in which two of the captors have been severely wounded.

Private letters from Bombay state, that Mr. Waghorn's agent at that place has absconded under circumstances of a description not a little discreditable.

Government are advertising for tenders for the conveyance of coal to Moulmein, we infer, therefore, that the steamers will continue to ply regularly for some time between that place and Calcutta.

Saturday, April 21.—They write from Madras that much sickness prevails at that place.—Accounts from Sylhet state that sickness prevails to a considerable extent amongst the corps of sappers and miners, engaged on the construction of the road into Muniapore, and that Mr. Assistant Guise has been deputed to afford medical relief.

Monday, April 23.—A proposal has been submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Supreme Government, for the establishment of an efficient Medical School at that Presidency.

Sir Frederick Maitland is only to remain at Madras a fortnight, and is to proceed from thence to Canton. The *Madras Herald* has this strange passage; "The last accounts from that port, were most unfavourable; and we fear that little short of actual force will be able to counteract the baneful influence which the many injuries inflicted upon our merchants have had upon the China trade." We suggest an erratum; for the last clause of the sentence,—read, which the many injuries inflicted upon the country by British merchants illegally engaging in opium, have had upon the China trade.—The Madras papers state positively that Major Havelock, of the 4th Light Dragoons, is to be the new Private Secretary of Lord Elphinstone.

The Mofussil papers give a report that Mr. W. H. Macnaghten is to succeed to the office of Lieut. Governor of the Western Provinces.—Mr. Reid has been sentenced to four and a half years imprisonment in the Cawnpore Gaol, for defrauding Messrs. Dick and Co. of 25,000 rupees, and is now undergoing his punishment.—The prospect of the establishment of the New Bank of India, has had a very decisive influence in lowering the premium on the shares of the existing Banks. The number of individuals who have given in their names in support of the New Bank is so great, that the Provisional Committee have advertised for a meeting to set the Institution in motion.—Mr. Suwerkrop, who lately proposed a plan for lighting the streets of Calcutta with gas, has just been carried off by typhus fever.—The subscriptions at Bombay to the Famine Relief Fund amount to 15,000 Rupees.

Tuesday, April 24.—The letter of the Steam Committee of Calcutta to the Steam Committee at home, is published this day in the papers. Its great object is to show, that in dismissing Captain Grindlay from the office of agent, the Committee have acted right. The distress in the Western Provinces continues to be most desolating.—The Indigo sale of yesterday, brought the price of the drug still lower than the last sale. At the sale of Monday last, the average of Bchar opium was 681; of Benares 534 Rs. the chest. By this fall of prices, Government are immense losers; the Malwa opium dealers are all but done up; and those who have been holding opium purchased at last year's prices, are placed in the most perilous position.—The *Englishman* states, that there had been some slight disturbances among the Khassya chiefs, near the Sanatorium at Cherra Poonjee; and that three companies of Light Infantry had been ordered to march against them.—The report on Darjeeling which has been so long in the press, was published last night.—The casualties by Cholera on the 20th April, in Calcutta, were 48; on the 21st, 48; on the 22d, 37.

Wednesday, April 25.—The number of poor employed by Government in and about the city of Agra, is 77,500.—The *Englishman* states, that Government contemplate the appointment of Joint Magistrates at 500 Rs. a month, and of Superintendents of Police at 800 rupees a month, among the uncovenanted.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held yesterday, when after a protracted debate it was determined, that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable (whether or not Government relinquish its share of the new stock) that the capital should be increased one-half, so that in case the Government should determine to take its

share, that the capital be increased by the sum of 37,50,000 Rupees; and in the event of Government declining to take its share, the capital be increased by the sum of Rs. 32,00,000. On the motion of Mr. Mangles, the directors were directed to enquire and report upon the possibility of paying dividends to shareholders in England.

Thursday, April 26.—Mr. A. Dobbs, the Master in Equity, died yesterday.—We are glad to state that Surbanondo Neabagish is appointed examiner and superintendent of the Government Sanscrit College of Calcutta. This arrangement, we are confident, will be hailed by every friend to the cultivation of oriental languages and literature with pleasure. The *Durpun* states that the Court of Directors have called upon the local government to report how the introduction of the new currency has affected the population of this country.

Friday, April 27.—The arrangements respecting the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Directors to the Bank of Bengal are finally settled. The principle of promoting its old servants has been the rule observed by the Directors in the bestowal of the new appointment; on which principle of Seniores Priores, Mr. Henderson, the late Accountant, is now Deputy Secretary: Mr. Lee becomes Accountant, and Mr. Plumb from the Treasury, becomes Head Assistant: these arrangements will, we presume, give satisfaction.—The hull of the Government steam vessel *Enterprise*, was put up for sale this day at Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co.'s Auction, but not sold, the highest bid being only 12,000 rupees.—Letters from Cabul, dated 19th March, say—

The information from Herat received this day, amounts to this. Mahommed Shah, the King of Persia, has retreated from before the walls of that fortress, having been obliged to raise the siege by a famine, which prevailed several days in His Royal Highness's camp. His Majesty had also expended all his powder and ball previously, and the famine came in very good time to bow him out.

We have much pleasure in stating that cholera has nearly disappeared from the south end of the town; the native students attached to Colinga and Tautullah have had hardly a case for the last week; the deaths being principally confined to the north tact. When the disease first made its appearance, the Mahomedan population of Colinga and Tautullah suffered the most.—Our letters from Simla do not contain much news. An embassy from Runjeet Sing was expected about the 25th of the present month, and a return embassy was talked of, in which some of the personal staff of Lord Auckland were to be engaged.

Saturday, April 28.—It is said to be the intention of the Bishop of Calcutta, to proceed, accompanied by the Archdeacon, in June or July, on a tour of visitation to the Eastward, embracing Arracan, the Tenasserim Coast, Singapore, Penang, and Bencoolen.

Mr. P. Hanson, who has been appointed Governor of Serampore, has arrived at Madras, after an extraordinary quick passage from London in the *Malcolm*.—Mrs. J. G. Geissler, a Dutch lady, who had been for a long time resident at Serampore, died on this day, at the advanced age of 87.—Four of the Bengal Bank Directors, Messrs. Allan, Colquhoun, W. F. Fergusson and Martin, entered their protest, it appears, against the appointment of a civilian as Deputy Secretary of the Bank. To their protest partly, mainly to the sound sense of our Deputy Governor, do we owe it that a youth of the covenanted service has not been placed over the heads of the oldest servants in the establishment.—Captain Ross, the Deputy Judge Advocate General at Neemuch, while recently travelling, was attacked by three horsemen, with spears, who pursued him two miles.—The villains who murdered the Captain of the *Sumatra* and threw the mate overboard alive, owing to some doubt about the Jurisdiction of the Court over a case which occurred at sea on a Dutch vessel, have received a free pardon from the Queen; they are to be delivered up to the Dutch Government, who will, of course, execute them, without benefit of clergy.

Monday, April 30.—In consequence of the proposed establishment of the New Bank of India, and of the proposed addition to the original stock of the Bengal and Union Banks, the premium on their shares has very rapidly declined.

The Madras papers state, that the greatest bustle prevails at Madras, regarding the embarkation of the two corps whom the Government so unwisely detained.

The examination of the Students of the Hindoo College was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, when suitable prizes were distributed. Owing to the excessive heat of the weather, and the singularly unseasonable period chosen for this exhibition, there was scarcely any one present. The thermometer in the shade was 97°.—The intention of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to proceed on an episcopal visit to the eastward with the archdeacon, is announced.

Tuesday, May 1.—Mr. W. P. Grant, son of Sir John Peter Grant, the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to the situation of Master in Equity, vacant by the death of Mr. Dobbs.—Letters from Simla state, that Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden, together with their suite, were comfortably settled at Simla, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. A meeting has been projected during the winter, between His Lordship and Runjeet Singh, at a place called Ferozepore, on the Hyphasis river.—Some difference of opinion has arisen regarding the device to be affixed on the Order of British India, and it has been determined that instead of the crown or the lion rampant, a star on enamel has been decided, with the motto, The Order of British India, in English and Nagrec.

Wednesday, May 2.—The papers of this day are filled with the contents of the English papers of February, which reached Calcutta yesterday.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—According to the *Agra Ukhbar*, Sir H. Fane intends to return to England, via Bombay, at the close of the present season. If this report prove well founded, how will the Indian army manage with their two Commanders-in-Chief absent on furlough, (Sir J. Keane, of Bombay, we hear is already on sick leave.) We cannot but think it incompatible as much with the regulations, as the interests of the Indian army, that both these eminent officials should be rusticated at one and the same time.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. (April).—At a meeting of this Society in April, G. Palmer, Esq.; Major Gen. Oglander; F. L. Beaufort, Esq.; T. Brac, Esq.; Lieut. Fitzgerald; G. Osborne, Esq.; N. Hudson, Esq.; and W. Dent, Esq., were elected members. The meeting was otherwise unimportant.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society, held beginning of April; the Lord Bishop in the Chair, Messrs. James and George Prinsep; Mr. G. Hill, Dr. Evans, Mr. Aubert, Lieut. Kittoe, Mr. Hare, Col. Macleod, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Stocqueler, Mr. Baillic, Mr. Dobbs, Capt. Sanders, Lieut. Montrieu, Dr. McClelland, Mr. J. W. Grant, and Mr. Théroutde, agent of the Société Asiatique de Paris, present. Dr. Spry was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Hufnagle was proposed as a member by Mr. George Prinsep, seconded by Mr. James Prinsep. The receipt of numerous letters from different Societies and Institutions was announced by the Secretary. The printed sheets of the *Alif Leila*, were laid before the Society, as far as the work has been proceeded with; 500 pages and upwards were produced, and pronounced very beautiful specimens of typography, 160 more pages are in type, but have not been struck off. It was announced that Mr. Henry Torrens had translated fifty-one of the "Thousand and One Nights," and that the printing of the translation would therefore now be commenced upon. Amongst the papers presented was a drawing and description by Captain Burnes of a sounding mountain in the vicinity of Cabool, called Reg Revan, and spoken of by the Emperor Baber. The mountain in all respects resembles that, near Tor in the Red Sea, lately described by Lieut. Wellsted. Lieut. Kittoe gave the Society an interesting account of his recent visit to Cuttack. He describes the Rajahs and others as treating the numerous magnificent specimens of mythological architecture very uncereemoniously, instancing the Black Pagoda, one of our land marks near Pooree, portions of which every body makes a point of carrying away. Lieut. Kittoe seemed to be of opinion, that it would be worth the while of the Society to lay out 100 rupees in procuring some of the specimens of the architecture for the Museum, before their total destruction. Lieut. K. illustrated his coal discoveries by the production of numerous specimens of the article. Mr. J. Prinsep, the Secretary to the Society, announced certain discoveries of historical interest derived from the analogy between inscriptions found in Cuttack, and inscriptions in Guzerat.

MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF BENGAL. (April).—At an April meeting of the subscribers (not very well attended) Dr. Sawers in the Chair; the second report of the Committee was read, the committee had had to contend with much difficulty in procuring vessels on charter; particularly in the case of the *Juliana*. But the Company was more successful with the next vessel chosen, the *Gaillardon*, which ultimately amply satisfied all parties in respect to her utility; though disappointment had at first existed as to her capacity for cargo. The *Baboo* and *Emerald Isle* had involved the committee in considerable expense, without answering the purposes of the *Gaillardon*. "But on the whole, the committee congratulated the subscribers on the favorable commencement already made, and the prospect of increased communication with Australia. The number of vessels advertised to sail for that part of the world from India is greater now than at any former period." The funds of the committee were in excellent order. A correspondence was subjoined to the report between the passengers of the *Emerald Isle*, and Messrs. Carr,

Tagore, & Co. The passengers complained of a serious want of supplies on board; where the provisions were to be had at all, they were of an inferior sort. Messrs. Carr and Co. replied, stating, that they had taken every care to provide the best of store. If it was found inferior, the fault was with Capt. Driver, with whom the procuring the provision rested. Certainly there was every appearance of blame justly attaching to Capt. Driver. It is quite clear, (says the *Hurkaru*, April 10) he was responsible for not supplying the ship with bread and good tea at all events, for neither his owners nor the Association would have seen to this.

THE STORM OF THE 8TH APRIL.—The loss of life and property by this storm was very great. The loss stated at Kootghutta is above 250 lives; and all the way up, the injuries have been of a dreadful nature. At Bycantopore, and on to Ramnaghur, in the 24 Pergunnahs, the villages have been laid desolate, as more than 2,000 huts, and several brick built houses have been levelled to the ground, burying under them from three to four lives each, on an average, a few of whom only lived to relate the fate of the other sufferers. Trees of thirty or forty years standing are now lying on the soil that once supported them. From the canal several large boats were raised to a height of about thirty feet, and left on high land. The boatmen became victims from the fall of the timber depôts on them, and the labourers who felt their habitations insecure, fell dead under the shower of hail. Those who escaped into houses met with a similar fate. Among the greatest pecuniary native sufferers are Buxoo Mistry, Ramchand Oully, and Seebnath Bhuttarchargee, to the amount of upwards of 30,000 rupees. The petty mahajuns are left penniless. Mr. G. Prinsep is, we also hear, a considerable loser. In the Sunderbuns the loss has not been less great; from one quarter we heard of the destruction of a grain golah eighty feet long. In addition, it appears also, that horrible devastation was committed by the storm in the village of Ryepore, about five miles from town near Ghurreahghaut. Several houses were swept away as in a whirlwind; and a correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that upwards of 100 souls perished, and about 1,200 were very severely bruised from the effects of the bamboos flying about like so many sheets of paper. The hail stones were actually larger than a six pound shot.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Dr. Ranken has resigned his appointments of Presidency Surgeon and Officiating Secretary to the Medical Board, with the view of returning to his situation of Civil Surgeon at Delhi. The Presidency Surgeoncy, we presume, will revert to Mr. Nicolson, who resigned that appointment in Dr. Ranken's favor, to enable the latter officer to qualify himself for promotion to the grade of Superintending Surgeon, by holding for two years previously, an appointment required by the regulations. The vacancy in the Medical Board is a subject of speculation. The actual incumbent is Mr. Hutchinson, the Secretary to the President of the Council, but we presume the duties which devolve upon him in that capacity are much too arduous and multifarious, to admit of his resuming the Secretaryship to the Board, till relieved from his present appointment. We have heard Dr. Cameron named as likely to succeed Dr. Ranken, and if honest intention, unwearied industry, and experience of the service, can qualify for the duties of the office, we do not know that Government could make a better selection.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 7.

STATISTICS OF INDIA.—In examining the statistical reports of Dr. Hamilton, which have laid so long neglected in the archives of Government, it is found that various volumes are missing; they have been lent out to individuals, and have never been returned. Possibly they may, in some cases, have passed into the hands of executors. Thus, it appears, that the three first numbers of the Statistics of Rungpore are wanting.

A JUDGE ROBBED.—The residence of Mr. Halhed, one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, was in April robbed of a gold watch with its appendages, valued at several hundred rupees. The property lay on a table at the time it disappeared. The police of the division were informed of the robbery, but notwithstanding all they could do, no clue was discovered, either to the property, or the thief.

SIR ROBERT COMYN.—Sir Robert Comyn, the Chief Justice of Madras, has written a book, the History of the Western Empire, in two volumes, royal octavo, beginning with Charlemagne, and going down to the final conquest of the Eastern Empire, and the overthrow of the Greek Emperors. We are told, for we have not yet seen the work, that it displays much learning, but that the style is too *Gibbonian*, abounding in antithesis, and loaded with that majesty of phrase, well becoming alike the dignity of the muse of history, and the gravity of the bench.—*Calcutta Courier*, March 31.

BATHING IN THE CALCUTTA AQUEDUCT.—If (says a correspondent of the *Englishman*) bathing of lewd women, with their no less dirty cloths worn about their bodies, coupled with bhistics and others dipping in their dusty legs, the former for the convenience of filling their *mussocks*, be not sufficiently abominable, and to require the authority of magistrates to be put down, I do not know upon what else they can exert it better.

THE OSPRAY.—A little vessel of forty tons, formerly the pleasure boat of Mr. J. Jenkins, has been recently fitted up for a sea voyage, and will proceed immediately to China, under the command of Capt. Galle, carrying a cargo of ghee, tamarinds, chillies, &c. She is called the *Ospray*, and is reported to be as staunch a little craft of her size, as any which has hitherto "swam the salt sea." We hope the intrepidity of the bold commander will meet with all the success anticipated, and the result of future employment be in full accordance with the expectation now entertained.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 10.

CARGO OF ICE AND APPLES.—By the American ship, *Semaphored* yesterday, a cargo of Ice and Notions has arrived very apropos. The Notions consist, we believe, entirely of apples, all fresh and blooming from the tree! that is, thirty barrels of winter apples in papers, thirty barrels of apples in paper; and one hundred and sixty-four barrels of Baldwin apples not in paper. She brings *two hundred and thirty-one* gross tons of Ice; how much she may land is another question.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 3.

INTEREST OF CEYLON IN STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund have published (April) a correspondence which has taken place between them and certain parties in Ceylon. It appears Messrs. Parlett & Co. of Ceylon have sought for and received an expression of the Gov's disposition to assist to the fullest extent the steam object. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, the Governor of Ceylon's private secretary, observes as follows, in a letter to Messrs. Parlett and Co. "His Excellency authorizes me to repeat to you, that should he find it necessary (which he does not expect) to call upon the Secretary of State for his sanction to the executive Government of Ceylon bearing a proportion of the expenditure requisite to complete this great measure, he shall undoubtedly consider it his duty to urge the subject with as much earnestness as he well knows its vast importance warrants."

NEW UNIFORMS.—Printed circulars have been issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, containing his new arrangements for the uniforms of the staff and regimental officers. Respecting the staff, there are great and not very gratifying alterations. Some departments now distinguished by the decorations of the blue cuffs and collar, are to wear regimental uniforms only. The members of the Medical Board are no longer to appear in plain dresses, but in the military habiliments of their rank, which, according to the present arrangement, is particularly plain. Superintending Surgeons are merely distinguished from Staff Surgeons by the epaulettes, and all other departments are equally simple and plain.

DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM.—Disturbances have lately taken place in Assam. It appears that Lieut. Millar, second in command of the Assam Light Infantry, had been sent out, with a party of his corps and some irregular soldiers from the Beega Gaom, a native chief, for the purpose of driving one Peshee Gaom from the Company's territories, in consequence of repeated disturbances which he had occasioned. On the 4th February, Lieut. Millar arrived within a few miles of Peshee Gaom's village with his detachment, but was suddenly attacked, a fire having been opened from a breast-work thrown across a gorge on the top of a hill. Only a few shots were fired, but these had the effect of completely routing the Beega Gaom's men, and the rest of the Singphoos. The sepoys of the Assam Light Infantry however remained firm, and Lt. Millar intended to attack the stockade, but could find no road. These men being very much dispirited from having no power of seeing their enemy, he returned to the camp to acquire every information possible. He afterwards ascended the place, but found it deserted, and from an excellent spy he learnt that Peshee Gaom had fled to Bomgong. The Bessa and Luttra chiefs had proved false in their professions of friendship to the British Government. It appears that the Duffa chief had also told the King of Ava that our Government intended an attack on Hookum, and Tharawaddy in consequence had sent a party of about three hundred soldiers to that place. The Duffa Gaom had also collected a small force. Lieut. Millar had stockaded himself in the hills which are of the most rocky description, the jungle dense, and no roads of any kind. The difficulty of fighting in such a place and in an unknown country, may be easily conceived. Lieut. Millar had been

assured by those whom every one considered to be the best informed, that there was no chance of an attack, but he nevertheless took every precaution; posting sentries, &c. The stockade being extremely small, and much crowded, a party of Singphoes were allowed to sleep in a hut just outside the stockade at their earnest entreaty. Early on the morning of the 10th February a horrible yell was heard from the direction of this hut, and it was found twenty-one of these poor wretches, men and women, had been butchered in their beds!! It had been raining hard all night, and the morning was consequently extremely dark, but a fire was instantly opened in the direction which the villains took, and from marks of blood having been tracked for some distance through the jungle, it is believed that some were wounded. From a prisoner subsequently taken it was learnt, that these murderers had been hired by the Peshee, that the party consisted of one hundred and were only armed with dhaws. The only object appears to have been blood, for nothing was missed, except one or two muskets. It is possible that the Peshee, maddened with revenge, may not so easily leave the Company's territories; and it is understood, stockades and barricades have been erected. Lieut. Millar's stockade was surrounded by spies; in clear nights they could distinctly see the Peshee Gaom's movements, who doubtless, when a favourable moment occurred, intended to commence the attack. In these thickets, our troops fight under the greatest disadvantage, the enemy firing from ambuscade, and then flying off in different directions in small parties. Major White was not far off, and had proceeded to join Lieut. Millar, with a party of ninety men, and had also ordered another officer to follow him with a company of the Assam Light Infantry—*Hurkaru*.

NEPAUL WAR.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* hints, that there is a likelihood of a brush with our friends the Nepaulese, who are now busily engaged in fortifying themselves.

A TRUE NIMROD!—About the beginning of the month of March, Lieut. Butler, of the 22d regiment, one of the keenest sportsmen at Nusseerabad, on foot, shot a large tiger a little beyond Rajghur, to the westward of that station, being the thirteenth tiger killed by this officer, on foot, since his arrival in that part of the country.

RENT FREE LAND RESUMPTIONS.—In our June Number (page 603) we stated the fact of certain native landed gentry being about to form themselves into a society for the protection of their interests in rent-free Lands. We add the subjoined remarks as showing the position in which the resumptive measure stands. "It is a notorious fact, (says the *Friend of India*, March 15) that more than half these lands were obtained by collusion and fraud, in the confusion which preceded the dissolution of the Mogul empire. If the throne of Delhi had been invigorated, it is certain that by far the largest portion of the rent-free tenures would have been resumed. A powerful emperor would not have submitted to a vast and permanent deterioration of his revenues, out of compliment to the imbecility of his predecessors. While, therefore, the holders of these lands exclaim against Government for measures which may result in cancelling possessions of seventy years standing, they should remember that if any successor of Timur had, through the vigour of his administration, enjoyed the same opportunity for reclaiming the State lands which the English have possessed, the larger portion of these possessions would long since have been swept into the imperial exchequer without any formalities. The first business of a vigorous reign would have been to recover the public resources which had been encroached upon, during a preceding weak reign. The British Government have never relinquished their right to these lands; they have simply allowed it to lie in abeyance, in consequence of their indisposition to enter upon an unpleasant task, which became more odious and difficult the longer it was postponed. Of this delay the Natives have just reason to complain, because by the rapid destruction of documents which takes place in this country, the delay has been as much in favor of Government as it has been against the holders. This is the strongest argument which the new Society can urge. If they attempt to impugn the right of the State to the rent of these lands, by pleading the prescription of long possession, they will be met and defeated by the long array of declaration on the part of Government, extending from 1765 to 1838, by which the claim of Government to the rent has been renewed from time to time. But they can plead with truth and justice, that many tenures have been rendered defective by this delay, and that Government ought to be careful how they took advantage of their own wrong. We have no idea that any exertions on the part of the Association will induce Government to relinquish all enquiry into rent-free tenures. Nor, indeed, would it be just, to the general interests

of the country—present and prospective—permanently to cripple the resources of the state by so large a sacrifice as the Association will, it is expected, require. If the British Government had no inherent right to the rent of these lands, no argument drawn from political expediency would have, or should have any weight; but when the right is undeniable, and the expediency clear, the path of duty is plain. But the Association may do much good by mitigating the severity of these measures; by calmly and forcibly stating the real grievance; namely, that Government by having delayed the enquiry, make it fall with a tenfold pressure upon the existing holders. They may bring about the compromise which is so much to be wished; and assist in reconciling the just claims of the State with the convenience and welfare of the people, which it must always be a primary object in the rulers to promote. The Court of Directors are said to be favourable to such a conclusion of the present measures; and the Association would do well to depute one of their own body to England to urge it on them."

CABUL. (Extract of a letter from Mohun Lall dated Cabul, 12th February.)—"I am very happy under Captain Burnes who treats me friendly. The Mission, the head of which is that officer, was received with the highest distinction in the capital of Afghanistan. The merchants are very happy since our arrival. The winter at Cabul is not so cold as it was in the preceding years. The Natives never recollect such hot days as they are now. The thermometer never came down from 25 at sun-rise or 34 in the day time. We also went for a few days to amuse ourselves in the Koh Daman, and were highly delighted to see that celebrated place and gardens of Istaliff. The late Emperor Baber styled this charming land the Samurkund or Maracanda (of Greeks) of Afghanistan. Dr. Lord and Lieutenant Wood have been very kindly received by the Ruler of Qunduz in Turkistan, and are collecting valuable information of those remote regions. Captain Burnes has also ordered my friend Kasbe Nath to accompany the above gentleman to Turkistan, and he had sent good account of the different routes to Russia, Kuoquand, Kachghar, and China which does great credit to his labours and taste for travelling. He was for some months educated in the Delhi Institution. Captain Burnes is pleased with him.

LAHORE (March 28th).—An Urzee from the Ukhbar Nuvees of Peshawur was received, mentioning that Messieurs Allard and Court are engaged in parading and disciplining their forces, and are both devising measures to carry the water through the canals in the Fort of Futchgurh.

ANUNDPORE.—By letters received from that quarter, it is said that Runjeet Sing and Run Sing Soodnians are still quarrelling, and have plundered their subjects. All the Amcers and inhabitants of that place have left the town. Missur Roop Lall had gone to try to dissuade them from quarrelling, but they took no notice of him.

THE WONDERFUL TALE OF LUCKNOW.—Two Fuqueers have lately been perambulating the streets of Lucknow, informing the lieges that the Government of Oude is standing on its last legs, and boldly naming the fortunate individuals who are to obtain a share of the loaves and fishes under the new Sovereign; their appearance is very strange, dress indecently scanty, and looks wild to a degree. The King, having heard of their goings on, went to them, attended by a large Suwaree; on his approach the Fuqueers boldly repeated their tale, and exhorted His Majesty to prepare for the change about to take place in the fortunes of his house. In order to prove the correctness of their assertions, one of them placed a very sharp sword, edge upwards, on the ground, and thus addressed the King:—

"Protector of the world! you are attended by numerous young men, who are as courageous as Roostum, and strong as giants, if any one of them will lift that sword from the ground, then will we acknowledge that we are liars and impostors, and consent to be disposed of, in whatever manner it may please the fountain of benevolence and source of all charity to determine."

When he had ceased speaking a smile of contempt played upon the lips of the young men, and an unanimous *wah! wah!! is men kya mooshkil? kya khoob tumasha?* resounded through the air. Some of the young courtiers wishing to show their zeal, pressed through the crowd and attempted to raise the sword; suddenly a tremor seized their veins! their eyes started from their sockets! they seemed as if struck by lightning and could not move a limb.

The crowd now became astonished and alarmed; several others made the attempt but no one could raise the glittering blade, which shone as bright as now silver. On beholding this, His Majesty seemed convinced of the truth of their prophecy, and muttering, "*Khoda kee murzee, kismut kee bat* returned to his

Palace, and issued an order that no one should attempt to molest or interfere with the Fuqueers.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 11.

BEHAR.—The Collector of this Zillah, Mr. Hamilton, has dismissed seven of his Amla, for peculation and embezzlement of the public Revenue. The same gentleman has substituted Hindostanee for Persian in his office. The Rajah Meetur Jeet Singh has subscribed Rs. 1000 for the relief of the North Western Provinces. Cholera and Small-pox are both raging throughout the district.

KOTA.—The Rajah of this State has taken it into his head to dispense with the services of his Dewan, an arrangement which the latter appears not disposed to conform to, and as he is supported by a portion of the Raja's troops, a small fracas is expected. The Raja has referred the question to Colonel Alves.

THE LATE HUKHEEM MEHNDEE ALLY KHAN.—The character of the late Hukeem Mehndee Ally Khan stands out prominently from that of his countrymen, though it has been much overrated. His first administration of Oude was guided by more enlarged views than any that preceded it or followed—no very great merit. He endeavoured to introduce a reform in the financial management of the country, and erect useful public works, such as roads, canals, bridges, &c.; but the successful intrigues that caused his removal from office prevented his carrying many of his plans into execution. In his intercourse with the British, he was a singular exception to most of his countrymen. He mixed closely and freely with them, and admitted that the country was benefited by their possession of it. Of the stability of their rule he showed himself thoroughly satisfied, by investing large sums in Government loans, particularly at a time regarded by the natives generally as one very critical to the British—during the Burmese war—when the Hukeem subscribed freely to the loan then raised. He also engaged in partnership with English merchants; though the result of his engagements with them in this line must have raised his opinion of the national character but very little. While at Futtehgarh, he erected, at his own cost, a handsome bridge, but, it is said, rather with a view of pleasing Government, and thus interesting them in his return to Lucknow, than any more disinterested view. In private, he was ostentatiously charitable, and fond of show and display. As a Mussulman, he was considerably before that class in India, though he had many of their prejudices. His views of government, though wider than theirs, were strongly coloured with the prejudice of creed and country. He possessed no knowledge to assist or guide his natural sagacity; his acts, to a considerable extent, were closely connected with self, were conceived with a view either to fortune or reputation—the latter for the especial use of the Calcutta Government; he was vindictive and cruel, though, like men of this disposition, “kind to his own”; in charity, his right-hand was thoroughly in the confidence of his left; and if they were open as day to this virtue, they were as apparently so. In short, the Hukeem, if not altogether what his admirers say of him, was a very superior native, and one whose employment by the British Government would have been productive of the best results to his country. He was rigidly abstemious and temperate through the whole of his long life. His enormous wealth descends principally to his nephew, he having died childless.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

COAL FIELDS IN CUTTACK.—Mr. Kittoe, who had been deputed by the coal committee on the part of Government to visit the supposed coal field in the hill provinces of Cuttack, has returned to Calcutta, having discovered very extensive beds of that mineral within a short distance of the river Brahmanee. He states, that iron ore is also found in great abundance on the surface of the soil, beneath which the coal is found. The natives are totally ignorant of the use of the coal. The artful priesthood, however, are acquainted with its qualities, and employ it as a means of strengthening their pernicious influence at a place called Hingola Tacooranec. One of the coal rocks is set on fire and kept burning by the priesthood for three days, at the full moon of Chet-Bysack (the present month) when hundreds of pilgrims flock from the surrounding country to see the deity, show her presence in the shape of the burning hills, as they term it!

MARCH OF EDUCATION AMONG THE NATIVES—A NATIVE WAG.—A native youth who sometimes favors the *Englishman* with a detail of local accidents and offences, lately sent the Editor the following note:—Dear Sir—I mentioned you in my yesterday's report, that the old woman in Puttuh-dangah, had put a period to her existence. I am now learning from Jemadar of Thauna, that the vital spark was not extinct yet. You will therefore take little trouble to alter as follows: that the 'poor woman has only put a semi-colon to her existence.' Yours, &c. &c.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. LINDSAY.—We have seen extracts from letters of a late date from Rangoon. They mention the suicide of Capt. Lindsay, of the late *Charles*

Stuart. The poor man made away with himself in a fit of lunacy, brought on, it is supposed, by the anxieties arising from the loss of his vessel. Strange rumours are abroad as to the circumstances attending the wreck.

THE REV. J. WOLFF.—We detach the following account of this celebrated missionary from a communication to the *Delhi Gazette*, by an equally celebrated native traveller (Mohun Lall). We know nothing of the party implicated, nor can we vouch for the authenticity of the statement. We merely extract it as an article of news. "Conversing with Mulla Khodadad and Campbell Armenian in Kalul, I have been generally amused," says Mohun Lall, "with the account of the Rev. J. Wolff. To show his influence in India, he told the people and merchants here, that he was the relation of the late Governor General; to prove his sanctity he asserted that he had an interview with Jesus Christ at Bokhara. The Armenian shewed me a testimonial from that missionary, in which he signed himself Apostle. It excited my surprise, since I have been informed by the clergymen in Calcutta, that Jesus Christ had only twelve Apostles. By the writing of Mr. Wolff it appears that he may be the Anti-apostle, since he had given the title of Anti-Christ to the son of the Buchaparte now in his grave, I have the pleasure to send you the Copy of the mentioned testimonial."

Kabul, 10th May, 1832.

TO ALL THE ENGLISH CHRISTIANS IN INDIA.

The bearers of these lines are the Armenian Christians of Kabul, whose ancestors were brought to Kabul from Mashad Gethnad Shah; as they had no longer means of support at Kabul, they were constrained to emigrate from here with their wives and children, and intend now to settle themselves at Jerusalem, and around Mount Ararat, as they are very poor indeed. I cannot but recommend them to my English friends, as worthy objects of their pity and compassion for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ, who will come again in the clouds of heaven in the year 1847, to establish his throne and citadel in the capital of my Jewish ancestors in the City of Jerusalem, and at that time there shall be neither Armenian nor Englishmen, but all one in the Christ Jesus crucified, the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords?

(Signed)

JOSEPH WOLFF.

Apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ for Palestine, Persia, Bokhara and Balkh.

INSOLVENT COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF W. H. ABBOTT.—In this case there was no opposition. The insolvent is Registrar of the Consistory Court, within and for the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and a question arose whether a portion of his salary could be appropriated towards the payment of his debts under the twenty-seventh clause of the act. The insolvent's salary amounts to Rs. 400, his office allowance Rs. 470, and his fees may be estimated at Rs. 350 per month.

The Advocate General, who appeared for Mr. Abbott, thought that the insolvent's salary did not come within the meaning of the clause, but should the Court think otherwise, it was clear no order could be made as to the fees which are uncertain, as indeed is the office held by Mr. Abbott, he being removable at the Bishop's pleasure. Again, as to the office allowance, he knew instances in which the sum allowed was not adequate for the purpose. **Chief Justice.**—And there are instances where the sum allowed, is more than adequate for the purpose. **The Advocate General.**—No doubt, my lord, it may be so, but I am quite sure I know of one instance in which it is not. **Chief Justice.**—It is quite clear that the insolvent may be removed from his situation by his superior authority; and so likewise may a captain or other officer in the army. I can see no distinction in the two cases. It is also clear that the Court has jurisdiction under the twenty-seventh clause. The only question is the sum. The insolvent receives Rs. 470, for office allowances; Rs. 400 salary, and his fees amount to Rs. 350. His debts on the schedule exceed two lacs. I think Rs. 400 per month ought to be set aside for the creditors, and I shall make the order accordingly.

JUEPOOR—THE REGENT'S EXPECTED DEATH.—The Regent Rawall Beree Sal is said to be suffering from abscess of the liver, and is expected to sink under it. His death will be the signal for numerous commotions and intrigues in this state. **The Crop.**—The Rubbee crop has been a complete failure.—*Agra Ukhar*, April 26.

SIMLA—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c.—Simla was never so crowded as it is this season. The rent of houses is enhanced 50 per cent. Public offices are converted into private residences. Lord Auckland is said to be displeased with his house, which has only two rooms really deserving the name. All the rest are mere closets, barely 7 feet square; his lordship's staff are little better off. Provisions are scarce and dear. Balls and dinners are talked of, and the political agent is preparing

for a grand fete. It is said that the Governor General visits Simla next season, also, after visiting Lahore, but doubts are entertained whether the Commander-in-Chief does. *The death of his mother may induce his return home, but every thing is as yet in profound uncertainty.* A mission from Lahore is daily expected. The establishment of a cantonment (artillery and cav.) at Ferozepore on the Sutlege is determined on; and apprehensions seem to be entertained that all is not right on the N. W. frontier. There are about 300 Christian residents at Simla this season. The weather is delightfully cool. Fires are burned, and people stroll about all day without a Chatta (umbrella).—*Correspondent of the Bengal Hurkaru, May 7.*

BABOO SHAMLAUL TAGORE.—The *Hurkaru*, May 7th, announces the death of this eminent native from Cholera, which carried him off in a single day.

PERTAUB SING.—An impostor, assuming to be Rajah of Burdwan, had been ranging about the river (May) with a retinue of boats full of his followers. He set out from Calcutta some time ago with the avowed intention of going to Burdwan, which he did not fulfil; but after remaining opposite to Chinsurah for some time he proceeded to Culna and landed there with an armed rabble of some 300 men, headed by himself in a tonjon with a drawn sword in his hand and an European legal functionary attending him. He ordered the Sepahi Sentry at the Raj Barri to quit his post, which the man declined to do. Had the man been attacked an engagement would have certainly ensued. As it was the authorities were applied to, who ordered the pseudo rajah to retire with his followers; this he refused to do. Letters from the Raja to many Zemindars had been intercepted, calling upon them to assemble at Burdwan and witness his re-ascension to the *Guddee* of his ancestors. Mr. Ogilvie Magistrate of Burdwan, influenced by this last circumstance, proceeded to Culna with a military force, and apprehended the pretender; he is now in custody.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At a meeting held May the 5th Sir J. P. Grant in the Chair, a new curator (Mr. Carr) was elected in the room of Mr. John Bell who had resigned through difference of opinion which he entertained with his colleagues. Mr. Bell considered the library in a case of insolvency. At the meeting Mr. Stocqueler defended himself in reference to certain remarks as to the instability of the library, which had been made in the Englishman. It was agreed that the accounts of the Institution should be investigated and published. A committee was appointed. Mr. Stocqueler was proposed for the curatorship, but he declined the office, affirming that by the rules of the Library he was ineligible, not being a proprietor. Mr. S. wished every prosperity to the Institution.

SCHOOL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, (May 5th).—Mr. Smith's School was struck by Lightning in the afternoon of this date. No great injury was done.

NEW ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Members (May 5th) it was agreed that a dividend of 75 per cent per share should be made, and 12,500 Rupees as returned premium among the shareholders. A special meeting was to be called for considering a proposed alteration in the Company's Deed, so as to permit the Directors to lend a portion of the funds now vested in Co's paper upon the deposit of Bank shares for short periods. Mr. R. Mackenzie was confirmed in his appointment as a Director.

ORPHAN SOCIETY—DINAPORE MEETING.—A meeting of the subscribers, &c. had taken place (April 27), but nothing of interest to the public came under discussion, with the exception that the Secretary was directed to write to the general management for a copy of Mr. Grierson's Appeal to the Army, in order that the whole subject might be taken into consideration at once. The secretary was also directed to write to the management and request a list of all annuities, &c. granted by the Institution (in India and England) and for what services given. A letter from the general management requested the abolition of the Maddock rules.

HADJEEPORE RACE MEETING, 1838.—The first day is fixed for Nov. 5. The Begum cup, value 1000 Rupees, won in 1837 by Mr. Sawyer's *Begum*, has been presented to the Hadjeeport race-course to be run for by Maiden Country breds.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOY.—The Gyananneshun (Native Journal) of May has a paragraph about a native boy, aged about 5 years, who already possesses a strong and flowing beard, and thick mustachios. He is stated to have been *born* with them. The boy's name and family are mentioned. The Hindoos look upon him with much veneration.

MUTTRA (April).—It had been determined to move the troops into tents across the Jumna for change of air, and to enable the barracks to be white-washed, and otherwise purified.

BENGAL BANK.—The reasons given by the four Bengal Bank Directors for their protest against the nomination of a deputy-secretary, from the covenanted branch of

the Civil service, (as mentioned in the preceding summary) are, 1. Because the services of such a secretary would not prove efficient, as "that remuneration which would be a strong inducement to an experienced man of business, even with no further promotion to look forward to, would only be attractive to a junior member of the Civil service, from whom no efficient services would be derived for any length of time. 2. Because any covenanted servant would be open to frequent temptations of resignation by the offer of better appointments under Government to the marked inconvenience of the Bank. The holder of the office should be a fixture. 3. Because the field of service being confined to the Civil service, the Bank is dobarred from employing parties most conversant with Banking business. 4. Because the position of the civilian who looks entirely to Government for his future prospects, must diminish zeal and exertion for the benefit of the Bank. 5. Because we do not believe at the time an increase of expenditure for providing efficient assistance was sanctioned, that the majority of proprietors contemplated the appointment of a young civilian to the situation of Deputy-Secretary:—signed W. F. Fergusson; J. Colquhoun; W. Martin; J. Allan.

DARJEELING.—It is not generally known, says the *Englishman*, that thirteen applications for ground are before Government on the Darjeeling site.

HINDU COLLEGE STUDENTS.—At an examination of the Students, held late in April, Sir Edward Ryan stated that in future, the Educational Committee would award fewer prizes than heretofore; but that those given, would be of enhanced value.

THE BISHOP.—The intention of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by the archdeacon of the diocese, to proceed in all June and July, on a tour of visitation to the eastward, was published at the close of April. In the course of the tour it was stated that Akyah, Klyouk Phyou, Moulmein, the stations on the Tenasserim Coast with Singapore, Penang and Bencoolen would have the benefit of his Lordship's spiritual assistance. A Government steamer would be assigned for the Bishop's accommodation, and for the more peculiar service of the Straits and rivers, the old *Diana* would attend.

THE MASTERSHIP IN EQUITY.—This important office, vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Dobbs, and given to Mr. W. P. Grant, as stated in our correspondent's summary, is worth 3,000 Rs. per mensem, but the salary will be increased when the Examinership falls vacant, and the two offices (as will probably be the case) become amalgamated.

THE BANKS.—An important meeting of the Bank of India was to take place on the 22d May, and one of the Union Bank on the 19th May.

PETITION FOR CANALS.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the petition of certain merchants and other inhabitants of Meerut to the Governor-General, on the subject of internal navigation by means of canals, particularly in reference to the north western provinces.

NEW CHAPEL.—A new chapel had been opened in the Chitpore road, in connection with the London Missionary Society. Messrs. Lacroix and Morton were to undertake the duties of the chapel.

WATERFORDITES.—A number of young men of Barrackpore have been "frightening the neighbourhood from its propriety," by practising similar night freaks to those whilome indulged in by "Tom and Jerry, and Bob Logic," and latterly by that prince of "London Larkers," the most notable the Marquis of Waterford. The Barrackpore gentlemen's amusements appear to have been of a higher order however, for amongst other fooleries it is stated, that they liberated a tiger from a menagerie, which endangered the lives of many, and destroyed some cattle.

CAPTAIN WOOD.—The *Hurkaru* (end of April) mentions that Captain Wood of the Horse Artillery had been chosen to fill one of the eight vacancies in the general management of the Orphan Society, and that he had accepted office.

A WHITE CROW.—The Calcutta quidnuncs have been felicitating themselves with the belief that they have found a white crow. All white, save the face, which is as black as Jim Crow's!

JUBBULPORE.—An officer of the 33rd regiment had shot a tiger at this station in April. It was a half grown one. The animal is not scarce in this quarter. A new slate billiard table had arrived, and rather surprised some residents who had not seen a thing of the kind before.

MIRZAPORE.—The 50th regiment had arrived from Dacca. The 68th was proceeding to Allahabad. By its arrival the command of the 31st devolves upon Major Thomson, while Lieut. Col. Orchard holds the temporary command of the garrison. In the event of General Marley sailing for Europe, what, (asks a Correspondent of the

Englishman, April 27) will become of Allahabad? will it not be incorporated with Cawnpore or Benares?

NEWS FROM HERAT—CAPT. BURNES.—Letters from Cabul, dated 19th March, say—"The information from Herat received this day, amounts to this, Mahommed Shah, the King of Persia, has retreated from before the walls of that fortress, having been obliged to raise the siege by a famine, which prevailed several days in His Royal Highness's camp. His Majesty had also expended all his powder and ball previously, and the famine came in in very good time to bow him out. "Capt. Burnes has not made any arrangement satisfactory to the Ameer, and he will receive permission to leave within a month. His fellow-travellers are widely dispersed, engaged in the pursuit of their respective views."

DEATHS OF MAJOR GENERAL C. BROWN AND CAPT. TRITTON.—A private letter from Benares informs us of the demise of Major General Clements Brown, C. B., commanding the Benares division, at the above station, on the 25th April. The gallant Major General, it appears, had been ailing for a few days, from a bilious attack, which eventually proved fatal. The same letter also intimates the death, on the 22d April, of Capt. William Tritton, 41st N. I., of fever. Our correspondent states, that there is a great deal of sickness prevalent at Benares, principally from fever, but fortunately little or none of either small pox or cholera was in existence at the date of his letter.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We learn that one of the Sudder Jung Tomb Furarces has just been secured, after a desperate resistance, in which two of the captors have been severely wounded. The name of the Furaree is Jhoonda, and we hear, that his companion Unta, had a narrow *butch* of being secured also.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 11.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—The new Company's Rupee has been successfully counterfeited by forgers in the lower provinces, and an unknown quantity of base coin thereby thrown into circulation.

AGRA LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—WEATHER—HEALTH—DEATH OF COLONEL LLOYD.—A slight shower fell during the night of the 19th April, but without producing any perceptible change in the weather, which is hot with heavy *typhoons* from the westward. Cholera still exists, though its ravages are limited. Fever has, however, increased. A report of the death of Colonel Lloyd of the 43d, who was employed on our N. W. Frontier, has reached the station. The number of poor, working under the magistrate are still ranged somewhat below 80,000. The official return is 77,500.

SIMLA—MORE NEWS OF LORD AUCKLAND AND SUITE.—By letters from Simla, of a recent date, we learn that Lord Auckland, the Misses Eden and suite, and heads of departments, &c., are all well and comfortably settled at that station. The government shooting party has been very fortunate, they have killed nine tigers in a few days. An interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh is fixed for the 15th of November Next, at a place called Ferozepore on the Hyphasis River. The escort of the Governor General is to consist of a squadron of lancers, a battalion of infantry, and a brigade of guns. Near to this place Ferozepore, is an enormous mound which the Sikh chiefs shew as the remains of one of the cities taken by Iskander, the Macedonian, the son of Philip, whom the learned Fluellen calls Alexander the Pig. Antiquarians would probably find their account, in causing excavations to be made on this spot. Mention is not made of the probable future movements of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 30.

LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY.—Proceedings of a Meeting, held 30th April. Mr. George Preston, proposed at the last meeting, was unanimously elected a member of the society. The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the society:—Mr. Thomas of Calcutta; Mr. H. Miller of Goorka, Rajeshye, and Baboo Neelruttan Holdar of Calcutta; Allan Gilmore, Esq., J. McKilligan and James Hasie, Esqrs. of Calcutta. A petition to government by a Zemindar of the district of 24 Pergunnahs was submitted to the consideration of the committee.

DEATH OF MR. SEÜRKROPP.—We regret to state that Mr. Seürkropp the gentleman who lately submitted to the public a plan for lighting Calcutta with gas, died of typhus fever (close of April). Mr. Seürkropp had been induced to come to India, in company with Mr. Horneman, in the hope of being employed as engineer to the Saugor Railway Company, and as he possessed very considerable talents as an engineer and mechanic, there is no doubt that, had he been spared, Calcutta would in some shape or other have reaped the benefit of his skill.

SURBANANDO NEABAGISH.—We are glad that Surbanando Neabagish is appointed examiner and superintendent of the Government Sanscrit College of Cal-

cutta. This arrangement, we are confident, will be hailed by every friend to the cultivation of oriental languages and literature with pleasure.—*Gyananneshun*, April 25.

NEW CURRENCY.—We are happy to learn from the *Durpun* that the Court of Directors have called upon the Local Government to report how the introduction of the new currency has affected the people of this country. This enquiry, we hope, will equalize the Sicca with Co.'s Rs. which has been the cause of such numberless annoyances and vexations.—*Ibid*.

INDIGO MART, (1st May).—About 260 Chests of Indigo were put up this day, of which one-half was sold, the other half was bought in, the bidding being extremely languid, and the attendance thin. The following lots were sold:—

Conditions, cash, without discount or allowance.

		Co's. Rs. As.		
B				
E T	20 Chests sold at.....	132	8	per maund
	40 Chests ditto.....	130	0	"
	20 Chests ditto.....	127	8	"
	24 Chests ditto.....	125	0	"
H } P S } E T } M I B }	10 Chests ditto.....	112	8	"
	6 Chests ditto.....	77	8	"
	10 Chests ditto.....	145	0	"

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the Opium Sale held in the Exchange Rooms:—April 24.

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Behar	2,480	695	680	681-7-4	16,90,025
Benares	1,500	573	505	534-7-2	8,01,675

MAJOR TRELAWNY'S AND OTHER RETIREMENTS, (May 1).—Major Trelawny, 51st N. I., has applied for leave of absence for four months, preparatory to submitting an application to resign the service. It is probable that before the expiration of this leave, the Major, who now stands second in the list for line promotion, will have got his Lieut.-Colonelcy, and the army will thus, upon his retirement, receive a line-step. The retirements of Lieut.-Colonels Caldwell, J. Hume and Hawthorne, are also considered probable.

MILITARY ITEMS.—From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, (May 5).—The reference made to the army (by several Kurnaul subscribers of the military fund) of the claim of Mrs. Dysart to be admitted to the pension of her late husband's rank has been decided by a majority of 534 against the grant: the numbers *pro* and *con* being respectively 283 and 817.—We learn that the 70th N. I. will be advanced, at the earliest possible period after the rains, further towards the threatened frontier, and that to replace them at Sylhet, an additional corps will be detached from Barrackpore.—**GEORGE LAMB, Esq.**—We learn that it is the intention of George Lamb, Esq., civil surgeon at Dacca, to return to Europe in November next.—**THOMAS J. INGLE, Esq., M. D.**, 21st N. I., has written to us to say, that it is his intention to accept an annuity if offered to him this year.—**WM. GRIMES, Esq.**, surgeon, 53d N. I., has also intimated his intention to accept an annuity this year. It is pretty evident that the maximum rates must now be adopted, if the applications for annuities be continued in the same ratio, means must be increased to supply them.—**GEORGE SPILSBURY, Esq.**, surgeon, Jubbulpore, it is said, will commence his period of regimental duty in November next.

PROMOTIONS.—(From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, May 2).—The report, which we lately gave, of the death of Lieut.-Col. S. Watson is confirmed from home. This casualty advances Major Speck, Captain Caley, Lieut. Oldfield, and Ensign Maitland, all of the 4th Native Infantry, to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant respectively. The death of Capt. H. T. Raban, 47th N. I., promotes Brevet Captain G. C. Armstrong and Ensign A. G. Reid, and vacates the appointment of second in command of the Ramghur L. I. battalion held by the former, who cannot in his advanced rank retain it, there being already three staff absentees from his corps in the grade of Captain. May 3.—By the death of Major-General C. Brown, C. B., of the artillery; Colonel J. A. Biggs succeeds to a share in the off-reckoning, and Lieut.-Colonel Boileau, Major Everest, Brevet Major Turnbull, Brevet Capt. Brind and 2d Lieut. C. Stewart, are promoted respectively to the next superior grades. The command of the Benares division, which, in consequence of

his casualty, becomes vacant, will, in all probability, be conferred upon Brigadier Cock, who, as the senior colonel in India, is entitled to the succession. It will, therefore, become necessary to nominate some other officer to the temporary command of the Dinapore division, which is now exercised by Brigadier Cock. Thus there will still be two Brigadierships vacant on the establishment.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT SHAKESPEARE.—Letters from Kurnaul mention the death of Lieut. Shakespeare, of H. M.'s 13th L. I. He was, we hear, greatly beloved in his corps, of which he was a distinguished ornament.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLERK.—We hear that Capt. Clerk of the artillery, died at Saugor on the 20th of April, after an illness of only two or three days.

MORTALITY AMONG CIVIL ENGINEERS.—We have been informed, says the *Hurkaru*, April 21, that the mortality among the Civil Engineers, who have come out to India, has been very great indeed. Except those in Government employ, we learn that there is only one qualified individual left, a Mr. Aitchison, who has so many calls on his attention, that he finds it impossible to meet them, more especially so, since the death of that enterprising gentleman, Mr. Seurkropp. A good opening, therefore, now offers, for men of talent and experience to come out to this country.

MILITARY NEWS.—A detachment of the 31st N. I. and a troop of the 5th Cavalry, marched on the 15th of April from Allahabad under the command of Capt. Saurin, with treasure towards Cawnpore. **DEATH.**—Lieut. Shairp died at Bauleah on the 15th April, when returning from Allahabad, whither he had proceeded on a treasure party.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON ROBERTSON.—Assistant Surgeon Robertson, H. M.'s 49th Foot, in charge of H. M.'s 9th regt., died of Cholera on the 17th April.

MR. W. D. SHAW'S INCARCERATION.—In connexion with the case of the would-be Rajah of Burdwan, whose doings we have noticed, the following additional fact deserves recording. Mr. W. D. Shaw, the attorney, who, as we are credibly informed, went up for the purpose of playing the pacificator and preventing any breach of the peace on the part of the Pretender, has been seized and thrust into a miserable dungeon—denied food and raiment—deprived of all his papers, though they bore no relation to the case at issue; prohibited receiving and perusing letters except in the presence of the magistrate, and otherwise treated with indignity! Mr. Leith moved for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* on Saturday, to obtain Mr. Shaw's release, which writ the Chief Justice immediately issued on perusing the affidavits and exhibits.

THE KRISHNA—MUG CONVICTS.—From the *Military Gazette*, (May 5). The *Krishna* has safely arrived at Khyook Phyoo, with a detachment of Infantry and Artillery officers, and forty-eight convicts. These latter were indented for, that they might be employed in clearing the jungle and rendering the place more healthy. Through mismanagement here, however, the object is likely to be defeated. Instead of dispatching hale hearty men, the authorities at Allipore, who had them in charge, seem to have sent old, incorrigible and diseased convicts, twenty of whom had been sent from Arracan a few years ago, because the jail was not large enough to hold them. One of them died on the voyage to Khyook Phyoo, another expired the night before his departure.

THE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR'S NEW RESIDENCE.—His Hon. the Deputy-Governor had purchased the Bishop's palace, which was the property of Mr. Pattie, for the sum of 82,000 Rs.

NON-ATTACHED LIST—LORD AUCKLAND, (April 26).—Lord Auckland has received some information regarding a 'non-attached' list; from which it seems that all Major-Generals who have served on the staff are to be removed from regiments, [and Colonels, we suppose, also, who may get their tour as Brigadier-Generals?—Ed.] and their vacancies filled up by promotions from the line; and all Colonels (Major-Generals) holding staff appointments, such as Casement, Lumley, and MacGregor, are, when it comes to their tour, either to take it at once, or relinquish their appointments and become non-attached.

THE HULL OF THE ENTERPRIZE.—The hull of the Government Steam vessel, *Enterprize*, was put up for sale in April, at Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co.'s Auction, but not sold, the highest bid being only 12,000 Rs. This vessel is nearly the oldest steamer in India, was built by Messrs. Gordon and Co. on the Thames, in 1825, and came out to this country in the same year; in 1826 was engaged in the Burmese War; and subsequently has been used principally as a tug in the river.

MESSRS. GRIERSON AND CURNIN.—We conjoin these names merely to remark that the individual cases of these gentlemen take up much of the attention of the Indian Press by latest arrivals.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY, (May 3).—Government have opened their Treasury, *Oriental Herald*—Vol. 2.—No. VIII.

and will accept tenders for advances on goods. Present rate of exchange 2s 2d for the Company's rupee, until further orders.

NEW JOINT-MAGISTRATES.—We have heard that the Council Chamber propose sanctioning the appointment of joint-magistrates, on a monthly salary of 500 Rs.; and superintendents of police, from amongst the uncovenanted branches of the service, on a salary of 800 rupees per mensem.

COSSIPORE FOUNDRY.—*The Bengal Hurkaru*, (April 28) says "Government, have issued instructions for the immediate preparation in the Cossipore Foundry of two brass 9-pounder Howitzers, mounted complete for field service, intended as a present from the Governor-General to Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh. The Howitzers are to be handsomely ornamented with suitable devices and inscriptions, and when ready, will be sent up to Futtyghur by one of the inland steamers to be mounted in the Agency at that place, upon appropriate field carriages, from whence they will be forwarded on to the Political Agent at Loodianah, for presentation to the Maha Rajah."

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THREE ROYAL TIGERS FROM A MILITARY SECRETARY. (April.)—The Hon. Capt. Osborne has had a most unprecedented escape from an accident which, according to all calculation, ought to have proved fatal. When out tiger shooting in the Dhoon, three tigers suddenly got up under the very feet of his elephant which so affrighted the animal, that he literally shook his rider off his back. Captain Osborne is said to have actually fallen upon one of the tigers, and strange to say he escaped by the whole three tigers taking fright and running away.

VALUE OF BALLOONS.—Three Balloons, belonging to the estate of the late Aeronaut, Mr. D. Robertson, and which cost him according to the catalogue Rs. 2,300, were sold for the enormous sum of Rs. 50 for the whole three.—(April 26.)

MR. WAGHORN'S CALCUTTA AGENT AND MR. STOCQUELER.—A correspondence had taken place (April) between Mr. G. Devenish (Mr. Waghorn's Agent) and Mr. Stocqueler, which originated in the latter having accused either Mr. Devenish or Messrs. S. Smith and Co., of scrutinizing certain letters from the *Englishman Office* for some sinister purpose; Mr. Devenish indignantly denied the accusation, but not to Mr. Stocqueler's satisfaction.

Madras.

LORD ELPHINSTONE.—The reports of Lord Elphinstone's recall which have been lately copied from Madras papers into London journals, have no other foundation than the paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of the 25th January last, and which gained no sort of credence in England at the time. The Madras public appear but to have countenanced a London rumour; and this rumour is now again republished in England as fresh from India. The *Herald*, on this subject says—the statement in the *Times* of the 25th January, as to the recall of Lord Elphinstone, although said to be confirmed by private accounts, appears questionable, and is, we trust, altogether unfounded; particularly as his Lordship has received no communication upon the subject, and has, we believe, no immediate intention of resigning his Indian honours. Rumour, has, however, gone so far as to name his successor in the person of the late Chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., who was formerly attached to the Madras army. The *Conservative* adds—it is generally understood, and we hear the reports are confirmed by many private letters, that both Lord Elphinstone and Sir Robert Grant are recalled—the latter for having offended both the Home and the Supreme Governments—the former to fill a situation at Court. If this be the true reason why Lord Elphinstone is recalled, no one can be surprised that he should be so; for, as the report of our being about to lose him has excited general—indeed universal—and most well-founded regret, it is but natural that the same qualities which have so deservedly given birth to those sentiments here, should make his presence as much wished for in higher circles, as his absence will be felt and regretted at Madras. Sir James Carnac is mentioned as his Lordship's successor.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—It was currently reported (May) that Lord Elphinstone had taken a house at Palmanair, and means to go there in about three weeks to escape the exhausting effects of the land winds.

THE QUEEN'S AUTOGRAPH.—Our Calcutta friends have been exulting in the possession of the autograph of our fair and youthful sovereign, but they are no longer alone in the enjoyment of that honor. The *David Scott*, was, we understand, the honored bearer of a royal epistle, the seal of which bore the initials V. A. R., and which has given rise to a variety of rumours and conjectures, and contributed in no small degree to confirm those reports, which, however, they have been contradicted by one of the parties to whom they relate, have nevertheless obtained pretty general credence, and converted into promotion, that which was said to be a recall.—*Madras Conservative*.

SIR F. MAITLAND.—The Right Honorable the Governor, visited Sir F. Maitland on board the *Wellesley*, on Saturday last. His Lordship was received with all the honors, the yards being manned, and the ship presenting a most imposing appearance. His Excellency, the Admiral, in the flag-ship, accompanied by the *Larne* and *Algerine*, took his departure on Monday for Penang and China, where his presence alone as a protection to our merchants may effect much good, although he may be unable to bring about any permanent change in the commercial policy of the celestial empire.—*Herald*, April 25.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT BANGALORE.—We hear from Bangalore that the weather is hot at the station. The Commander-in-Chief had arrived there, and held a levée, which officers were permitted to attend in undress, a consideration that was very acceptable.

THE NABOB—EXEMPTION FROM LEGAL PROCESS.—A somewhat extraordinary application was made to the Supreme Court on the 28th of March, by the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Nabob, and by order of Government, but was not finally disposed of until the 30th. The Court was applied to, to make an order exempting all persons contained in a certain list (comprising the Nabob's household) from its process. The application was refused on the broad ground that the Court was incompetent to make any such order, which would be tantamount to making a law, a power reserved only to parliament.

MR. FOX—THE SPORTSMAN.—That worthy and distinguished sportsman, Mr. Fox, who has for so many years been honorably and successfully connected with the Madras turf, has finally broken up his racing establishment, and shipped his stud on board the *Malcolm*, for sale, at Calcutta. We have no doubt our Bengal neighbours will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to become the purchasers of some of the finest specimens of horse flesh in India.—*Herald*, April 25.

THE FAMINE.—(April 21).—The collections for transmission to the Agra Relief Fund made on Easter Sunday, in four of the Madras Churches, amounted to about Rs. 2,250. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has, with the utmost readiness, authorized bills at *par* on the Government of Agra, to be granted to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, for the money already contributed, and any further sums he may receive, on account of the famishing poor in the North Western Provinces of Bengal.

WEATHER IN MADRAS.—A dry and southerly wind has been blowing at the Presidency, says the *Spectator*, for some days past, that has laid up an immense number of the native population and East Indians with fever. The fever is one, usual at this season, and with the present wind, but has seldom been so general in its visitation as it is now. Fatal consequences do not attend it, but recovery leaves with the patient considerable lassitude and debility.

NEW FRENCH JOURNAL.—We have received says the *Madras Spectator*, May 5th, the first copy of *Le Courrier de Pondichéry*, a weekly journal established at the neighbouring French settlement of which it bears the name. It is the first newspaper that has ever, so we understand, appeared at Pondicherry.

SESSIONS.—The Quarterly Criminal Sessions, at the Supreme Court were opened on Monday, April 16th, with the usual formalities. The Grand Jury having been sworn in, J. Dent, Esq. acting as Foreman, were charged by the Chief Justice, who remarked that the satisfaction he would otherwise feel at the lightness of the Calendar in numerical amount of offences, was altogether superseded by his concern at observing two grave charges of murder.

FAMINE SUBSCRIPTIONS. (May 2).—The subscriptions in aid of the starving population in the North-Western Districts are, says the *Spectator*, accumulating in Madras, as will be seen by the list we publish, and we are glad to hear that the Natives are busy amongst themselves in the good work. About Rs. 8,000 have been already remitted to Agra from the collections by the Chaplains, and general contributions. In Bengal upwards of Rs. 102,000 have been subscribed for the same object, and in Bombay above Rs. 29,000.

MADRAS RACES.—The programme of the series of Sweep-stakes for the ensuing Madras Races promises well for the maintenance of the Course's celebrity. Report speaks of a celebrated member of the turf at Bombay, Major Daly, meditating a visit to the Malls on the occasion, in the hopes of reaping a few laurels from the sports. This will give an additional zest to the Races, and add a fifth name to the list of subscribers to these Sweep-stakes.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 34th Regt. L. I. reached Bangalore on the 28th April. The 10th Regt. N. I. arrived at Bangalore on the 25th and left again en route to Madras on the 30th. They formed part of the force in a sham fight during their sojourn at Army Head Quarters. The 1st Regt. N. I. ordered to relieve the 35th N. I., arrived at Madras on 12th April, and are quartered at Perambore.

TRANSPORTS BOMBAY AND NEPTUNE, (from the *Madras U. S. Gazette*, April 23.)—The Head quarters of H. M. 63d and an immense number of followers embarked for Mouline on Saturday morning on board the former vessel, and the 40th N. I., on board the latter; we understand that there not being boats enough to embark so many persons at one time, the Queen's troops embarked first—the beach was literally covered with people and boats from Messrs. Arbuthnot's office to Clive's Battery nearly—and the orderly and regular manner in which every thing was conducted, reflected much credit upon the several departments superintending.

MILITARY ITEMS.—From the *Madras Spectator*, (March 24).—The *Fanny* is taken up to convey the remainder of the 8th Regiment to Malacca and Singapore. The Supreme Government on the requisition of Mr. Bonham have ordered more troops to the latter place than are usually sent. The Head Quarters of the Corps will be fixed there with five companies, leaving three companies under Captain Wight at Malacca. The Regiment march, we understand, into Madras this morning, and embark and sail on Tuesday next. The 28th Regiment destined to Mercara was at at Seringapatam on the 16th instant, all well. This corps has enjoyed singularly good health on its whole march from Cuddapah.

BANGALORE—DEATH OF SURGEON HAINES.—From the *Madras United Service Gazette*, (March 24).—We regret to announce the death of William Haines, Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Mysore Division, which melancholy event took place after a few days' illness at Bangalore on the evening of the 20th instant. Mr. Haines is much regretted, and he was highly respected and esteemed by all ranks at the station.

BARQUE FANNY.—Rumour is abroad, says the *Madras United Service Gazette*, (March 28), that this vessel, although offering splendid accommodations for her size, is unable to carry over the whole of the remaining portion of the 8th N. I. The accommodations allotted in this ship for the officers and their families are represented to be miserably confined, in consequence of some cabins having been divided.

NEW PLAN OF PROMOTION.—The proposal now before us for the acceleration of promotion seems the most likely of any we have yet seen to please the army generally, for whilst the call upon the majors' purses is only proportionate to the advantage they may expect to derive from an increased rate of pay consequent on accelerated promotion, the tax upon the juniors is so trifling in amount, that no man in the service can either feel inconvenienced by the sacrifice or have any difficulty in paying his share.

One great obstacle to purchasing out regimentally hitherto, has been the difficulty of raising a large sum at the moment required, and many steps have been lost in consequence. But by the proposed plan, no such difficulty can possibly occur, and this, with its fairness in every respect, cannot fail to procure for it the approval and support of the army in general. The plan sets out with proposing that the officers of the army establish an agent at Madras to transact their business. That a bonus of 30,000 rupees be held at the disposal of each Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry disposed to retire. This sum to be raised equally amongst the 54 regiments, each corps to contribute Rs. 555. It is calculated that an Infantry Major is at present 68 months in working his way up the 54 steps to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, being an average of about one step in a month and a quarter, but as many of these steps are gained by casualties among the Majors above him, his progress necessarily slackens the higher he mounts, so that each step gained by the retirement of a Lieut. Colonel may be assumed as equivalent to one and a half month's promotion to the Majors, and the average difference of pay (taking full and half batta) for this period between the ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel is about 368 rupees. The sum it is proposed that the Major should pay for each step, appears extremely reasonable, since he is only required to give what he may expect to receive back in the increased pay consequent on his accelerated promotion. The rank itself he gets for

nothing. Lastly, it is proposed that all Lieutenant-Colonels, junior to the one retiring, pay 350 rupees for the step gained thereby. That highly talented officer, Captain McNaghten, submitted a similar plan to the Bengal army in 1829, which was highly approved of.

MAJOR LUARD ON PROMOTION.—Although many officers of the Indian Army, and some of eminence, are continually advocating improvements (or as it may be, the direct contrary) in the military constitution, few advance their opinions with the vouchers of their names. The writers are nearly always anonymous. When, therefore, some officer is candid enough to attach his name to his communication in a newspaper, the fact is made much of as a piece of independence not to be forgotten. Major Luard, of the 16th Regiment, has addressed the Editor of the *Madras United Service Gazette* in a letter, giving an opinion on the feasibility of the above proposition on the subject of purchasing out Lieutenant-Colonels. He entirely agrees with the plan as most admirable, and adjures the army to espouse it heart and hand, and without delay, himself freely offering all the interest he possesses to advance so desirable an object. Another correspondent of the above journal has, however, probably damped the ardour of Major Luard by hinting that the Military of India, however desirous for improvements may practically discourage the above proposition through poverty; very few officers below the rank of Colonel possessing any great command of funds. Since writing the above the overland files have put us in possession of the fact that Major Bell had communicated his wish to patronize the above plan. Other officers have also openly communicated their approbation of the scheme. A meeting of officers belonging to the 57th, 7th, and 52d Regiments, (Lt.-Col. Dalgarins, in the chair,) had been held at Hurryghur, on the 20th April, with the sanction of the officer commanding, when certain resolutions were made to accelerate promotion in accordance with the foregoing proposition. Subscriptions were at once opened and the officers present subscribed 400 rupees amongst themselves.

REVIVAL OF THE PAYMASTERSHIP OF THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES, (April).—In consequence of the large increase that has taken place to the force in the Tenasserim Provinces, it was contemplated to revive the paymastership there which was abolished in 1835.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPPING.—H. M. S. *Favourite* anchored in our roads to-day. The "accidental circumstances," to which report ascribed the collection of the Royal vessels, are being speedily moulded down into features of design. The Naval Head-quarters at Trincomalee would be the most natural spot for the assemblage of the various commanders simply to pay their respects to the new Admiral, and, when we see in the Madras roads the *Wellesley*, 74, *Rattlesnake*, 28, *Favourite*, 18, *Larne*, 20, *Victor*, 18, and *Algerine*, 10, it is impossible not to couple the circumstance with the reported 'demonstration' in the China Seas.—*Spectator*, April 14. Another Paper says:—During the last few days our roadstead has presented an unusually varied and animated appearance, besides H. M.'s Ships *Wellesley*, *Larne*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Victor*, and H. M. Brig *Algerine*, there are fourteen or fifteen British Merchantmen and nearly a hundred Native Vessels of all sorts and sizes at anchor together; a display of shipping which this port seldom exhibits; and the frequent trips of the accommodation boats, with the number of persons embarking and landing at all hours, make the Beach a scene of unusual life and bustle.

NEW GAZETTEER.—We invite attention (says the *Spectator*, March 21) to the prospectus in our advertizing columns of a work of a most interesting character, which is about to be got up by Mr. Pharosah.—It is a *Gazetteer* of the Madras Presidency. The thing is, we believe, quite novel in India, and it must strike every one of how great utility such a publication may be rendered. For this however it must be greatly dependent on the strict accuracy of its details and information; and we hope the distinguished patronage under which it is to be brought forth may give some guarantee for this being realized. Residents in the provinces must of course be looked to as the chief sources of information; but, from the circumstance of Lord Elphinstone's encouraging this work, we anticipate a ready access to the Government records being allowed to those parties who may have undertaken the arrangement and construction of the *Gazetteer*.

SMALL POX VACCINATION.—We find, and with much pleasure, says the *Spectator*, (April 14th) that the suggestions offered in our paper of the 7th, for effectually introducing the vaccine disease into the Tenasserim Provinces through the agency of H. M. 63d Regiment, had been anticipated by the public authorities; the Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment having already, under orders from Head Quarters, been put in communication with the Superintendent of the Vaccine Depot at the Presidency to promote the object in view.

ARCOT.—Our Arcot correspondent informs us, (says the *U. S. Gazette*, April 23.) that fever is very prevalent there amongst the natives just now. The troopers however from being perhaps better clothed and fed than those around them, suffer less from the disease. The 5th Cavalry indeed have only three men in hospital with it. On Sunday, the 8th, the tongue of the Arcot Church bell, after a few moments ringing came down with a crash. This event was nearly forgotten, when on the following Saturday, the glazed or semicircular portion of the chancel window was driven in by a squall from the east, fell upon the altar, which was a good deal injured, and the window itself, especially that portion which was of painted glass, shattered to atoms. These unlucky, though not very extraordinary occurrences, will doubtless be coupled with the other accidents by those who have a taste for omens as portentous of evil both to "Church and State."

FIRE AT BANGALORE.—Such of our readers as are acquainted with Bangalore will remember a large village, which has sprung up within the last ten or twelve years on the Western side of the Brigade exercise ground. This village was erected by Arabs, Persians, Moguls and other migratory adventurers congregated at the station, and carrying on an extensive trade as Horse-dealers, Merchants, Hawkers, &c. The erections were mostly mud huts with thatched roofs, run up of light materials and at small expense, but answering all the purposes of the inhabitants; besides temporary stabling for several hundred horses. On the afternoon of Saturday the 14th an alarming fire broke out in the village through the carelessness of a servant of Abdoolah (of racing celebrity) one of the most extensive dealers on this side of India. The man it appears was boiling gram, when by some means the fire communicated with an adjacent building and rapidly spread, continuing its ravages for upwards of an hour, whereby about half the village was burnt down and the destruction of the whole was only prevented by pulling down buildings so as to interrupt the progress of the flames. Every exertion was made by the authorities to render assistance. The general officer commanding the division, and Brigadier Commandant, with their respective staff officers were amongst the first at the scene of suffering, and parties were also in immediate attendance from Her Majesty's 39th and the Native Infantry Corps. The amount of injury sustained on this unfortunate occasion, is variously spoken of, some persons represent their losses by thousands, whilst others mention a smaller number of hundreds. Fortunately no lives were lost and few persons injured. The horses too were all saved, although a few of them were somewhat severely scorched before they could be removed from the burning stables. Yet all circumstances considered, the damage sustained appears much less than might have been expected from the inflammable nature of the buildings.—*United Service Gazette*, April 18.

TRICHINOPOLY—RAIN.—The 30th and 37th N. I. A heavy fall of rain fell here on the 23rd of April, by which the air has been greatly cooled. The 30th N. I. was reported all well at Oosoor on 21st April. The regiment had been ordered to avoid Salem, in consequence perhaps, of the 37th having been attacked by cholera near that direful place; the regiment was expected to arrive at Trichinopoly about the 12th of May.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The third half yearly report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was published April 9th. It presented details of the Chamber's proceedings for the advancement of commerce since the last meeting; we need not particularize them, since we find that the subjects of commercial improvement entered upon have already been published at intervals in Indian journals, and from thence extracted and re-published in the *Oriental Herald*.

Bombay.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—The most important item of intelligence brought by the May overland mail from this Presidency, is a rumour current there, that the Russians had gained a footing in Persia, having taken Teheran the capital, that troops were being sent up the Persian Gulf, and that steam boats and transports had been engaged for their conveyance. The truth of the latter part of this report, our private

correspondence given below fully confirms; but, with the rest of our contemporaries, we put no faith in the main fact stated, its inconsistency is alone almost sufficient for its refutation; but, if (as we trust) before this number goes to press, we have other information upon the subject, we shall present it to our readers under the head of Home Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—STEAM NEWS, &c. (From our own correspondent on board the *Berenice*).—On our arrival in Bombay we found the *Hugh Lindsay* laid up for the monsoon, and the *Semiramis* in dock, and as her boilers are under repair, we have had to take her turn, and only remained eleven days there. Our destination was very nearly altered, for on the 19th, news was received (by a way no one knows anything of apparently) that our flag has been hauled down at Bushire, and the resident (Heunel) has left. This caused councils extraordinary, &c. and there are rumours of war afloat, and it was said the *Berenice* was to take troops up the Gulf, however it was arranged otherwise. The Flank Companies of the four regiments in Bombay are to go to Karrack, (the Bombay European regiment, the 15th, 22nd, and 23rd N. I.) under Colonel Sheriff, I believe. Freight has suddenly risen in Bombay, so much, that transports cannot be procured at even 13l. per ton, and there was a talk of rigging out the *Hastings* (an old receiving ship) in consequence. The Government now feel the want of the *Amherst*. The *Benares* (an old surveying ship) has been dressed out and newly painted for sale, but as no one will buy her, they are going to put scyops in her for the Gulf. The *Semiramis* goes also, and will return immediately. Who knows but we may have a turn up, and our long 68 pounder come in play. A new schooner (the *Mahe*) also goes, and another schooner just ready and quite a beauty, will go too perhaps.

REMARKS UPON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INDIAN NAVY, SUGGESTED BY THE REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF RUSSIA. (From our own Correspondent).—As there is a chance of our vessels having to co-operate with the Army in case of a turn up with Persia, I fear we may not do all that persons who only know that our vessels are first class sloops, with 140 men and officers may expect from us—and why? We shall want men—for instance, there are at present in the Gulf, the *Elphinstone* and *Clive*, half the working crews are natives (Lascars) and of the Europeans, there are a good proportion who are hardly fit for any thing, but are kept on in the service from long standing, and I suppose from *motives of economy*, because they may die off and save the Government their pension, so I do not think the ships can muster fifty fighting men for a trip on shore. The Lascars do well enough in our general run of service, because with the Arabs our appearance is our strength, and I will say, I think a Lascar will stand to his gun in case of a turn up à la distance, particularly if he is made aware that he will be shot if he attempts to leave his quarters, but as you will readily admit, he who has to depend upon such assistance on the road to distinction, has but a forlorn hope indeed; consequently, instead of our being able to do justice to ourselves and our really fine vessels, should occasion offer, I greatly fear that the invidious assertion of some interested economist, “that the Navy is but a useless expense,” will be barely refuted. I am led to make these reflections because the *Coote* is going up there directly, and I have not heard that any increase to her complement of Europeans is to take place; and here I must remark, that our superintendent in the whole time of his surveillance as our head, (Rear Admiral though he be!) yet has never thought of framing an establishment or scale of men for our ships in time of war, so that in the event of such a thing happening, men must be raised as in the Burmese war, at an enormous bounty. By the bye, Sir Charles Malcolm will not go away with flying colours from our service, for we are learning, or fancying, that many of the proposed, and some of the acted upon plans for cutting it down, have come from him, particularly of late since the certainty of his recall; and though it has been customary among the clique on shore to bepraise him up hill and down dale, any change may be an improvement. He has certainly improved the tone of the service, but deserves more censure for the little he has done (having much in his power) than praise for any benefit we may have derived from his administration; and, as a solitary instance, I may state that in all the complaints about our accommodations in the steamers, he has decidedly acted against us.

Both the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* have been made to do double duty; we have had barely time to clean the machinery during our stay in port, nearly all of it being taken up in receiving coals; and although thus far to the astonishment of the engineers these vessels have done twice the work they were built for, something must go wrong soon; the finest vessels in England do not go through a third of the work, our trips being 3000 miles and back, with stoppages for coal of 40 hours each; and I fancy shortly the engineers will strike, because they have not only to work

these boats, but are obliged to do the same at the repairs, for we have no regular establishment yet at Bombay, and this is no joke in India. Formerly people were content if by great luck they got two months old news, but now they are not content with fifty days for ten months of the year. Lately a thing called a Chamber of Commerce has sprung up, and to them we mainly attribute our being thus hard run, for if a Government Steamer is detained for a few hours after the time advertised, the Government is attacked right and left through the papers; and yet in the event of accidents and repairs, not a pico is contributed by them beyond the paltry postage; (recollect we are still with our spliced shaft, not having had time to fit the new one; and the cylinder over cast in Egypt, has still part of the rough casting on it, because we could not wait till the turning of it was completed; both answer admirably). We wonder how Government can be so led, to court the risk of breaking down, and the attendant expense.

INDIAN NAVY NEWS, (From a correspondent dated Bombay, May 21).—Capt. Brucks is going up the Gulf as Commodore; Capt. Pepper is now in Bombay; Capt. Harris, who is at present at Surat, makes room for Capt. P. in a few months, and will then go home. Capt. R. Lowe gets the *Semiramis*, (a pig ship by Jove, when we had expected a fine steam frigate); Commander Rogers gets the *Atalanta*; Lieut. Nott, the *Elphinstone*, and Lieut. P. L. Powell, the *Euphrates*; Capt. Sawyer has a furlough for three years. (From a letter, dated Mocha, 1st June). The *Atalanta* left on the 26th May for Bombay, with the April packet; Lieut. Nott is here in the *Euphrates*; the *Palinurus*, Lieut. Carless in charge, has started for Suez.

PERSIA—(From the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st May).—We are sorry to say that the course of events in Persia has called for an armed interference on the part of the Government of this Presidency. It is not known precisely, as secrecy is the order of the day, what particular cause there is for the extraordinary preparations that are now in progress in the Indian navy. Something serious must have occurred, otherwise so many vessels would not have been ordered to proceed in the direction of the Gulf. Some say that Mr. M'Neil, the British resident, has been ordered to quit the Persian court, or has quitted it of his own accord, in consequence of certain proceedings derogatory to British interests, and inconsistent with a due regard to British honour. It is reported that an order has been received at Bushire, by Capt. Hennel, from Mr. M'Neil, for the former to leave that place, and put himself under the protection of the British flag in the Persian Gulf, at its head quarters, Bassadore. From this it would appear that our relations with Persia, which have long worn a threatening aspect, have at length reached a crisis, and that it has become necessary for us to maintain, by the presence of an armed force, the respect which is due to us under the faith of treaties, and to prevent the dismemberment of Persia, which seems to be threatened by Russian intrigue. We know not what credence is to be given to the report that a body of Russians had entered the Persian service, for the purpose of maintaining the influence of the Czar in the councils of the Shah; but if this be actually the case, it is time that we bethink ourselves of the true position of our affairs in that country, and assert our title to that respect which is due to one of the oldest and most faithful allies of the Persian monarchy. The following vessels proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the scene of action, and we think the armament cannot fail of striking a salutary terror, inasmuch as the formidable *Hastings* is one of the number, and must inspire a wholesome fear wherever her portentous and unseemly bulk makes its appearance. The vessels are, the *Semiramis*, *Hugh Lindsay*, *Hastings*, *Coote*, *Tigris*, *Mahe*, and the *Grant*, if she can be got ready. There was a report that the *Berenice* would also be sent on the excursion, but this appears to be without foundation. If however, she should go, the *Mahe* will be sent on with her dispatches. The arms of the Russians are it is well known, bent, (under the specious pretence of friendship,) upon the annexation of Persia to the Russian empire, while those of Britain have for their only object the preservation of tranquillity, and the upholding of legitimate authority. The news, whatever they are, arrived a few days ago by a Buggalow from the Persian Gulf. They must have been considered of the highest importance, as a meeting of Council was held late on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of deciding what measures ought to be taken, under such an emergency. We cannot help noticing in terms of strong reprehension, the conduct of our Commander in Chief, whose presence was imperatively required in such a juncture, in absenting himself from the Presidency without leaving behind him any account of his movements. He has gone to sea, and now, in a peculiarly military crisis, no one knows where to send for him, at a time when his advice might be of the utmost consequence.

BOMBAY APPOINTMENTS.—Mr Norris the late chief Secretary has declined his appointment in the Law Commission, which has accordingly been cancelled.

Mr. J. H. Crawford would in all probability be immediately announced as provisional member of the Bombay Council, Mr. J. A. Dunlop was stated to be a candidate for the office with some hopes of success.

REPORTED WRECK.—A good deal of alarm has existed in Bombay in regard to a wrecked vessel, fallen in with by the *Triumph* on her voyage down the Coast. Three spars were stated to be distinctly observable on a certain part of the Coast, not far distant from Bombay. Other Ships, commanded by Capt. Green, Macqueen, &c., have severally noticed this wreck lately, it is therefore supposed to be an old and not a recent wreck. We are glad to find (says the Gazette, May 9th.) that Capt. Jump of the *Amherst* has had instructions to look for the wreck on his passage to Mangalore, at a distance of about 21 miles.

SIGNOR MUTTI'S ADVANCEMENT.—Signor Mutti's scientific abilities (hints the Gazette) are, it appears, about to be officially called into action, for the benefit of the country.

SLAVERY IN MALABAR.—It has been long known (says the *Gazette*, May 18th.) to the Court of Directors, that slavery existed to a frightful extent at Malabar. It was known that the value of a Malabar slave was lower than that of the commonest cattle. Documents upon documents of old and recent date, substantially prove these facts. But the British public has yet to be made acquainted with much revolting detail; with what astonishment will it be learnt that in one of the fairest provinces of western India, alone, there at this moment exist in various degrees of moral and physical degradation, hundreds and thousands of human beings liable to every description of suffering, that the value placed upon each head of these wretches is no more than from 2s. to 6s, that Government itself and private English gentlemen are proprietors to a very great extent in this horrible property, the latter under the direct sanction and support of the State. * One gentleman alone in North Malabar possesses upwards of a thousand of these slaves. The toil extracted from them at present is most excessive.

DEATH OF CAPT. JUSTICE.—Capt. Justice 5th N. I. died on the 1st May at Bombay. Lieut. Bagshaw and Ens. Pogson are promoted thereby.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PATON.—Lieut. Paton of the 47th Bengal N. I., met with his death (according to the *Agra Ukkbar*, May 3d) by the accidental discharge of his gun, the contents of which passed through his body, whilst he was seated on the ground, in the course of a day's shooting.

COLONEL BARR.—Colonel Barr had addressed a letter to the Steam Committee at Bombay, dated Cairo, 15th March, detailing the steps he had taken for facilitating the conveyance of passengers across the desert. He says that he has nearly arranged for four comfortable carriages for the conveyance of at least thirty passengers, to be set going by September next. "I only await Col. Campbell's approval to complete the thing; the advance for the purchase of the four carriages with two baggage wagons and forty mules will be 1,000*l.* the property being ours, and merely lent to the contractors, who engage to keep the whole in an efficient state for at least five years, and to carry passengers in, say, twenty-four hours, including halts for 6*l.* each. In this miserable country nothing in the shape of security can be had, but Col. Campbell has long known, and is fully satisfied as to the respectable character of the contractors, Messrs. Hill and Raven, added to which the carriages and mules are purchased for, and remain the property of, the Steam Fund. Better terms we cannot make, and even the risk or loss of a few thousand rupees must not prevent our making the attempt to do what is so much wanted and so much desired. I had hoped to have found the Pacha here, and to have made some arrangement for a half way house and mule station, but unfortunately he had left for Upper Egypt the very day before I reached Cairo. I am however assured by the Minister Bognaz Bey, that so far from his master throwing any obstacles in the way, that he will at once erect a suitable building in the desert for us, and do all in his power to facilitate a transit through his country. Should he not do so, I mean should he not put up the house, &c., for us, I have arranged for its being done by Messrs. Hill and Raven, on a sufficiently extensive plan, for the small sum of 7,000 Rupees, giving us one room of 24 by 18, and five sleeping rooms of, say 14 by 12 or thereabouts, with stabling and all other requisite buildings, and the whole protected and enclosed by a wall sufficiently high. As the wheel conveyance will enable us to cross completely, I trust, in less than 24 hours, stoppages (for dinner or breakfast according to the season,) included, we can see no necessities for a larger building than the one in question at which, as well as at Suez, Mr. Hill proposes to establish a branch of his Cairo Hotel.

Passengers will seldom wish* to stop at the mid-station for more than a few hours, but should the majority agree to do so, the five rooms will afford sufficient accommodation for ladies and children and the saloon for all the gentlemen. I will send you a detailed statement of our arrangements by next opportunity.

The Pacha in addition to the Choultry half-way house, has promised to build a number of boats for the exclusive accommodation of travellers, and to allow the consuls to fix a fair scale of passage-money. This will be indeed a great good, as all know who have come this way, particularly as the consuls are to have the entire control over the said boats, and will, I hope, take means for keeping them clean. You and the committee, and indeed the community, will be glad to learn that the Pacha is also forming a committee composed of the consuls and some of his own functionaries, giving them full powers and means to protect and preserve the ancient temples and other monuments of this most interesting country. For this we are indebted to Dr. Bowring, now here, who seems to have great influence over him."

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN PERSIAN VERSE.—The *Literati* of the Mussulman community have received (April) a very valuable addition to their Archives, by the publication of a work entitled "George Nameh," or the History of England in Persian verse, written by the late Molla Feroze. This great work, which took upwards of twenty years of the author's life to compose, gives (says the *Bombay Durpan*) "a succinct and connected history of England from the earliest time to the end of George the Third's reign, written in the beautiful and melodious language of Persian Poetry." Some of the most competent judges have pronounced the work to possess very great literary merits. The book is beautifully lithographed, in 3 vols. 8vo.

NATIVE AUTHORS.—The *Oriental Christian Spectator*, for April, published in India, contains two Essays upon the necessity and advantages of Native Female Education, the productions of two intelligent young natives of Dr. Wilson's school. The author of the first and longer Essay, is Hari Keshawjee Shastri, a translator in the Sudder Adawlut, already known to all who take an interest in the intellectual advancement of the natives by his Marathi translations of "Conversations on Chemistry." The *Bombay Gazette* affirms that he views his subject in a logical manner, and expresses his thoughts in a clear and accurate style. The writer of the second Essay is Trimul Rao, not long since (See *Oriental Herald*, Vol. I. p. 548,) invested by Sir Robert Grant, with a *Khilat*, as a mark of his approbation of the progress he had made in his studies. He is at present employed in the Government service in the southern Mahratta country. Like his contemporary above named, he seems to have some claims to a previous literary reputation as a translator of "A Comparison of the Puranic, Siddhantic and Copernican Systems of Astronomy," originally written by another native in the Marathi and Sanscrit. His critic (the *Bombay Gazette*) speaks of his last essay as "evolving trains of thought which force upon us almost irresistibly the consideration of the extent to which the writer's faculties might have been still further improved, had he in infancy enjoyed the benefit of that maternal culture which he clearly shews is so conducive to the formation of the mental and moral character of a rising generation." There are those in India, and even in Europe, who look with no favorable eye on the progress of education amongst those of the human species whom the Creator has formed after a somewhat different fashion from more civilised races. This is a base feeling, originating in a most intolerant vanity. It is a feeling which is plainly indicative of a heart devoid of the virtues which exalt the Christian to a superiority over the heathen. He who would enslave, should rather than possess that power, become subservient to it, and be himself enslaved. This observation is fully intended to apply to all those who seek to render the chains of slavery more insupportable, instead of aiding to remove them altogether. But we turn from these reflections to acknowledge with much pleasure, that there is no want of philanthropic feeling in relation to the subject we have thus slightly glanced at. The Educational Institutions of India are many and increasing. The purest Christian morals, and all departments of the arts and sciences are now freely presented for the study of the rising generation of Hindoos, and with every success; for the students receive their valuable instruction perfectly *con amore*. Many are thus rendered eligible, not merely for the engagements of commerce, but for the liberal professions. We could point to numbers of Hindoo youths who have but recently quitted their colleges to become the tutors of native princes; to hold Government offices as translators; to become lawyers; doctors of medicine; nay, frequently to become eminent authors, and antiquarian travellers, as instanced in the cases which have originated these remarks. It is a fact worth mentioning, that the native press of India finds able editors in native scholars, who are capable from

their acquaintance with the English and other languages, of instructing their native readers in a knowledge of the world, combining much of the *utile* with the *dulce*. Twenty years ago such a march of intellect was little, or, probably not at all, contemplated.

THE SUDDER JUDGES.—The Court of Directors, it would appear, have been placed in rather an unpleasant dilemma by the Board of Control, which latter has insisted on the removal of the Sudder Judges of Calcutta. This was privately rumoured by the last Overland Mail, and it is now confirmed by private letters, which state that the Court is in a state of the highest excitement on account of the determination which has been evinced by Sir John Hobhouse to have the wishes of the Board carried into effect. The cause of all this seems to be, the offence given by the Sudder Court in acquitting a civilian who was brought before it charged with an infringement of the regulation, which orders that no member of the public service shall allow himself to be implicated in trading transactions. The mode of trading with which he was charged was rather a singular one, and certainly is not referable to any of the customary methods of turning money to account, in which private gentlemen, unconnected with trading, may innocently be engaged. The charge was neither more nor less than a traffic in horses, which unless where private property is disposed of, is not generally understood to be a very gentlemanly occupation, or one in which the members of the public service can, under existing regulations, be under any pretence justified in engaging themselves. The affair is yet unsettled, and there is no saying how far the Board of Control may think it necessary to proceed, but of this there is every certainty, that the public notice that has been thus taken of the conduct of the Sudder Court, will operate as a salutary warning for the future. It is just possible that some compromise may be effected between the two Boards, which will somewhat mitigate the doom, which has by one of them been decreed against the judge; but an example will in some way be made, either by a severe wigg, a temporary suspension from employment, and consequently from official allowances, or a diminution of rank.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 23.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate accident occurred at Elephanta, April 9th. The chief mate of the *Hector* having gone to visit the caves, was amusing himself with climbing over the rocks with his gun in pursuit of small birds, when the trigger caught a twig, and the whole contents of the piece lodged in his left side. He is stated to have died instantly.

ABOLITION OF TAXES.—Among the other measures recently adopted by Government to improve the condition of the poor cultivators of the Conkan, a tax denominated "Ghur Puttee," or house tax, has been abolished. This duty was peculiar to the districts of Rutnagerrde and Vigiadoorge, and amounted to about 3,000 rupees annually, being one rupee upon each cultivator's house.

THE RECORD KEEPER'S OFFICE.—Report says that the house at present occupied by the Keeper of the Records in the Secretary's Office is to be pulled down, and a new one erected upon an enlarged scale.

COAL DEPÔT ON BUTCHER'S ISLAND.—There are very extensive pandals or ranges of sheds, which were fitted up, at a very large expense, as a quarantine station on Butcher's Island, where ships can very closely approach, and where there is excellent anchorage. These buildings are now unemployed (says a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*) and would admit of affording ample accommodation for a large supply of coal, which could be landed and shipped, I am told, with perfect expedition and facility, particularly if a small wharf was constructed,—but even without this aid. The Steamers can also drop, or run up to this depôt in an hour; and, with so much space, the supply for each steamer's trip could be separately heaped up, or set apart, at the time of landing the coals, so as to prevent any loss or fraud. If, therefore, this ample convenience and accommodation is already available, why is it, that I hear of a proposition of levelling Cross Island for the purpose of forming, what is already provided, a coal depôt?

THE EUPHRATES STEAMER.—Intelligence had come down from the Gulf, that the *Euphrates* steamer will most probably be available before the Monsoon, for the conveyance of the packets between Bussorah and Bagdad. This information, coupled with the supply of coals which has been sent to Muscat, is a tolerable intimation of the opinion which we have already expressed, says the *Gazette*, that the mail will not go by the Red Sea, during the ensuing bad season.

BOMBAY INFORMERS.—We have been lately made aware, says the *Gazette*, of a practice which is followed by a set of unprincipled people who seem to make a living from the fears and ignorance of their neighbours. These are shopkeepers and others, in the native town, who bring false charges against poor people before the Court of

Requests. They have generally plenty of witnesses at their back to swear that black is white, and that their accounts are perfectly correct. They not unfrequently gain their object by obtaining part of the sum demanded from their victims, who having an indefinite terror of being taken to law, prefer this course to that of attempting to prove that they have had no such transactions as those for which they are summoned. We have had a case brought to our notice of a poor native who has had this trick served upon him for the sum of Rs. 88 by a person with whom he has never had any dealings whatever. This is a subject which ought to be taken up, and one good example made of such a wretch as this, would have a considerable effect in deterring others from similar practices.

TWO-PENNY POST OFFICE.—A correspondent of the *Gazette* observes; I have often felt the inconvenience from the want of a twopenny Post in Bombay, and have frequently heard others regret that there is not (in so large a place as this) something of the kind. If you will give publicity to these few lines perhaps they may bring the attention of those to the subject, whose business it is to attend to the convenience of this large community.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA—FURTHER RUMOURS.—We have heard it reported that an event has taken place at Herat which may render the countries adjacent to that place objects of considerable interest. Herat it is said, has fallen, and rumour goes so far as to say that there are in Bombay, several coins struck by Mahomed Shah after the completion of his conquest. It is moreover affirmed that Russia either directly or indirectly had manifested an inclination to forward the onward views of the ambitious young Conqueror, who dazzled by his success had determined on pushing on in the direction of Peshawur. We have no doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in what has been thus reported, as it must in its way to Bombay have travelled through a magnifying medium, but as the Persians who relate it are highly respectable, there seems to be little doubt that some decisive action had taken place.—*Gazette* 16th May.

NEW RESIDENT AT SINDE.—A Treaty having been ratified by their Highnesses the Ameers of Sind providing for the reception of a British Resident in their Territories, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India has been pleased to direct the following arrangements:—Col. H. Pottinger to be resident in Sind. Capt. P. M. Melvill, 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Resident in Sind, ordinarily stationed at Hyderabad, and to be British Agent for the navigation of the lower course of the Indus.

DEATHS AND PROMOTIONS.—By the retirement of Lieut. Col. Jervis of the Cavalry, and the death of Lieut. Hamilton of the 2nd Regt. of Cavalry, the following promotions will be made:—Major J. Sutherland to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. Paul to be Major; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Malet to be Captain; and Cornet Forbes to be Lieutenant. Cornet Kenyon to be Lieut; and Senior unposted Cornets Hunter and Mackenzie to be posted to Regiments in succession, to complete the vacancies occasioned by the above casualties. By the death of Capt. Justice, of the 5th Regt., N. I. which took place on the 1st May, Lieut. Bagshaw and Ensign Pogson are promoted to the superior grades.

PIRACY CLOSE TO BOMBAY.—We are sorry to have to record another instance of piracy close to our harbour. A Batilla on its way to Surat with a valuable cargo, a quantity of specie, and several Borah men and women as passengers, was followed from the harbour by a pirate boat as far as Versovah, when the former was attacked and plundered to the extent, as is supposed, of about Rs. 30,000. The pirates on their return landed at Chowputty, when four of them were apprehended, with a few bags of dollars and rupees. The others threw their share of the booty into the sea and made their escape. The whole Pirate crew is estimated by the people belonging to the Batilla to number 30. We are glad that some of them have been brought to justice, and hope the authorities will be able to elicit information from them regarding the system of depredation which has been so frequently carried into force outside of our harbour.—*Gazette*.

COL. BARR'S OVERLAND ROUTE.—In addition to the summary of Col. Barr's proceedings on this subject, in the present Number, we have pleasure in presenting our readers with the following detailed report, as published in Bombay on the 17th May last.

REPORT.

The Steam Committee, in publishing the following Report of Col. Barr's proceedings in Egypt, have to congratulate the subscribers to the Fund, and the public in general, on the near completion of arrangements which will so greatly tend to

facilitate the transit, and promote the comfort, of passengers proceeding to England, via the Red Sea.

It will be in the recollection of the subscribers that Col. Barr, under instructions from the Committee, took with him from hence, and also purchased in Egypt, sundry articles, consisting of small tents, sedan chairs, covered chairs for ladies and children; tables, small table chairs and cooking utensils; a portion of which he left at Cosseir, to be distributed on the route between that place and Thebes; and the remainder he disposed of between Suez and Cairo.—These will be found sufficient for the accommodation of such passengers as are likely to proceed by these routes, before the more extended improvements are brought into operation.

Immediately on his arrival in Egypt, Col. Barr communicated, as requested by the Committee, with Col. Campbell, the Consul-General there; who entered warmly into our project and addressed to Boghaz Bey, the Minister, a long official letter to be submitted to the Pacha on the subject of the erection of suitable buildings between Suez and Cairo.—

Pending the expected answer to this communication; which, on the assurance of Boghaz Bey, the Committee have every reason to believe will be favorable, arrangements were entered into with Messrs. Hill and Raven of Cairo, to provide the necessary establishment of Carriages and baggage waggons, &c., for conveying passengers across the desert.—This agreement provides, that in consideration of the sum of £1000 sterling, Messrs. Hill and Raven engage to procure and hold on account of the Steam Committee.

4 Light Vans with Canvas or Woollen Awnings and Stuffed Seats.

2 Luggage Waggons.

40 Mules.

5 Sets of Harness for Light Vans of 4 Mules each.

3 Sets of Harness for Luggage Waggons of 6 Mules each.—
and to keep up the following establishment,

6 Carriage drivers.

15 Assistants at Station Houses.

1 Harness Mender and

2 Shoeing Smiths; one at Suez and one at the Centre Station House.—

The whole to be kept in a thorough and efficient state of repair for the space of five years, commencing from five months after the 20th April, at which time the £1000 was paid to the contractors.

The following Regulations as to the time of starting from Suez and Cairo, the rate of travelling, and the fares to be charged, were also arranged.

TIMES OF STARTING AND RATE OF TRAVELLING.

From Cairo.—If more than a sufficient number of passengers for one Van are anxious to proceed to Suez, the first Van to start within 48 hours before the departure of the Steamer from Suez, and the second within 12 hours after the first.—If only sufficient passengers for one Van, to start 36 hours before the departure of the Steamer; or as may otherwise be agreed on by the majority of passengers.

From Suez.—The first Van to start 6 hours after the landing of the first Lady passengers from the Steamer; the second 12 hours after the first; if the number of passengers exceed ten, in the event of there being no Lady passengers, then the first Van to start six hours after the landing of the first ten male passengers. Ladies to have always a prior claim as to proceeding by the first or subsequent carriages.

The right of male passengers without families to a similar choice to be hereafter determined by the Steam Committee. Every facility to be afforded to such Ladies or Gentlemen as may wish to perform the whole or any part of the journey by saddle, in place of carriage conveyance.

THE RATE OF TRAVELLING TO BE,—

20 hours actual travelling, or less if practicable.

2½ hours stoppage at the Centre Station.

½ ditto at the other stations.

The votes of a majority of passengers by any carriage, may extend the period of halting at the midway station for any number of hours not exceeding 12; or of departure from Cairo or Suez for six additional hours. This latitude may be necessary at particular seasons.

FARES AND CHARGES.

From Cairo to Suez, and from Suez to Cairo for		
Ladies or Gentlemen	£	6 0 0
Children under 10 years of age		3 0 0
Servants		3 0 0

The above to include the carriage of one cwt. of luggage for each lady or gentleman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for each child or servant, with provisions, attendance, &c.; but not including wines, spirits, beer. Extra luggage to go by the luggage waggons, and be charged at the rate of five shillings per cwt.

To procure the carriages, in conformity with the above agreement, Mr. Raven was about to proceed to England, at the period of Colonel Barr's departure from Egypt.

With regard to the buildings between Suez and Cairo, plans have been prepared of a centre station, and four intermediate ones in the Desert, which are now before the Committee, all of which Messrs. Hill and Raven offer to contract to build, for the sum of 5,117 dollars, or about 12,000 rupees. The centre station to contain one room of 24 feet by 18, and five sleeping apartments of 14 by 12, and 15 feet high, with stabling and other requisite buildings: the whole protected and enclosed by a wall 15 feet high to be built of stone, in a substantial and workmanlike manner. A water tank also to be added sufficiently large for the use of the mules.

The intermediate Bungalows to be built with walls 12 feet high, and to have stabling attached, together with water tanks; the whole to be built in the same substantial manner as the centre station.

At the date of Colonel Barr's departure from Cairo, Colonel Campbell had not received any positive answer from the Pacha, relative to the erection of these buildings, but in a letter dated Alexandria, the 11th April, he writes to Col. Barr, that "the Pacha, who is now in the Delta, has written, in a letter received yesterday, that he will arrange every thing satisfactorily with me respecting those buildings, on his arrival at Alexandria, which will be in a few days. This, however, will probably not be in time for me to communicate to you, before the departure of the expected Steamer, any arrangements which the Pacha may make with me, and therefore I fear that I shall not be able to let you, or the Bombay Steam Committee, know the result before the Steamer which will leave Suez in the ensuing month.

Nothing of course can be undertaken in the way of building or forming Establishments of any kind or nature between Suez and Cairo, until I shall obtain the Pacha's sanction to that effect.

The Committee have every reason to believe that the Pacha will himself undertake the erection of these buildings, but in the event of his declining to do so, it will be necessary to place at the disposal of Col. Campbell the requisite funds for carrying on the work on his obtaining His Highness's sanction to do so. In the meantime, however, a sufficient number of Tents have been provided as substitutes for the buildings; and as the contract with Messrs. Hill and Raven, comes into operation on the 1st of October, passengers on landing at Suez, from and after that date, will find there a branch of the Cairo Hotel where they can remain comfortably, free of all expense, (except for wines, &c.) for as many hours as they please. From thence a ten hours drive in a comfortable open or close carriage over an excellent road, will take them to the half-way house whence an additional drive of nine or thirteen hours will bring them to Cairo, where they will find comfortable accommodations in the English Hotel.

With a view also to improving the communication between Cosseir and Thebes, likely to be visited by so many passengers from India, Col. Barr communicated with Mr. Prisse a Civil Engineer formerly in the Pacha's employ, now resident at Luxor, and obtained from him plans for a building at Luxor, another at Cosseir, and four intermediate ones in the Desert, the erection of which he offers to superintend and conduct.

Mr. Prisse estimates the expense of these buildings as under—

For a house at Luxor as per plan	£500
do. at Cosseir do.	250
Four intermediate houses at £175 each	700

£1,450

He states, however, that it is difficult to estimate correctly the expense of building in Egypt where the price of labor and material varies so much, but he feels confident that the cost of those he proposes, would not exceed, under any circumstances, £1,700.

The Pacha had also given orders to build a number of Boats both for the Nile and Canal, to be placed under the entire control of the Consuls, allowing them to fix a fair scale of passage-money. As we may reasonably expect from the management under which they will be placed, that these boats will be kept in a proper state of cleanliness, this act of the Pacha's will prove one of the greatest boons he could grant to the traveller through his dominions. His Highness had further intimated his intention of having small Steamers on the Nile and Canal, as soon as they can be prepared, and has, in fact, promised to afford every facility for the transit of passengers. The Committee have only to state in conclusion, that an accommodation building at Mocha or Aden, if the latter should be selected as the coal depôt, appears to be absolutely necessary for the comfort of passengers, as all complain of the discomfort of having to remain on board the Steamer, while the coals are being taken in.

C. B. SKINNER, *Acty. Sec.*

Bombay, 17th May, 1838.

At a Meeting of the Steam Committee, held on Wednesday the 15th instant, to take into consideration Col. Barr's Report of his proceedings in Egypt under the authority of the Committee, it was,

1. Resolved, that Funds, to the amount of the estimated outlay for the proposed establishments between Suez and Cairo, be placed at the disposal of Colonel Campbell, and that he be authorised and requested to execute, on behalf of the Committee, the necessary deed of contract for the work, agreeably to the plans and tender made by Messrs. Hill and Raven; so soon as the requisite permission shall have been obtained from His Highness the Pacha.

2. Resolved, that it is inexpedient for the present to entertain the project of building at Cosseir and Luxor, until it shall have been ascertained what amount of funds will be placed at the Committee's disposal for this purpose—that however the Committee being deeply impressed with the importance to the public of having accommodation buildings, not only at Cosseir and Luxor, but also at Aden or Mocha, whatever station may be adopted as a coal depôt, resolved that an appeal through the Public Press be made to the Subscribers to the Fund, to place their subscriptions at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose.

3. Resolved, with reference to the foregoing resolution; that the subscribers be reminded of the notice of the 12th December last, published in the *Bombay Courier* of the 14th December, inviting those, who desired to reclaim their subscriptions, to intimate the same to the Secretary on or before the 1st of August next, and, that in the absence of such intimation the Committee will consider the remaining funds as finally placed at their disposal for the purposes above referred to.

4. Resolved, that, in the opinion of the Committee, the warmest acknowledgements of the public are due to Colonel Barr for his exertions in their behalf, while in Egypt, and the judicious arrangements he has made for facilitating the conveyance of passengers across the Desert.

5. Resolved, that the cordial thanks of the committee be given to Col. Campbell, for the valuable assistance he has so readily afforded in promoting the views of the subscribers.

6. Resolved, that the proceedings of the Committee, together with the substance of Colonel Barr's report, be published in the newspapers for the information of the subscribers.

C. B. SKINNER.—*Acting Secretary.*

With reference to the 2d of the foregoing Resolutions, the Committee earnestly request the attention of subscribers to the objects therein described. The advantages that must accrue to the cause of Steam Communication with England, from carrying the proposed improvements into effect, are so apparent, that the Committee cannot but hope, that those subscribers, who have not already done so, will hasten to transfer their subscriptions, to create a fund for the purpose.

By order of the Committee.

C. B. SKINNER.—*Acting Secretary.*

Bombay, 17th May, 1838.

DISTURBANCES AT AHMEDABAD.—A few evenings ago this very quiet station was put into no small stir and commotion, by secret orders being given for a considerable party from one of the native regiments, to be told off for duty, to turn out at a moment's warning—the night, however, passed over without their services being called for, but I believe in the city, certain arrests were made.

From all that I can gather, some disaffected vagabonds have been for a little time past been endeavouring to organize a plan, by which at once to seize the Collector's treasure, the arsenal, plunder the city, and attack the camp—all this could not possibly have been effected by the idle and dissolute rascals alone, who reside in the city; they must have had powerful aid from without, situated as this place is, in the heart of the Kholee country, and amongst a race who are ever ready to lend a hand to the accomplishment of any vile purpose; there is no knowing how far matters might have gone, had not a timely discovery been made of their infernal plans. An investigation is going on.—Correspondent *Bombay Gazette*, 30th April.

MINT ENGINEER.—Captain Sholtrede, we are informed, is appointed assistant to the Mint Engineer. This appointment is, we understand, considered to be a most satisfactory arrangement.

THE RECENT COURTS-MARTIAL.—We have been favoured (says the *Bombay Gazette*) with a copy of the proceedings at the late Court Martial, which was held at Poonah on Lieut. Cuyler of the Queen's. From various circumstances this trial possesses a good deal of interest. Much light is by it thrown upon the measures which were lately instituted against Colonel Baumgardt, and it will be evident to every one who takes an impartial view of the whole matter from beginning to end, that the conduct of his superior officers towards the Colonel, implies an extent of harshness which is almost without a precedent. It must be perfectly clear that the report, for giving currency to which, Colonel Baumgardt was arraigned, was pretty generally known before that officer said a word about it, and our readers will naturally ask whether it was just and proper to bring forward charges on so weak and insufficient a foundation.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—We understand that a Pattimar on her way from Bombay to the Presidency, having a number of military pensioners on board, has been lost, and that with the exception of two or three, the whole have been drowned, amounting to upwards of forty individuals, men, women, and children.—*Gazette*, 14th May.

CURIOUS COMMERCIAL PROCEEDING.—The notification of the Bombay Government, published in the official Gazette of May 17th, raising the rate of exchange for advances on goods to England from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per rupee, has excited considerable merriment among the mercantile community, as a proposition shewing much ignorance of monetary matters in India; the acute financier with whom originated this notable proposition, perceiving the re-opening of the Company's Bengal treasury for advances at 2s. 2d. must needs imagine that the minor Presidency ought to fall into the wake of her big sister, and without any regard to the totally dissimilar state of monetary affairs at Bombay and at Calcutta, suddenly raises the rate of exchange more than 8 per cent. or in other words, virtually closes the Bombay Treasury against further advances.

Ceylon.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Ensign Stewart Mackenzie, A. D. C., sailed in the Government bark *Wellington*, on Thursday, for Paumotu.—*Colombo Observer*, April 21.

ATTACK BY GUN LASCARS ON THE MOORS.—As one of the Mahometan processions which take place at this season, was passing along Moor Street, Colombo, on the 7th of April, some gun Lascars from Close Island, rushed in armed with swords and creeses, and without provocation, attacked the Moors, wounding many of them. One of the wounded, a fine young man, received a stab from a creese at the pit of the stomach, which may prove mortal; another, a boy of about 14 years of age, had his left arm half-severed near the shoulder by the cut of a sword.

POINT DE GALLE.—It is said to be in contemplation to make Point de Galle the Head Quarters of one of the regiments stationed on the Island; and that the Head Quarters of the 10th Royal Irish, will be the first to be moved there.

STEAM COMMUNICATION—Plan for opening the Gulf of Manaar. (From the *Ceylon Chronicle*).—We have been lately favoured with the perusal of a very interesting pamphlet from the pen of Captain Steuart, Master Attendant of this Port, on a subject calculated to excite much attention, not only here but with our neighbours at Madras:—"The possibility of opening a navigable Channel through the Gulf of Manaar." We rejoice to find a gentleman of Captain Steuart's experience, whose long residence in Ceylon, active and zealous services, and thorough knowledge of the Gulf of Manaar acquired during the many years he filled the office of Inspector of the Pearl Banks, and while employed by Sir Edward Barnes in surveying, conjointly with the lamented Captain Dawson R. E., the Pamben Passage, peculiarly fit him for the self imposed task, coming before the public with the result of his observations, and the conclusions he has been led to form, just at this period—a period when the whole Indian Public feel a vivid interest in the question of steam communication with England, and when any publication tending to point out the possibility or otherwise, of a shorter or more direct passage for Steam Boats between Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, through the Gulf of Manaar, instead of making the passage round Ceylon, must be extremely welcome. The great advantages which would result to the three Presidencies by the opening of such a passage are too obvious to dilate upon, and as far as we and our neighbours of Madras are concerned, an undertaking which, while affording the means of a safe and speedy communication with each other, would wonderfully facilitate, and perhaps double the existing trade, cannot but be a matter of absorbing interest.

The first impression made upon all visitors to Pamben is, we believe, the apparent ease with which a channel might be opened, passable, not only for small vessels but for ships of burthen. They are too apt to be led away by the remembrance of the comparative facility with which piers, docks, locks and quays are constructed in Europe in smooth water, where there is a rise and fall of tide. Sandbanks are known invariably to form before all the natural channels between Manaar and Ramisseram; the probability, we are almost tempted to say the certainty, is that they will also form before all artificial channels which may be opened: and for this simple reason, that the undulating motion of the sea which produces these sandbanks, it is beyond the power of man to control. Before large sums of money are expended, we would gladly hear of well digested plans being under the consideration of our government, that the success of so great an undertaking may not be so problematical as we confess it appears to us at present to be. Favorable results, in our judgment, are only to be obtained by paying a close attention to the effect produced by the action of the sea in its efforts to produce channels, and by assisting those efforts by artificial means.

"TENAX PROPOSITI" ON TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, ADDRESSED TO THE CEYLON CHRONICLE.—Sir, I have been rather edified, than convinced, by the recent pungen- cies of Ego, Justus and others, as exhibited in your rival the *Observer*. Experience has long since taught me very little to respect the declamations on the subject of Temperance. Whether the thunder of the laws, or the thunder of eloquence is hurled on Arrack, always I am thunder-proof. Undoubtedly there may be an abuse in the excess of spirits, and at one time I am ready to believe, that the abuse was great. When *Arrack* is cheap, the business of drunkenness is achieved with little time or labor; but that evil I consider to be greatly done away. Observation, for the last forty years, and very particularly for the last thirty, has furnished me with ten instances of drunkenness from other causes, for one from this. *Arrack* is a great medicine, often to remove distempers—much more frequently to prevent them, or to chase them away in their beginnings. It is *not* nutritive in any great degree, but if not food, it greatly alleviates the want of it. It invigorates the stomach for the digestion of poor meagre diet, not easily acceptable to the human constitution. When sickness awaits the stomach of Justus, does he really cast aside brandy as a curse, or hail its tonic qualities as invented by Lycaeus? Can he, or can Ego say, how often a similar sickness falls heavily on the entrails of others. Justus may be just amongst wine drinkers, but I remain, TENAX PROPOSITI.

MAILS FROM BOMBAY TO CEYLON.—We are told that our Government has particularly requested that expresses may continue to be sent as heretofore, and, that it is its desire that no considerations of paltry expense may prevent the public of the island of Ceylon, from receiving news from home at the earliest possible moment.

MR. WALTZELL AND MISS CANANGA.—In the last number of the *Oriental Herald*, amongst the marriages appears that of a renowned knight, Mr. Waltzell, to a

fair Ceylon beauty, one Miss Cananga. The marriage appears to have been a hoax; by the way, rather a serious thing to hoax upon. The *Observer* thus mentions the circumstance:—"A few days since, we received a letter by post from Galle, signed A. W. De Vos, containing an advertisement of the marriage of Mr. Waltzell and Miss Cananga for publication in our paper; together with a letter to the editor of the *Chronicle*, which we were requested to forward. Both desires were of course complied with; but we have been much surprised since, by the receipt of two more letters on the subject, one from Mr. Waltzell, contradicting the advertisement, the second from Mr. De Vos, declaring it, very coolly, to be a hoax. Mr. De Vos' conduct cannot but be too strongly reprobated, and we shall take other means to convince him of its impropriety." Verily thou art too playful Mr. De Vos!

CLOVES.—A beautiful specimen of cloves lies before us, the produce of a tree in a garden at Mutwal. A mercantile friend, who is intimately acquainted with the spice, assures us that these are equal in all respects to any Bencoolen cloves he has ever seen. The tree on which they have grown is about six years planted, from which ten ounces were collected this year—though many of the earliest buds were lost by the inattention of servants.—*Colombo Observer*, April 11.

JOHN SMITH THE MAHOMETAN.—A great excitement, we understand, at present prevails in Colombo, in consequence of a person named John Smith, of English parents, having lately renounced the Christian Faith for the doctrines of the Prophet. The individual is said to be a tailor, but very indolent, who avowed that poverty once before compelled him to change from Protestantism to Romanism, in expectation of obtaining relief, and that being disappointed he has now become Mahometan, in which he has been more successful, having, in the few days since his head was shaved and his dress changed, obtained a large sum of money in presents from the Moors. He is in fact a complete lion amongst these people who crowd to see Abdul Rahim Mowlah, which is the name he now rejoices in. He has deserted his wife and children, declaring, however, his readiness to provide for them if they adopt his new creed; but he is shortly to be married to a Moor woman, with whom he will probably get a considerable marriage portion. There are also said to be different plans to provide liberally for him; either to give him a bazaar in the Pettah, or to send him to the Coast. Altogether he has made a fine speculation of his apostacy, though we scarcely think the Moors can derive much credit from their convert. It is, (says the *Colombo Observer*, April 25,) very humbling to see such a melancholy example of the depravity of the human heart, and to what lengths the love of money will seduce man.

HILL COOLIES.—The barque *Caledonia*, Thomas Symers, master, from Bombay the 18th April, with 139 Indian labourers for the Mauritius Government, has anchored in the roads, and she is expected to sail this day for her destination, touching at Galle.—*Ceylon Chronicle*, April 26.

Moulmein.

THE PROSPERITY OF MOULMEIN.—An advertisement, which appeared in our last Number, (says the *Moulmein Chronicle*, March 31,) must have rejoiced the hearts of all interested in the prosperity of Moulmein. A vessel to sail direct for England! There is something delightful in the very sound, opening, too, the prospect of future direct communication with our country. The *Narcissus* is bound, we believe, to Hull, and we can imagine the gentry of the Custom House at that port being somewhat puzzled to make out from whence she cleared out. "Moulmein! never heard of such a place!"—and unless the commander should be provided with some very recent Atlas, he will have some difficulty in answering his questioners as to the existence of such a place. With all our hearts we wish Captain Currie a prosperous voyage and a profitable speculation, and gladly should we welcome him here again, especially if he could find it worth his while to come out to us direct. The *Rosabella* also has our warmest wishes for a safe and successful voyage, and may her example induce many more of her flag to visit us.

STICK LAC.—We understand that about 700 bullocks loaded with Stick Lac have come down by the route to the Shan countries west of the Salween, lately

opened by Dr. Richardson, and that more are expected. A few ponies also accompanied them, and are for sale here. This promises well, but there are reports of disturbances in that direction, and it is said that the Burmese are about to attack the Red Kayens, through whose independent slip of country our people have access to the Shan States tributary to Ava, but the report requires confirmation. The Burmese have formerly often endeavoured to subdue these people, but always without success. Their mountains and fastnesses offer too strong impediments to an invading army constituted like that of the Burmese. It would be hard to see these poor people brought under the Burmese yoke after the friendly disposition they have evinced towards us, but we suppose our good wishes for a continued successful resistance is all we can offer them.—*Moulmein Chron.*, March 31.

THE RECORDER.—At the close of February the Hon. Recorder embarked, under the usual salute, on board the Barque *Samuel Horrocks*, for Malacca, from whence, after holding a Criminal Session, he would proceed on his return to Penang.

CRIMINAL SESSION FOR 1838.—A presentment was handed into the Court by the Grand Jury at the close of their labours for the Session (February). We extract its principal points. The Grand Jury agreed with the Recorder in regretting and condemning the withdrawal of the *Diana* Steamer, as depriving Singapore and Malacca (amongst other deprivations) of the services of the professional Judge except at long and uncertain intervals. The late passing of the act declaring agricultural produce capable of severance and removal, to be subjects of larceny, equally with any other moveable property, the Grand Jury thought would be the means of affording protection to agriculturists, and that the thanks of the community were due to the Hon. Recorder for recommending the act to be passed. The Grand Jury called attention to the insecure state of the large bridge at Singapore. They expressed a desire for the removal of the wreck of the *Pascoa* lying in the Roadstead, as a nuisance. They noticed with pleasure various road improvements proceeding in the settlement. They regretted the accumulation of Chinese mendicants about the streets of the Town, who perambulated the streets in a diseased state, to the danger of the inhabitants. The Grand Jury had been furnished with a statement of the accounts of the late Pork farm, exhibiting a balance in the hands of Govt. on the 7th February, of Drs. 17,596. 66. They recommended that the Police Establishment of the Settlement should be placed under the superintendence of some competent individual, in order to its more effectual working. The Recorder agreed with all the propositions and remarks of the Grand Jury, and promised his assistance towards effectuating the various objects desiderated.

MR. YOUNG.—Mr. Commissioner Young arrived from Penang on board of the *Glasgow*, on the 17th March. The Commissioner's stay in this place will, we understand, be much longer than on his first visit; and from that circumstance, perhaps, we may conclude that it is his intention to prosecute here those laborious investigations connected with lands, which, according to one of our Calcutta con-

March 22.

RELEASE OF PROPERTY.—Lately (end of March) application was made to the Local Government for its assistance in procuring the release of a considerable amount of property, belonging to merchants at this Settlement, which has been detained in the trading port of Calantan, on the Eastern Coast of the peninsula. The value of the property in question is stated to be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars; and the cause assigned for its detention is a contest respecting the right of succession, consequent on the decease of the late Rajah of the territory. It appears that, during the continuance of this contest, no trading vessel is to be allowed to leave the port, although as many as think proper are at liberty to enter it—and the *sampans* *pukats* from Singapore have not only been laid under embargo, but one or other of the contending parties had contrived to possess himself of all the guns and

other munitions of war which they had on board, as a very opportune supply in the existing emergency—so that they are themselves made to contribute to the maintenance of the struggle which is the cause of their detention. The local authorities have answered to the call for their interposition, by the transmission of a remonstrance to the head-men at Calantan against the proceeding complained of, and a Portuguese gentleman went as the bearer of their despatches, having been prevailed on to undertake that mission by the parties interested. The Government has, we presume, done as much as they are permitted to do on such occasions, which is so little that it could scarcely be less; but we suppose that had the steamer been on the spot, she would no doubt have been employed—an alternative not only more likely to conduce to the speedy liberation of the property detained, but which would have saved the parties to whom it belongs, from the necessity of fitting out an expedition at their own cost.—*Ibid*, March 20.

RELIEF OF THE 48TH N. I.—Last night we received intimation that the Barque *Clarissa*, from Madras, was outside, having on board the Relief of those companies of the 48th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which are now stationed here. The Officers of the 48th will quit this Settlement accompanied with the sincere regrets and good wishes of all their friends and acquaintances on the spot.—*Singapore Free Press*, March 29.

Penang.

THE DIANA STEAMER.—A *Penang Gazette* of the 24th February observes that since the transfer of the *Diana* to the Tenasserim Provinces, numerous petty piracies had occurred to the northward of Penang, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Island; the Local Government being left without means to check these depredations.

NEW MALACCA NEWSPAPER.—A prospectus of a new Newspaper to be entitled the *Weekly Register*, had been issued (March) at Malacca.

Java.

GODONKEBO IN JAVA.—(Feb. 1.)—After the taking of the obstinately defended position of Bonjol, which was fortified both by nature and art, our hands have become much more free in Sumatra, so that we are in a condition to carry into effect measures that have long been resolved upon; among these, was the taking possession of the thirteen Kottas adjacent to Padang. This district, in the vicinity of that place, having never been subjected to the Netherlands Government, nor occupied by any military force, gave reason to consider that Padang was in some degree insecure, and consequently the interior districts, likewise in the north west, the inhabitants of which, subject to us, being in tranquillity, are partly engaged in agriculture and trade. Colonel Michiels governor in Sumatra, lately marched at the head of a considerable body of troops, and by a well executed plan of operations, perfectly succeeded in making himself master of the thirteen Kottas, so that the people of the district situated to the south east of Padang voluntarily submitted. To this end also, Lieut.-Colonel Mess came with troops from the country of the princes in Java, to Palambang, and acting in concert with the above mentioned troops, opened a passage between Palambang, Bencoolen and Padang. This admirable manœuvre is of great importance to our Govt. With respect to the country of the Battas subject to us, situated to the north east of Bonjol, and bordering on the territory of Adschinee, there are reports in circulation that the inhabitants of that tract (being a savage sea-

faring people) had attacked the first mentioned. This has given occasion to the sending of some troops in our tract to the Batta districts; it is probable that our naval force will be employed on this service. We await the result of these operations.—*Handelsblad*.

Batavia.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The *Rajah Walli* from Batavia, the 12th ult., arrived here on the 14th inst., and by her we received a *Java Courant* of 10th ult., which, however, contains nothing of interest to our readers in this quarter. The *Caroline*, Baumgarten, which left this on the 30th January, was the last arrival at Batavia from Singapore. Two more Americans had arrived—the *Southerner*, a large vessel, in search of freight, and the *St. Lawrence*, for a cargo of white rice. The *Southerner* refused £5 10s. for the continent, and had sailed for China. The destination of the *Sachem* had been changed, and that vessel had sailed for Sourabaya, to load rice for China, which had been purchased for her at f. 85 per koyan, on board. There had been a little more stir in the market for rice and sugar, and as more arrivals were expected, further improvement in the produce market was looked for. The market was well supplied with Indian Piece Goods, and prices had not at all advanced in proportion to the increase in the duties. Sannahs were quoted at f. 118 a 122; Mahmoodies, f. 105 a 110; Large Gurrahs, f. 50 a 55; Small Gurrahs, f. 30 a 35; Blue Gurrahs, f. 75 a 80; Star-pattern Chintzes, f. 40 a 45; Blue Moores, f. 75 a 100; White Salempores, 7 a 9 Kal. f. 95 a 125; Blue Salempores, f. 110 a 160 per corge. Good Large Gunny Bags were saleable at f. 32 a 33 per 100.—*Singapore Free Press*, March 29.

Siam.

ROYAL FUNERAL.—All Bangkok, it appears, was busied about the funeral pile which the King was raising in honor of his deceased mother, and it was the royal will that no expense should be spared on the obsequies. The pile, it is said, would be as high as St. Paul's, all the ornaments of pure beaten gold, and the other preparations upon a scale of equal magnitude and profusion—but all this embellishment was deemed too precious for utter destruction, and was to be taken down after the completion of the ceremony. On occasions of this kind, all personages of rank and importance are under the necessity of making presents to the King, and the donatives in white cloth had already amounted to 700 pieces, to which daily additions were making, and which, besides an immense quantity purchased by himself, was all to be dyed yellow to make suitable raiment for the priesthood, to whom the whole was to be given away in presents. The incremation of the maternal remains will, it is said, cost the King half a million of ticals, to say nothing of the (*voluntary*) labour of 10,000 men, who would be employed, from first to last, for six months.

China.

THE PASSAGE BOATS.—(March.)—The Viceroy Fuh-yuen and Hoppe have jointly issued an edict against the foreign passage boats which are lately supposed to have been actively engaged in the smuggling of opium. The edict says, that on a former occasion, peremptory orders had been issued to order all the passage boats

with holds, away, and that the Hong merchants then assured them falsely, that this order had been complied with. But, says the edict, we have now learned that the foreigners use these boats to smuggle opium and other articles, and if they are caught they will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, nor is any distinction to be made in future with foreigners, but these, when taken, are to suffer the same punishment as was heretofore inflicted on the *fai-hai* men (fast boat smugglers.) Orders have been given to the commanders of the forts at the Bogue not to allow any of the passage boats to enter the river. If this edict is enforced, we shall again have but a precarious communication with Lintin and Macao; the interests of smugglers it is not likely to affect much, most of the smuggling on the river having ceased, partly through the watchfulness of the mandarins, partly through the fraudulent practices of the Chinese smugglers themselves, and partly owing to the low prices offered for the drug at Whampoa, the profit on it no longer remunerating for the risk attending the operation.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—We publish the following letter from Canton, bearing date the 13th March, which gives a tolerably detailed account of the Opium trade at present, and points out a probability of what it may become shortly. As this letter is from one on the spot, with the best means of acquiring certain intelligence, we presume we shall meet the wishes of our subscribers in placing it before them. It appears that the cutter of the *Sussex*, manned with Europeans, was boarded by the Mandarins' boats, and the crew handsomely belaboured without attempting resistance:—"You will learn by the public letters into what a strange state our Opium trade has fallen, and how completely impossible it is to guess, even how or when its present anomalous state is to be put an end to. In any other country to put a stop to such a system of retail smuggling carried on in craft, whose means of defence are wholly contemptible, would indeed appear a most simple matter—but here it is far otherwise, for in spite of the hectoring, and bullying tone assumed by the Mandarins, they either dare not, or will not put it down. About a fortnight ago we all thought that they had made up their minds to seize right and left, for their success in their attempt upon the *Sussex* cutter was such a complete proof of their power, that the very boldest of our smugglers felt the stunning influence of the blow. But it was not followed up, and consequently this illicit traffic, both at Whampoa and at Canton, is more vigorous and successful than ever. Indeed, I have it on excellent authority, that some of the Parsees have actually ventured on keeping stocks of the drug at their own factories for sale by the ball! To you who know Canton, I need not say what a commotion the very thought of such a proceeding would have occasioned a few years ago. But really if the Mandarins continue to wink at these flagrant irregularities, still greater will be ventured on, and ultimately a crash must come, if it is not warded off by one of two means still available, viz., a re-opening of the old Lintin system of deliveries, or the admission at a moderate duty. Your Calcutta speculators do not need to be told what a very dangerous thing it is to trust to such chances, but I am not the less convinced that one or other of the above expedients will yet be resorted to, and that right suddenly; aye, and fortunes will be made thereby, by those who least expect it. It may interest you to know that the Whampoa price is estimated at 50 Sp. Drs. above the Lintin, and that when delivered opposite to the factories about Sp. Drs. 30 more is added. The parties principally interested in this traffic are small traders here who have little else to do; the only house suspected to have an interest in it are * * * but if such be the case they keep it very quiet. * * * are the ostensible parties who are supposed to be jointly interested with the house I have just named. Parties who have not been in China may possibly fancy that there is but little difference between this mode of smuggling, and the old one that used to be carried on at Lintin, but it is not the less important that a clear distinction should be drawn, for while the former is doing a world of mischief to the European character in the eyes of the Chinese, the latter in truth never was regarded by the Chinese Government as compromising the characters of the Agents in Canton. Our modern smugglers have certainly the praise of superior daring, as it is requisite for them to be personally present at all the hours of the night when their drug is being delivered.

The coast trade is also going on most actively, the prices obtained for some time past having left handsome profits. The *Bengal Packet* has been actively and very profitably employed in cruises to the westward, and the *Antonio Pereira* has, since her arrival, been making one or two trips in the same direction. On her return from her present one, in about a week hence, it is understood, she will return to your Port."—*Calcutta Courier*, April 19.

Opium.	Patna and Benares	Malwa	Total.
Stock remaining at Lintin on 1st Feb., 1837, chests	1,461	2,569	4,030
Import from Bengal, Bombay, &c., from 1st Feb. 1837, to 1st Feb. 1838	13,059	20,352	33,411
Total to meet consumption	14,520	22,921	37,441
Delivered in the 12 months from 1st Feb. 1837, to 1st Feb. 1838, according to the Lintin reports from the receiving ships	6,428	15,068	21,496
Stock remaining at Lintin 1st Feb. 1838, by reports	2,708	3,397	6,105
Total deliveries reported and stock remaining on hand	9,136	18,465	27,601
Leaving unaccounted for when compared with known import above and declared old stock	5,384	4,456	9,840
	14,520	22,921	37,441

The unaccounted for opium most likely gone to E. and W. coasts, &c., &c., &c.

Opium Seizure.—The schooner *Alpha* (a passage boat) left Macao (middle of Feb.) with 23 chests of Opium to deliver outside the Junks, when she was dogged by a Chinese war junk, and 3 other boats, which at last boarded her, and took from her the whole of the Opium; no fighting took place. The schooner and crew were given up again after the Opium had been taken out. "We fear," says the *Canton Press*, "that a commencement having thus been made by the Chinese in acting against those small craft engaged in the Opium Trade, it will soon be followed up by other acts of aggression."

THE ISLANDS AND HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The sum of Ds. 1,655 has been handsomely subscribed in China alone, towards the relief of the destitute in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Proposals have been made by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to its members generally, as to the expediency of holding the Consignees of goods liable for the payment of the duties due thereon. A general meeting was convened on the 28th February, to discuss the propriety of recording the above proposal of the Committee as the regular custom of the port, when on Mr. Wilkinson Dent proposing the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.—The first meeting of this society was held (middle of Feb.) at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Wm. Jardine, Esq., in the chair. Some time last year it was proposed to establish this society, and to merge in it the Ophthalmic Hospital, hitherto under the able charge of the Rev. Doctor Parker. As correspondence with England and the United States was necessary to carry the objects of the society into effect, its establishment was deferred until now, the preliminary arrangements having been made to the satisfaction of the Gentlemen here more immediately active in this enterprise. Mr. G. T. Lay, who attended the meeting for Doctor Colledge of Macao, briefly stated that the objects of the institution were to afford medical aid to the poor Chinese gratuitously, and to follow out a plan of affording them this relief already so successfully begun by Drs. Colledge and Parker, the former at Macao, and the latter in the Ophthalmic Hospital of Canton. The object in proposing to name this institution the Medical Missionary Society, was chiefly to enlist in its favor the powerful and beneficent Missionary Societies in the United States and England, with whom the projectors here had already entered into correspondence, and at whose charge it is expected medical men will be sent out here. The funds of the society are limited to pay for the premises necessary for the Hospital, for medicines, and native assistance, it not being the plan of the society, at present, to remunerate the expenses of the medical gentlemen who

may either offer their assistance to the establishment on their own account, or be sent out by any of the Missionary societies at home. It was expected that within the next six months several medical gentlemen would arrive here, sent out by these societies, and it was the intention of the society here to employ the services of such gentlemen only as brought sufficient credentials of their medical education, and of their moral and christian principles.

The Committee of Management is to consist of:—A President,—T. R. Colledge, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. P. Parker, Wm. Jardine, Esq., Rev. E. C. Bridgman; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. King, Esq.; Recording Secretary, ———; Treasurer, J. Archer, Esq.; Auditor, J. C. Green, Esq.

A plan of some premises at Macao was also submitted to the meeting, to propose to the Society acquiring them by purchase, for a hospital at Macao.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE GIPPS.—The *Duton Castle*, having on board His Excellency Sir George Gipps and suite, arrived off the Heads on Friday morning, (Feb. 23) but, owing to contrary winds, was unable to get in. In the afternoon the steamer *King William the Fourth* was despatched to the vessel, by which His Excellency arrived in Sydney between nine and ten o'clock at night. Public notice was given, that it was His Excellency's intention to take the oath of office at two o'clock on Saturday, at which hour, the Judges, the Bishop, and many of the Clergy, the Attorney-General and Barristers, and most of the Military and Civil Officers in Sydney, assembled at Government House. Her Majesty's Commission, appointing His Excellency Sir George Gipps to be Her Captain-General, and Governor-in-chief of New South Wales, was read, and the necessary oaths were administered to His Excellency by Chief Justice Dowling, upon which the Grenadier Company of the 50th regiment, which attended as a guard of honor, saluted. The Members of the Executive Council were then sworn in, and His Excellency held a Levee, which was attended by about two hundred gentlemen. So soon as the ceremony was concluded, His Excellency issued a proclamation, notifying that he had assumed the government, and that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint the Senior Military Officer, the Bishop of Australia, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Treasurer, to be Members of the Executive Council. His Excellency wore a blue uniform, and appeared in good health and spirits. There was a large crowd assembled in front of Government House.

THE NEW GOVERNOR (*Remarks by the Sydney Gazette*).—Sir George commences his reign under circumstances peculiarly auspicious. Nothing whatever of his previous career, except in the single instance of the Canada Commission, is known to the great majority of the colonial public; consequently it is by his future and not by his past acts that he must rise or fall in the estimation of the Colonists. On himself depends the success of his Administration. All parties, at present, are inclined to augur favourably of his policy, and to yield him every reasonable assistance in carrying into effect the measures of his Government. It is fortunate for Sir George that the extreme violence of party feeling which has raged during the reigns of his two immediate predecessors, has predisposed the colonists in favour of a new Governor and quiet. The example of Sir Ralph Darling will serve as a warning to him to guard against irritability of temper, and to respect the freedom of the Press. The example of Sir Richard Bourke will serve as a warning to him to guard against becoming the mere tool of a party, and against the danger of persisting with mulish obstinacy, in a line of policy which reason and experience alike show to be wrong. Between the two extremes, there lies a happy medium, which we would fain hope Sir George Gipps may succeed in securing.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.—A deputation, consisting of Sir John

Jamison, Mr. McLeay, Colonel Shadforth, Dr. Bowman, Mr. Riddell, Mr. R. Scott and Mr. Lethbridge, presented a complimentary address to His Excellency Sir George Gipps, (March 14) at Government House. Short as was the time the address had been open for signature, there were considerably upwards of 400 names attached to it.

The following was His Excellency's reply :—

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to return you my warmest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by the presentation of this address, and for the kind congratulations on my arrival amongst you, tendered in it, from so large a number of gentlemen possessing wealth, and influence in this Colony. I have not, gentlemen, entered upon the performance of my duties without what is, I trust, a due knowledge of their importance, or without a deep sense of the anxious care, punctuality, and energy, which will be required of me in conducting the affairs of this country. I feel also, gentlemen, that in succeeding to a man, eminently endowed with all the qualities requisite for Government, I am in a position where I can gain no benefit from comparisons, though I may labour under the greatest disadvantages from contrast. I embark nevertheless, gentlemen, in the undertaking with alacrity and confidence, because I feel deeply within me the conviction that I have no other objects in view, than to do my duty to my Sovereign, and to promote the welfare of this territory, objects which are so indissolubly united as to form one common purpose. Being deeply impressed with the opinion that morality and religion are the true grounds on which rational liberty, and all good institutions, are founded, I look to you, gentlemen, and to the Colonists generally, for support and assistance in maintaining and promoting these all-important interests. I beg you again to accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, &c., &c., &c.

DINNER TO COLONEL SNOODGRASS, (March 12).—A dinner was given to Colonel Snodgrass, late acting governor, at the Pulteney Hotel, by the Civil officers of the colony. Chief Justice Dowling acted as chairman, and Mr. Registrar Manning as vice. The greater portion of the Civil officers were present, and His Excellency the new governor, a few military officers and merchants, and one or two officers of the French frigate *L'Heroine*, were present as guests. Colonel Snodgrass delivered a speech, expressing his political opinions in respect to the colony, which was well received.

MR. SAMUEL TERRY'S (THE WEALTHY CONVICT) WILL.—The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Terry took place on Sunday morning, (25th Feb.) at 7 o'clock. The deceased was followed to the grave by a large number of his friends; and, at his particular request, was buried with masonic honors. The band of the 50th regiment headed the procession, playing the dead march in Saul. Mr. Terry's will was brought yesterday at noon from the Bank of New South Wales, (where it had for a considerable time been deposited,) by Mr. Black, the cashier, to the residence of the deceased, in Pitt-street, where it was read by Mr. Unwin, in the presence of the executors, and all the members of the family. Three codicils had been added to it. By the will it appears that the Sydney rental of upwards of 10,000*l.* a year has been left to Mrs. Terry for her life, and after her decease to his son Edward Terry for his life, and to the heirs of his body; and, in case of his death without lawful issue, to the children of John Terry Hughes, and John Terry, and Mrs. John Hosking, as tenants in common. The bulk of the landed property, estimated at 150,000*l.* has been left to Edward Terry, his son, for life, and to the heirs of his body, and, in case of his death without lawful issue, as in the case of the Sydney property. The personal estate, valued at 250,000*l.*, is left, one moiety to Edward Terry, and the other moiety to John Terry, of Box Hill, Mrs. Terry Hughes, and Mrs. John Hosking, share and share alike. Specific legacies are bequeathed to a considerable amount, among which is 10,000*l.* to Mrs. John Hosking, his daughter, and 5,000*l.* to Mrs. Terry Hughes, and one hundred guineas to each of his executors. All his charitable subscriptions are desired to be kept up for ten years from the date of his decease, and various annuities are bequeathed to his relatives in England. The dwelling house in Pitt-street, and all his household furniture, carriages, &c. are left to Mrs. Terry. The whole estate is valued at half a million. Messrs. James Norton, T. W. M. Winder, John Terry Hughes, and Mrs. Terry, have been appointed executors, and executrix, and Mr. Unwin solicitor to the estate.

STATE OF H. M.'S JAIL, SYDNEY, (March 16, 1838).—Trial, 111 men, 26 women; Death, 3 men; Remanded, none; Transportation, 42 men; Death Recorded, 7 men; Bail, 5 men, 5 women; Confines, 24 men, 7 women; Labour, 3 men; Ironed Gang, 1 man; Interior, 19 men; Examination, 5 men, 1 woman; Factory, none.—Total, 220 men, 39 women.

THE QUARANTINE STATION—SPRING COVE.—There remained (March) in all, at the Quarantine Station, but seventy of the immigrants by the *Minerva*, of whom forty-three were in the houses recently vacated by the healthy immigrants, and twenty-seven in the convalescent grounds. Those at the healthy station, all of whom have for a considerable time been convalescent, would be the first relieved, and the others, who had only recently been removed from the hospital, would follow in a short time after.

SUPREME COURT—LIBEL ACTIONS.—The *Monitor* having commented on some remarks made by Mr. Justice Burton, respecting an action that was brought before the Court, Mr. O'Reilly, the attorney, has commenced a libel action against the editor of that paper.

The libel case *Faunce v. Cavenagh* came to a conclusion, (March 16) having occupied the Court the whole of that and the preceding day. Captain Faunce's declaration contained three distinct counts, claiming 3000*l.* damages for the injury done him by three alleged libels published in the *Sydney Gazette*. The Jury found for the defendant on the first count, and for the plaintiff on the last. Capt. Faunce estimated the damage done to his character at 3000*l.*; the Jury appreciated it at one farthing.

ONE LIBEL MORE!—Mr. Edward O'Shaughnessy has instructed his solicitor, Mr. B. C. Rodd, who is also solicitor for the proprietor of the *Herald*, to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court, for a criminal information against the *Colonist*, for an article deemed libellous.

CASE OF SEDUCTION, (March).—An influential and wealthy individual of Sydney had compromised an action for a shameful case of seduction which had been instituted against him, by marrying the victim of his treachery. No names were mentioned by the authorities we quote.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—This bank has announced its intention to give seven per cent. interest on all monies lodged on deposit receipts. Such receipts will be issued payable at ten days after notice, and no interest will be allowed after the date of such notice.

MR. GRAY.—We are glad to understand that the imputations brought against Mr. Gray, the Police Magistrate of Port Macquarie, by Mr. White, Assistant Surveyor of that district have been dismissed. His Excellency the acting Governor, has pronounced the charges advanced against Mr. G. to be frivolous and vexatious; and Mr. W. is to be removed from his former station, and employed in some other place. —*Sydney Gazette*, Feb.

BATHURST.—It appears, from intelligence received from this district, (Feb.) that the weather has of late been particularly severe. The cold has been intense, and has been accompanied by piercing winds; but no rain has fallen. The consequence is, that pastures have been nipped—the plains are naked and divested of grass—and the cattle, of course, are starving. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are scarce; and similar reports have been received from other districts in the interior.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT.—A Testimonial Plate had been given by the inhabitants of Parramatta to Captain Wright for his eminent services as their Magistrate.

CAPTAIN LEWIS.—It is by the *Buffalo* that Captain Lewis, late of the Government brig, *Governor Philip*, purposes to set out for Britain with his young charge, D'Oyley. —*Sydney Gazette*, Feb.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, the Acting-Governor, has been pleased to appoint J. H. Sullivan, Esq., to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands in the colony of New South Wales.—*Ibid*.

EXECUTION.—The extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect, (March) on the body of Edward Tufts, convicted of the murder of Mr. Jones, commonly called "Gentleman Jones," at Turra, in the district of Bathurst.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE, (Feb.)—A Mr. S.—, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, had attempted to strangle himself with his cravat, but, finding his efforts ineffectual, he beat his head against the wall in a shocking manner, with the intention of destroying himself, until he became insensible, in which state he was found. He had previously had a serious quarrel with his wife, when he struck her violently over the mouth with a ruler. Jealousy is the supposed cause for the attempt to commit this rash act.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. DUMARESCU.—This event took place on the 5th March, at Port Stephens. Lieut.-Col. Henry Dumarescu, was in about the 46th year of his age, and Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company. His death was sudden. He retired to his chamber on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, in good

health; was shortly after seized with an apoplectic fit; and at about half-past four the following morning breathed his last. This lamented officer had served in the Peninsula and was engaged in the memorable battle of Waterloo. Lieut.-Colonel Dumaresq arrived in the colony in the year 1825, a few months before his brother-in-law, Sir Ralph Darling. He was Private Secretary to that Governor throughout the whole of his administration, with the exception of an interval of absence on a visit to his native country, whence he returned in 1829, bearing the Royal Charter, constituting and appointing the enlarged Legislative Council. On the retirement of Sir Edward Parry, about four years ago, from the charge of the extensive establishments of the Australian Agricultural Company, Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq was appointed to succeed him as the Company's Chief Commissioner; and with so much ability and success had he performed the duties of that responsible office, that the Court of Directors last year spontaneously voted a handsome increase to his salary, accompanied by a high eulogium on his official services. To the Company the Colonel's death will be no ordinary loss; his ample local experience, joined to his other qualities, having peculiarly fitted him for the active, prudent, and profitable management of their affairs. His numerous family connexions have sustained an irreparable bereavement.

DEATH OF MRS. DRAPER.—We announce with regret the death of Mrs Draper, (the wife of the Rev. D. J. Draper, Wesleyan Minister), and that of her child, only eight days old. This double affliction must be tenderly and severely felt by the mourning husband and father; and the early removal of Mrs. D. is lamented by the circle of friends by whom she was much esteemed.—*Sydney Gazette*, Feb.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—We perceive by an article in a contemporary, that a Literary and Debating Society is proposed to be established in Sydney by a few young gentlemen, should a sufficient number of persons come forward to aid them in the undertaking.—*Ibid*.

USURY.—We have within the last few days received several letters on this subject—one in particular having immediate reference to a bank director lending a Mr. M——c, the sum of £40 for 10s. a week. Our informant states, that not only was the weekly sum regularly extorted, but that when the borrower called upon the lender to pay the £40 one day after the expiration of the first fortnight, the accommodating gentleman modestly insisted that as the third week was commenced on, the accommodated should pay the third week's interest also. The whole affair we learn will be brought before the bank directors at their next sittings. We shall have something more to say on this case shortly. Since the above was written, we have learnt that the bank director has resigned his post, and that the resignation has been accepted.—*Sydney Gazette*, March.

THE SHIP PORTLAND.—The cabin passengers by the *Portland*, have presented Captain Coubro, the commander of that vessel, with a handsome gold snuff-box in token of their esteem.

AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Australian School Society, held on 6th Feb. (the chair taken by William M'Pherson, Esq.) the secretary read the report, which alluded in favourable terms to the prospects of the institution. New officers were elected for the year 1838.

PARRAMATTA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of a public advertisement, a highly respectable and very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Parramatta and its vicinity, took place on the evening of Thursday the 15th Feb., for the purpose of forming a Benevolent Society for this town and neighbourhood, similar in design to that which has been for several years supported in Sydney. Resolutions were made accordingly, and upwards of 150*l*. was subscribed in the room towards the object in view. Upwards of 500 persons attended the meeting.

AN ACTOR A DANGEROUS POLITICIAN.—The following extract of a letter written by an actor of the Sydney Theatre to his *chere amie* in London, had been exposed to publicity in Sydney, (Feb.) much to the discomfiture of the writer, (a Mr. Munyard). The letter, it will be seen, speaks in contemptuous terms of New South Wales Society, and it appears that the Sydney newspapers thought Mr. Munyard's animadversions of sufficient consequence to deserve notice. He was accordingly assailed from all quarters on account of his perverse political opinions, and so vindictive were the newspapers, that they soon produced an excitement amongst the townspeople, who then visited the theatre at which Munyard acted, and literally drove him from the boards, in retaliation for the insult he had unwittingly cast upon the colony. The subjoined are the remarks by Mr. Munyard, which produced such a "*Little Pedlingtonian*" commotion:—

"I wrote you a letter some time since, in which I stated that I had joined the Sydney Theatre, under the name of Munyard, and that I was playing leading business at a salary of 3*l*. per week. How shall I express myself now when I tell you that my salary is increased, and that I am the Kean of New South Wales. I have often said that all I wanted was an opportunity to prove what I could do. In London I am aware that it is not a very respectable calling, but in this country of thieves and vagabonds you would be astonished how my society is courted. Let there be but a public hall or dinner, Munyard is sure to be there. * * * * * In five weeks from this date my benefit comes on, and I assure you that I have not a box but what is let even at this distant period. I expect to clear 80*l*. or 90*l*. by my benefit. There is another theatre now ready to open and a very fine one it is. It is exactly the model of the Victoria. I have been bothered out of my life to take an engagement there at a very good salary, but my present employers knew what they were about when they engaged me."

THE NEW THEATRE.—The New Theatre Royal, Pitt-street, was to be opened on Saturday, the 24th March.

SHIP NEWS, (March 14).—The *Hind*, from Cook's Straits, New Zealand, spoke the *Bombay*, whaler, three weeks from Sydney, with her original cargo of oil; all well. The *Tamar* has returned from South America with her cargo of flour, not being enabled to find a market. A cessation of hostilities between the South American States had just terminated, and a revolution in Chili was expected. H. M.'s Ship, *Fly*, from England, and the *Medway*, from Sydney, had arrived, and disposed of her cargo of flour at 15*l*. per ton. The *Medway* had left Lima previous to the sailing of the *Tamar*. The *Skylark*, American whaler, spoke the barque *Jane*, the 9th instant, off Lord Howe's Island, with 360 barrels of sperm oil, all well, expected in Port Stephens in six weeks. The *Jane* reports the following vessels at Howe's Island:—*Bombay*, Evans, master, clean; *Sisters*, Spurling, master, 70 barrels; *Vittoria*, M'Donald, master, seven months out, 350 barrels; the *Jane* sailed from the Bay of Islands, Nov. 12th, and spoke on the 17th Dec. the barque *Ann*, 3 months from Sydney, clean; Dec. 29th, *William Stoveld*, Davidson, master, 12 months out, 600 barrels, now lying at Port Stephens; Jan. 15th—*Lady Blackwood*, 8 months out, 80 barrels; and *Tigress*, 3 months out, 20 barrels. By the *Denmark Hill* intelligence has been received of the arrival at Queen Charlotte's Sound of the *Hannah* and *Vanguard* from Sydney. The barque *Earl of Harewood* has been laid on for Valparaiso, she will first proceed to Newcastle and take in a cargo of coals. The ship *Upton Castle* will sail for Calcutta in ten days. The *Sir David Ogilvie* is projected to sail in a few days for the Bay of Islands. The whole of the crew of the *Lucinda*, lately wrecked to the northward, we are happy to learn obtained immediate and permanent employment on their arrival in Sydney; the master and chief mate have been appointed by Captain Lawson of the *Vectis*, the former to the command and the latter to be chief officer of the *Alexander Henry*.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—Captain Northwood of the *Tamar*, on his late voyage to South America, discovered a low round island about two miles in circumference, in latitude 21 degrees 20 minutes south, and 137 degrees 10 minutes west longitude—not laid down in the charts.

FRENCH MAN OF WAR.—The French frigate *L'Héroïne* arrived in Sydney, (March 7). On coming to anchor she saluted the British flag, and a similar compliment was immediately returned to the Tri-color from the *Conway* and the batteries on shore. For nearly an hour the town shook with the roar of cannon. Capt. Cecille, and the principal officers of *L'Héroïne*, landed in company with Capt. Bethune, of H. M.'s ship *Conway*, and Colonel Wilson, and proceeded to Government House, to pay their respects to His Excellency Sir George Gipps, by whom they were kindly received and entertained.

SOUTH SEAS.—The ships in the South Sea whale trade at present are very numerous; a gentleman who has had good opportunities of knowing, estimates the American fleet alone at upwards of four hundred vessels, and it is nothing uncommon to see from forty to fifty of them at one time in the Bay of Islands. The French have lately turned their attention to this trade, and a numerous fleet of French vessels is now in the South Seas. The *Caroline* lately spoke a ship only three months and a half from France, which had caught several fish. The French ships are described to be splendid new vessels, of about four hundred tons, fitted up quite equal to the most beautiful passage ships that visit this colony. The French ship *Ganges* may be expected in Sydney shortly.—*Herald*, Feb.

PORT PHILIP.—We have a communication from Port Philip (of date 1st March) which represents the Settlement in a most prosperous and thriving condition. For

some time prior to the middle of February, the country had wanted rain—it had, however, fallen in abundance towards the latter end of the month, and the country wore a very promising aspect. The *Betsy* arrived from Sydney with a full cargo of merchandise for Mr. Hodgson; she was discharging, and would be laid on for Launceston. The *Sarah* lay in port dismasted, but was expected to be equipped again for sea about the 10th March, when she would immediately proceed to Sydney. The *Industry* had arrived from Hobart Town with a large number of passengers, male and female. The cutter *Jemima* got on shore in the bay, but was got off again without having sustained much injury. Mr. John Fawcner's paper, the *Melbourne Advertiser*, was to issue from the Press on the 3rd March. This periodical has hitherto been manuscript. Some of the Settlers' huts had been plundered by the bushrangers, who are said to be numerous, and in formidable bands. The inhabitants' houses in the township are sometimes abruptly visited by these lawless gentlemen. A few evenings previous to the date of our correspondent's letter, the house of Mr. Glass was robbed to a considerable amount. A party of soldiers were sent in pursuit of the plunderers, and it was reported that they were captured, but they had not arrived at the Settlement. Immense flocks of breeding-ewes were understood to be upon their way for Port Philip, from Sydney, over-land, and quantities of both sheep and cattle were about to be exported from Port Philip to Launceston. Considerable inconvenience is experienced by the inhabitants of the township of Melbourne for the want of good water. They have not until this time discovered any springs fit for domestic consumption. The cattle are said to like it, and to thrive on it.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS TO THE 4TH MARCH.—Mr. G. Stephen had taken his seat in Council as Advocate-General. A new dispute was in progress between the rival powers, the Governor and the Resident Commissioner, on the subject of certain reservations of land on the river side, and an injunction had been issued by Mr. Acting Judge Jickling, against a proposed ballotting for allotments, which was to have taken place under the authority of the Commissioner. The Treasurer and the Commissioner are also at open war upon points of duty. Altogether matters at Adelaide appear in a deplorable state. The private advices of the *Launceston Advertiser* represent stock as selling very badly, the exporters from the old Colonies meeting with so much discouragement and annoyance, that the probability is the gentlemen of the Royal Province will have to send for their stock another season, unless, as seems to be the case, they prefer colonizing a pastoral country without.

The *Gazette*, as usual, is falling foul of all who are opposed to the worthy Captain; and among other impertinencies is one directed against Mr. Mann, the late able and respected Advocate-General of the Province. "We perceive that Mr. Acting Judge Jickling and Mr. Mann were at 'daggers drawn.'" The former in a spirit of oppression had refused, in his official capacity, to file certain papers (belonging to Mr. Mann), in the Supreme Court. These papers affected the reputation of the Acting Judge and probably were, for this reason, slighted in the way mentioned. This is the most palpable of various attempts, which, it is stated, Mr. Jickling has made to strike Mr. Mann off the rolls. "Neither life nor property," (says a *Hobart Town Paper*), "can be secure under the administration of a pack of tyrannical adventurers, suddenly invested with powers which they only know how to abuse."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—We understand (says the *Carlisle Chronicle*, March 31,) the natives at this new Settlement are becoming very troublesome; a sailor has been killed by them, and Mr. Burns, the Commander of the *Giraffe*, received a wound from a spear, which passed through his thigh, when walking near Adelaide. As is usual in misunderstandings with the Aboriginal Natives of lands taken possession of by the British, we find that at South Australia no hostility was shown by the natives to the invaders of their country until most intolerable insults had been inflicted upon them. The sailor who was killed, it seems, took forcible possession of a dog, the property of an unoffending native, and in his presence and against his earnest supplications to spare the animal—ROASTED IT ALIVE! This specimen of refinement in the art of cruelty, cost the wretch his life, and will probably lay the foundation of a war that will cease only in the annihilation of the much injured and unoffending blacks.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.—(Feb.) Within the last few weeks we have had an accession to our stock of sheep to the extent of nearly 5,000, the greater part of which have been either imported from Launceston directly by our spirited Colonial Treasurer, Osmond Gilles, Esq., on his own account, or consigned to him by his Tasmanian friends. We rejoice to add, that, generally speaking, the stock has not only been excellent in quality, but landed with trifling loss and in good condition. Several units of prime wethers were landed from the *Giraffe* and other vessels, almost fit for the butcher. This vessel lost only thirteen out of 500, while the *Eagle*, which has just arrived consigned to Mr. Gilles, has only lost three out of 850. The *Siren* is the only vessel that has been singularly unfortunate, having lost in her last two trips considerably more than half her cargo. The *Siren* was consigned to Mr. Hack. The following vessels are daily expected with stock:—The *Hartley* with 1000 sheep; *Tamar*, 600; *Lady Emma*, 800; *Henry* 500; and *Mary* 600, besides horses and other stock.—*S. A. Gazette.*

ADELAIDE PRICE CURRENT.—*AR.* London, per hhd. £10 10s. to £11 11s.; do. Ashby, per barrel, £10s. 10s.; ditto, Dunbar's, bottled, per doz. £1 to £1 1s.; do. Colonial, in hhds. £8 10s. to £9; porter, London, per hhd. £9 to £10; do. bottled, per doz. 18s. to 19s.; do. Colonial, in hhds. £8 to £8 10s.; fresh beef per lb. 1s.; mutton per do. 1s.; fresh butter per lb. (scarce) 4s.; coffee per lb. 11d. to 1s. 1d.; do. Mocha, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; cedar in boards, 7½d. to 8d.; do. in logs, 4½d. to 5d.; cheese, none; cigars per 250, 7s. to 15s.; currants, none; flour V. D. L. per 100 lbs. £1 10s. to £1 12s.; hams, Westphalia, per lb., 1s. 9d.; maize per bushel, 8s. to 9s.; oil casks, per ton, £5 to £5 10s.; pork, Commissioners', per tierce, £10; ditto others, £8 8s.; salt, English, per ton, £12 to £15; soap, English, per lb. 6d.; sugar, Mauritius, per ton, £42 to £45; do. lump, per lb. 1s. 3d.; Brazil tobacco per lb. 9d. to 1s.; Negrohead do., 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; hyson skin tea, per chest, £8 to £8 10s.; do. black, £12 to £14; vinegar per gallon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Port wine per quarter cask, £9 10s. to £11 10s.; ditto in bottles per doz. £1 16s. to £2; sherry per quarter cask, £9 to £11; do. in bottles, per doz., £1 1s. to £1 18s.; Madeira do. do., £1 18s. to £2 8s.; Claret, do. do., £1 10s. to £1 12s.; Champagne, do. do., £3 to £3 5s.—*S. A. Gazette.*

FRACAS.—(From the *Sydney Herald*, March 12.)—We are rather sorry to find that, in so young a colony, there should already be "wars and rumours of wars." Yet so it is. Legislative Councillors "box" in the public street—the Governor, who, by the bye, appears to act with firmness, suspends one of the official pugilists—the other resigns his office, and his tender of resignation is accepted. In short, all appears to be "confusion worse confounded."

SCHOOLS.—The *South Australian Gazette* publishes a plan for the establishment of schools in South Australia. For this purpose it is proposed to form a Society in London, the objects of which, among others, will be to establish and conduct British, infant, and labour schools in the Colony; also schools on Dr. Fellinberg's plan, for instructing the youth in agricultural and other trades, combined with the higher branches of education, until they reach sixteen years of age.

SHEEP COMPANY.—It was proposed to establish an institution under the designation of "The South Australian Joint Stock Sheep Company;" the object of which is stated to be to adopt the means requisite for rendering the natural advantages by which the colonists are surrounded, immediately available for the production of what must be the staple of the colony. It is designed to procure for colonists, whose individual capital might be inadequate to the purchase of a flock of sheep sufficiently numerous to repay the expenses unavoidably attendant on its care, as well as to afford the capitalist a way of employing his money, at once safe to himself, and beneficial to the province. It is proposed, then, that a Joint Stock Sheep Company, with a capital of £20,000 raised in eight hundred shares of £25 each, be formed.

CATTLE.—Dr. Imlay had just imported into South Australia, from Twofold Bay, one hundred and twenty cows and other stock.

NEW CHURCH.—The erection of an episcopalian church, to be called "Trinity Church," at Adelaide, was being proceeded with. The Church Committee in London had sent out a wooden frame which, including the freight out, and the conveyance to Adelaide, cost £500; but appeared on its arrival not to be worth the additional expense of erection, owing to the flimsy material provided by the contractor.

NEW HARBOUR.—Speculation was busy as to the effect likely to be produced by the discovery of a good harbour in Encounter Bay, and the consequent opening

up of many thousand miles of inland navigation which that discovery ensures. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Strangways and Hutchinson, had been sent out by the Governor to explore the country in this direction, and expressed their opinion that this site is the most eligible yet seen in the colony for the first town, as it combines at least six out of the seven points recommended by the commissioners for the site of the first town, in their published instructions to the surveyor-general, viz. :—1. A commodious harbour, safe and accessible at all seasons of the year. 2. An abundant supply of fresh water. 3. A considerable tract of fertile land immediately adjoining. 4. Facilities for internal communication. 5. Facilities for external communication. 6. The neighbourhood of extensive sheep-walks. It is added, that by laying down strong moorings, the anchorage may be made to hold three times as many ships as at present, and the greatest facilities exist for a long line of quays and warehouses.

HOBART TOWN.

MR. STEPHEN.—(March 8.)—The all-engrossing topic with our Tasmanian contemporaries is the extraordinary charge made by Mr. Stephen, the late Attorney General, against Captain Montagu, the Colonial Secretary, and Captain Forster, the first Police Magistrate of the sister colony, the particulars of which appeared in a late number.

CONVICT LABOUR.—The *True Colonist* contains a numerous signed requisition to the Sheriff of Van Diemen's Land (Mr. Beament) requesting him to convene a public meeting of the colonists "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the important subject of the appropriation of convict labour may undergo an immediate and careful investigation; so that such regulations may be established as shall for the future secure the impartial distribution of that labour, with due regard to the ends of wholesome punishment and example." With this requisition, the Sheriff has declined to comply, on the ground that he does not feel himself authorised to comply with the wishes of the requisitionists. Mr. Gregson, on receipt of the Sheriff's refusal, called a meeting of the requisitionists and others, "to consider the Sheriff's answer, and the steps proper to be taken thereon."

BANKRUPTCY.—Stracey and Burn, the extensive auctioneers, have been declared insolvent. In an advertisement published in the Hobart Town papers, Mr. Stracey, one of the partners, states, that "although executions have been issued against them to a large amount, there is not in the Sheriff's Office a single claim against them on their joint account." Their whole liabilities, it appears, have arisen from accommodation bills, in which they had no pecuniary interest. Were time allowed Mr. Stracey says, "their estate would pay in a short time forty shillings to the pound upon the amount of their own debts."

FABRIC TREATMENT.—An inquest held at Hobart Town (March) on a factory child, has elicited most shocking details of the management of the factory. It is stated by the newspapers that the factory may be considered a sort of *Valley of the Shadow of Death*! Its apartments were designated as horribly dark stenching cells, and the treatment of the factory children was described as altogether most shocking; so much so, that the child on which the inquest had been held, died from the ill-treatment it received.

THE COUNTRY.—The interior, on the Launceston side especially, is much parched, and there is a great want of rain; herbage is becoming quite dried up, and many losses will be incurred by the long drought.—*Tasmanian*, March 2.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—On Saturday last, a number of sheep, the property of some felon, whose property had been confiscated by the Crown, were sold by Stracey and Burn, at from 7s. to 10s. each; whilst, on Tuesday, Mr. Lowes sold 688 Sydney sheep, belonging to Mr. Thomson, which averaged about 21s. each.—*Best's News*, March 3.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.—We observe an advertisement in the *Courier*, of a requisition, signed by several respectable settlers of the Bagdad district, upon Mr. Roper, the Police Magistrate at Brighton, begging that gentleman to convene a public meeting for petitioning the Lieut.-Governor in Council, for protection to the agriculturists against the importation of foreign grain.—*Ibid.*

THE STREETS.—(April 3.)—The state of some of the principal streets of this town is most abominably shameful—disgraceful, in the highest degree, to all concerned in their management. The leading thoroughfare to the town, namely, the upper part of Elizabeth Street, is almost impassable for carriages; while the unfor-

tumate pedestrian is obliged to wade through mud, nearly up to his knees, and quite over his ankles.

COLONIAL TIMES.—We have this day to announce, that the Journal we have the honor to conduct, as well as the other Papers emanating from the same establishment, have fallen into new hands.—*Colonial Times*, April 3.

DR. LHOTSKY.—We had almost forgotten to announce the (alas!) departure, from our shores, of the "celebrated" Dr. John Lhotsky. This remarkable event took place on the 1st of April, a day appropriately auspicious.—*Ibid*.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.—The Members of the Van Diemen's Land Mechanic's Institution held a Meeting (April) at which an Address to Sir John Franklin was resolved upon, respectfully soliciting some assistance from Government towards the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Institution. His Honor the Chief Justice of the Colony was appointed President of the Society. The above Address having been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, his Excellency said, that although he could not enter entirely into its views, he could promise the Institution the appropriation of a suitable building in the new Custom House which had been set aside for a Museum; there would be a room for Lectures, and another for the Books, Apparatus, Specimens, &c. His Excellency would also propose to the Legislative Council that the sum of £100 a year be also paid from the Public Revenue to the Mechanic's Institution.

LAUNCESTON.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND SUITE—ACCIDENTS TO THE FORMER.—Sir John Franklin and Suite returned to Launceston from his visit to Flinders, early in February, in the Government schooner yacht *Eliza*. We learn that his Excellency expressed himself pleased with the aboriginal establishment, under the management of Mr. Robinson, the minutiae of which he personally inspected. Accompanied by the Honorable Mr. Elliot, his Excellency left town a day or two after for Westbury and returned shortly, having had the misfortune to be thrown out of the carriage he occupied, three times. The first accident, we regret to hear, occasioned to his Excellency some severe contusions, the carriage having fallen on him. We have ascertained that the result of the accidents will not be serious, and that a few days quiet will restore his Excellency to his usual health.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE AND MAJOR RYAN—(March).—Lieut.-Col. Hope, of the 21st Regiment had arrived in Launceston for the purpose of inspecting the Military stationed there, under the command of Major Ryan, Commandant of Launceston. The Troops passed in Review order before Col. Hope, on the Government Green, after which they performed manual exercise also with great precision. Major Ryan then caused the Troops to go through a number of evolutions, highly creditable to the Officers and men. The whole closed with light infantry movements, in which Major Ryan introduced the forming of squares to receive cavalry, &c. Col. Hope, we understand, expressed his great satisfaction to Major Ryan and the officers, and we confess that the soldier-like appearance of the troops stationed in Launceston, cannot be surpassed by any regiment in the British service. Lieutenant Stapleton performed on this occasion the duties of adjutant. Major Ryan is again about to step into the Executive Council, as senior officer commanding the troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope returning to Europe to rejoin his old corps, the Rifle Brigade, into which he has been removed, vice Lees deceased. Colonel Hope was a Major in the Rifles.—*Ibid*.

MAGISTRATE OF GEORGE TOWN.—The township of George town has been thrown into the greatest excitement by the continued attacks made upon their resident magistrate, and which have appeared from time to time under the pretence of being from an anonymous correspondent residing in that township. On the arrival there of the paper of the 1st instant, there was but one feeling of indignation among the community. The principal inhabitants immediately met, and in a few hours every householder, but one, in the town, gave vent to their feelings in a letter, which bears the signature of every person, with but one exception. This plainly shows how far George Town was implicated in the matter.

LIEUT. FRIEND'S CASE.—The dismissal of Lieut Friend from the resident Magistracy at George Town, has created general feelings of approbation. It is hoped, that Sir John Franklin has made up his mind—to see with his own eyes—hear with his own ears—and judge with his own understanding.—*Ibid*.

MR. BYRON, THE NEW CHIEF CONSTABLE.—The inhabitants of Launceston are

highly incensed at the appointment of a person named Byron, as Chief Constable of that town, in the place of Mr. Charles Friend. Byron was formerly District Constable at New Town, and was afterwards promoted to the Chief Constablenesship.—*Ibid.*

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES. (March).—We learn that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the recommendation of Major Ryan, for the adjoining the Tamar Bank, the property of Mr. Solomon, to be used for public offices. The building is admirably calculated for the purpose.—*Ibid.*

FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—We understand the superintendence of the Launceston Female Penitentiary has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Wyndeatt.—*Ibid.*

WRECK OF THE HONDURAS—REMARKABLE INVESTIGATION. (March 10.)—It would appear by the following statement in the *Advertiser* of Thursday last, that the wreck of the fine ship *Honduras* was the result of mere accident. This fine barque, with a full cargo of Colonial produce, as we reported last week, struck the ground near George Town, on Wednesday last, on her way to the anchorage at Lagoon Beach, where it was intended she should bring up, previous to her departure for London, and received so much damage, that it was necessary to beach her to prevent her sinking in deep water." Now, this statement is wholly incorrect—the vessel never struck the ground, and was never beached. The facts are simply these:—The *Honduras* was in the charge of Mr. Tait, a competent pilot, who was proceeding with the vessel to a safe anchorage near George Town, when the Custom House clearing Officer, Matson, boarded her, and in spite of the representation of the pilot, in spite of the entreaties of the ship's surgeon, and those of other persons on board, insisted upon her being brought to an anchor in an unfit berth—when she went broadside on some rocks and knocked her main keel away before she brought fifty fathoms of her chain cable to a stretch. A more disgraceful loss never occurred in a British port and is wholly attributable to the port officer, for neglecting his business, and having about him a parcel of patronage sprigs, wholly ignorant of a sailor's duty, and incompetent to perform it. It is all well enough for Lieut. Friend, if the public choose to submit to it—to occupy his time in cultivating his farms, and in managing his huckster's shop in the Government Cottage at George Town—provided he places competent persons to perform the duties he is paid to perform—but when losses occur through his inattention, and such a disgraceful loss as that of the *Honduras*, it is quite time the public should know who has the control of the Launceston Marine. We learn that an investigation took place at George Town, on Saturday last, of the circumstances attending the disgraceful loss of this ship—which like all other investigations in which the Port Officer has been concerned was decided in his favour.—*Commercial Chron.*

THE TAM-O-SHANTER.—It is not generally known, but it should be, that this fine vessel was lost in consequence of the pilots at the Heads disputing about whose turn it was to go off to her when she appeared within four or five miles of the Heads one morning at day-light. She had several feet water in her hold, and had she got in, could have been repaired, and proceeded on her voyage.

NEW CHURCH.—The erection of a second Episcopalian church at Launceston was talked of, (March).

THE RACES. (March).—These annual recreations went off with considerable spirit, although, upon the whole, we do not think the number of visitors was so great as last year. A portion of the running was excellent, evincing, in our opinion, a very extensive improvement in the breed of our horses. Mr. Chienne's mail coach was an attractive spectacle, driven in person, by that gentleman, and extremely well "horsed;" it was paraded through the streets in very gallant and coachman-like style.—*Colonial Times.*

THE REVENUE.—We give the usual abstract of the Colonial Revenue and its appropriation for the last quarter of 1837. It is scarcely possible to point out the extravagance of one charge more than another. The document shows as gross a system of the wanton expenditure of the public money as could well be. The Downing-street Colonial King, caters successfully for the maw of the British patronage monster, in Van Diemen's Land. He continues with his ready tools to tax our young colony to the amount of nearly 150,000*l.* annually, and he will continue to do so, until we obtain a wholesome representation, which we shall never enjoy, unless, as the Americans did, we think proper to command it.—The colonists have been grossly deceived in Sir John Franklin. They hoped that his Excellency would reduce their burdens; the revenue abstract shows, that instead of doing so, the most objectionable sources of expenditure are increased. Thus we find that Mr. Cheyne,

the nominal road and bridge maker, receives 4,215*l.* this quarter, whereas, in the corresponding quarter of the last year he had only 1,891*l.* The surveyor general, whose uselessness is notorious, likewise increases his demand upon the public purse. The port officer follows the surveyor general, and the road maker's example. The charge for the maintenance of the slave killing prison on Flinder's Island increases, but not in the ratio the poor unhappy and trepanned aborigines die off. But the ~~authorities~~ are privileged to share the public revenue amongst themselves, even if the legitimate object for its collection be done away with.—The Government may as well save itself the trouble of insulting the people with the publication of its quarterly abstracts. The mode at present adopted is the essence of humbug. The public are informed, that the roads and bridges department, (for instance) in three months, expend of its money the sum of 4,215*l.*, which is about 325*l.* per week; but to deal honestly with the public, the Government should make it acquainted with the particulars of its expenditure. How is the public to know what Captain Cheyne does with so immense a sum of money? It is an off-hand sort of dealing thus between the public and its servants, and a very unfair way of dealing. According to the "abstract," the yearly expenditure is 134,404*l.*; each week, about 2,585*l.*; daily, 370*l.* And this money is drained from the industry of the people, to support an army of British patronage blood suckers, who grossly mis-manage the public affairs, that Lord Glenelg, by virtue of his office, entrusts to them.—*Cornwall Chron.* (March).

SALE OF SHEEP. (March).—At a large sale at Evandale, by Mr. J. W. Bell, good stock realized heavy prices; some refuse sheep and lambs were knocked down very low, but good stock went off readily at its full value. The following are about average prices:—Maiden Ewes from 15*s.* to 16*s.*; 2-tooth Wethers (poor) 10*s.*; Working Bullocks from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per pr.; Steers from 9*l.* to 12*l.*; Milch Cows from 10*l.* to 12*l.*; Horses fully maintained their prices.—*Ibid.*

DISGRACEFUL FACT.—The following fact has just come to our knowledge. About four weeks back, six desperate characters, convicted here and sentenced to be sent to Port Arthur for five years, were being forwarded to Hobart Town, escorted by only two constables, when within about twenty miles of Hobart Town, the prisoners knocked the constables down, took the keys of their hand-cuffs from them, and released themselves, taking with them the constable's arms and clothing. So much for the effectiveness of the police. No wonder the country is infested with bush-rangers.—*Ibid.*

FEES FOR BURIAL.—The local Government has come to the determination of paying to the different parishes fees for burying deceased convicts. It gave land for burial grounds, and, by the way of producing a source of taxation, authorises the sale of the ground in allotments, 6 feet by 3 feet, to whomsoever may require the same, at prices varying from a few shillings to ten pounds for each.—*Ibid.*

IMPOSITION!—Scarcely a vessel enters our harbour, whose commander or agent has not occasion to complain of the disgraceful imposition practised by the authorities upon the vessel, by charging double harbour dues. A vessel dropping anchor at George Town, on her way to Launceston, is charged fees by the Harbour Master's mate at that place; when she reaches Launceston, she is charged fees by the Harbour Master. As well might a vessel be charged with double pilotage when two pilots are engaged on board, or a vessel be charged double harbour fees in the port of London, for dropping anchor at Gravesend.—*Ibid.*

BRITTON THE BUSHRANGER.—Recent information from Portland Bay confirms the report of the capture of the notorious *Britton*, by a party of men engaged in the establishment of Dr. Imlay. We have heard that the Government schooner *Eliza* is despatched to Twofold Bay for him, and that she is ordered to return to Hobart Town.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

NEW ZEALAND.

A PIRATE!—Our correspondent at the Bay of Islands, writes as follows:—“The French ship *Angelina*, reports having been boarded by a Piratical vessel about sixty miles from the entrance to Bass's Straits, showing English, French, and Spanish colors, and having on board about seventy men. The Pirate threatened to sink the French ship because the mate would not go on board.”

Mauritius.

MUTINEERS OF THE INDIAN OAK.—(Port Louis, 5th March, 1838.)—Thirteen of the Crew of the *Indian Oak*, which ship had returned to this port in consequence of a mutiny on board, have been tried before a special Court of Admiralty, and found guilty of cutting and maiming Captain Rayne, with intention to murder. The sentence of death was recorded against them, but the Governor, as president, told them that the sentence would be commuted, which will no doubt be transportation, but as yet it has not been decided for what term. It was the general opinion, that the Syrang and first Tindal ought to have been brought in guilty on the first count of the indictment, which was piracy.

WEATHER.—"The weather for the season has been uncommonly fine, and I hope we shall pass this month and the next without being visited with what has been expected, a hurricane, as we have had so little rain that our sugar plantations have suffered severely."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value of the Imports for the year 1837, was £1,035,783, of which £993,998 came on British and £41,785 on French bottoms. The Exports, including £77,792 of imports re-exported, were £831,050, of which sugar formed almost the whole—viz. £739,972 or lbs. 68,478,874. Of this, Great Britain took lbs. 57,150,448; New South Wales lbs. 7,585,197, and the Cape of Good Hope lbs. 3,826,703. A small quantity was sent to Batavia. 433 British vessels representing 95,831 tons, and 65 Foreign representing 16,492, entered inwards, and 412 British vessels and 41 Foreign cleared out. The imports consisted of lbs. 54,604,612 of rice, and lbs. 4,974,360 of wheat from British India. Madagascar supplies only 1,338,323 lbs. of rice. Calcutta furnished also 5,298,661 lbs. of gram and 2,087,820 lbs. of oats. Great Britain sent £102,684 of cotton manufactures and other articles making a total of £345,744. France only retains a trade of the value of £122,653 of imports and £8,385 of exports in her old colony.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE COLONIAL RECORDS COMMITTEE.—It is known that a Society has lately been formed at the Cape, for accumulating a fund for printing and publishing Colonial Records, shewing the situation of the colonists in connection with the native tribes. Col. Bird and the Hon. Mr. Advocate Cleote were at the head of this Commission. These Gentlemen had obtained permission of Gen. Napier to apply to the purpose they had in view, certain official documents. Government was not to participate in the expenses of publishing, &c. the reports which would be issued, made up from the above documents, but merely to aid the society in collecting the required information; and this information the Society patriotically intended placing before the Home Government, in order to refute the calumnious statements, which, whether from misinformation or design, have so long misled the European Governments of the parent country, and the civilized world at large, as to the true character of the people of the colony of South Africa.

In the course of their proceedings, Colonel Bird and the Hon. Mr. Cleote (the heads of this self-formed Records Commission) circulated an advertisement (May) soliciting subscriptions to the proposed work, and involving the Governor in their plans—by the following sentence, "those Gentlemen," (remark the committee) "who may feel with his Excellency, the Governor, that this (the new Colonial Records) is a most important work, and tending to rescue the colonial character from the obloquy with which misrepresentation, &c. have surrounded it will, &c. &c." Now, this was a liberty taken with the Governor's name which he could not easily allow to pass; he, therefore, was necessitated to censure Messrs. Bird, &c. for the unwarrantable line of conduct they had pursued in involving him (the Governor) in

their peculiar party views. His Excellency was not averse to assist the Committee in collecting information that might prove valuable to the colony, but he certainly could not but object to his name being quoted, as unqualifiedly patronising a work which, after all, might turn out as one-sided, as party-spirited, and as full of "misrepresentation and misinformation" as any previous productions of the same sort. His Excellency observes to the Committee, alluding to the advertisement wherein his name is so unfairly used—"From this specimen of the fairness and candour of the Committee, I shall certainly watch with vigilance its future proceedings."—Messrs. Bird and Cleote reply by disclaiming, that they had any party views or any intention to annoy his Excellency by using his name in the advertisement alluded to; but were simply guided by a patriotic feeling, in which they thought the Governor could not but freely participate. But they remark in their letter to the Governor (May 4th)—"After the reflection which it has pleased your Excellency to make as to our candour, we beg to say, that from this moment, we decline being members of the committee, or having any interference in the publication of the proposed documents, which nothing but the intimate knowledge we have of their important value, could have induced us to offer our gratuitous labour for placing before the world." At a meeting of the subscribers to this "New Records Commission," held in May, the Hon. C. S. Pillans, in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Advocate Cleote made a long speech detailing the foregoing particulars, and throwing the case of himself and Colonel Bird on the consideration of the subscribers. The result was, that the meeting passed resolutions offering their warmest thanks to Messrs. Cleote and Bird, for the conduct they had throughout pursued, and begging their re-acceptance of office. It was also resolved to address the Governor, with a view to dissipating the false ideas he seemed to possess of the objects of the Committee. What answer (if any) his Excellency may have made to the address when sent to him, we know not: but, it is evident, that the Committee have made a most ungentlemanly and party-spirited use of the Governor's name; nay, more, we cannot be made to believe, that the Committee are so entirely disinterested and patriotic in the views they hold relative to the publication of these Colonial Records, as they would make appear.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—The Prince arrived at the Cape, (May 6th) per H. M. S. *Bellona*, Capt. Arriens. The presence of the Prince enlivened the Colonists. A splendid Subscription Ball and Supper had been given in honour of his Royal Highness, in the Royal Exchange, and the town was illuminated on the occasion. A Pyrotechnic exhibition also took place. The Prince left town on the 17th May, for Stellenbosch, where also, festivities were to honour his Highness' presence.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE EASTERN PROVINCE.—His Excellency, the Governor, arrived in Graham's Town on the 14th April. He was received by a concourse of about 200 respectable inhabitants. The Albany address was presented to him. The colonists had hoped to find a considerate friend in his Excellency, but by the manner in which he had treated the above address, all their hopes of receiving redress from him have been crushed. (He upholds the Lieut.-Governor's administration, which is the very thing the colonists complain of.) The depredations of the Caffers continue to produce very extensive distress.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE INHABITANTS OF PORT ELIZABETH AND ALBANY.—The inhabitants of Port Elizabeth had addressed the Governor, congratulating him on his arrival in the Eastern Province of the colony. "As a mercantile community, (remarks the address) feeling our commerce to be daily on the decline; seeing by the custom-house returns that the decrease of the amount of exports is considerable, and finding the chief necessities of life to be doubled and trebled in value, we are naturally led to trace the causes of this alarming change to the ruinous and mistaken policy pursued in our relations with our Caffre neighbours; must we attribute the unfortunate results which we now deplore." The Governor replied, by stating in rather harsh terms, that he intended supporting the system of policy pursued by the Lieut.-Governor, although that system might appear so objectionable to the colonists. In reply to the Albany address, soliciting various alterations in the institutions of the colony, the new Governor said that he so fully approved of the extant institutions, that he could not think of making alterations in the departments named by the addressers.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS—LATEST ACCOUNTS.—(Extract of a letter, dated Cradock, May 8th, published in the *De Zuid Afrikaan*, May 18th.)—"Dear Friend; Having received information regarding our expatriated countrymen which I consider authentic, you are at liberty to cause the same to be published in the Colony. Between the 22d and 30th March last, a disastrous conflict took place between our

unfortunate countrymen and the people of Dingaen. Our countrymen, under the command of Mr. Piet Uys, drove the murderers in a garden of Millet fighting as lions, killing 1,000 of the rogues; but the Zoolas, conscious of their superiority, pressed on them so hard that they made our heroes retreat, whereby fourteen of them found themselves unfortunately before deep ravines, which obliged them to halt and break through the enemy, who had by that delay surrounded them, so that only four of our number escaped; our gallant Commander Uys with his son, and a number of partisans fell victims on the occasion. This is an account of Cornelius Jacobsz who heard it from Daniel Erasmus Ds, formerly of Oliphant's River in the District of George, who was sent purposely from Sterrenberg Spruit, by Mr. Michael Jacobsz to enquire after his family, and who was present at the conflict with the 300 men under the command of Uys. The most afflicting of all this is that our countrymen lost in their retreat the half of their horses and ammunition from having bound their spare horses laden with powder and ball together, and which they had no time to rescue. My feelings are too strong to write more."

(Extract of a Letter dated Beaufort, 4th May.)—"Mr. Oosthuysen, a farmer and emigrant, came yesterday evening from the Leger of Maritz, and says that Maritz has returned with his commando of 400 men, destroyed an immense number of the Zoolas, taken many thousands of cattle and sheep, and beat the Caffers a long way back; he says too, that a fresh commando of 400 men, directly after the arrival of Maritz, left the camp further to pursue them.

Further Particulars.—The *De Zuid Africaan*, May 18th, stops the press to state that it had been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, dated Beaufort, May 12th, from which it appears that Mr. Meintjes, the magistrate at that place, had received a letter stating that Dingaen had surrounded the Emigrant farmers, and that they had applied for assistance to the nearest Field Cornet on the border.

MEETING BETWEEN THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE CAFFER CHIEFS.—The *Graham's Town Journal*, May, 3d, gives particulars of a Meeting held at Beka, between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Caffer Chiefs. "About 500 Caffers were present. Umkai came very late; but at length made his appearance, attended by about fifty followers, all mounted and armed with guns. These however were left under a guard some distance off. The meeting took place in the Wesleyan Chapel, the upper end being furnished with a raised platform for the accommodation of his Excellency and other Colonial authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor addressed the meeting at some length, and in terms of the utmost kindness; he hoped the treaty which had been kept for eighteen months between the English and the Caffers would be continued. His Excellency in the most respectful manner accused the Chief Umkai of having taken part in the late conspiracy amongst the Hottentots. Umkai denied the imputation and offered to prove his innocence but did not satisfactorily do so. His Excellency requested him to go to Graham's Town and be confronted with the mutineers who had been seized. At Fort Poddie his Excellency spoke very kindly to the Fingoes, and assured them that the post should be continued. He told them he was their friend.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Seventh Anniversary Meeting of the South African Fire and Life Assurance Company was held May 1st, when it appeared that this Institution had on 31st March, a paid up capital of about £14,500, after having made good, losses to the amount of £5,500.

MURDERERS.—Two murderers (both Dutch) were left for execution at Graham's Town in May.

THE HOTTENTOT MUTINEERS.—On the 22d April, the two Hottentot soldiers of the Cape mounted rifles, concerned in the recent mutiny, were ~~that~~ whilst kneeling upon their coffins (according to the terms of the sentence passed upon them) before a large concourse of persons, amongst whom many Hottentots were conspicuous. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Native soldiers ~~with~~ ^{in view of} the still quivering corpses, and told them in a most impressive manner that he found that the late mutiny was of a more serious character than was at first believed. "Should the least spirit of insubordination again show itself in the Hottentot corps, by the God who is now looking down on you, (exclaimed his Excellency) I declare I will order the execution of every one concerned in it, should the number amount to a hundred." The remainder of the mutineers found guilty at the recent investigation were transported for life.

THE CHIEF MACONO—ATROCIOUS OCCURRENCE AT FORT BEAUFORT.—This Chief, in the capacity of a magistrate, had seized upon the person of an old man named Carpenter, and robbed him of the whole of his property, driving him at once

to beggary, because a Fingoe, in the service of Mr. night by some ruffian who had not been discovered. Macomo defended his conduct by observing that "*if Carpenter did not murder the Fingoe he must tell who did, to obtain justice.*" The Authorities were silent on the subject.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

ABSTRACTS OF ACTS READ IN COUNCIL.

POWERS OF ZILLAH COURTS.—The Draft Act on this subject, an abstract of which was inserted in the *Oriental Herald*, vol. 1, page 561, has passed Council.

FINES.—Ditto.

FUNCTIONARIES OF KUMAON.—Ditto.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

STEAM ARRANGEMENTS.—*General Department*, April 18.—The Honorable the President in Council gives notice that the following arrangements have been made by the Government of Bombay, for the conveyance from the Red Sea to Bombay, of the English Mails, of June, July, August and September. The June Packet will be brought by the new schooner just launched. The July Packet will be brought by the *Palinurus*. The August Packet will be brought by the second new schooner, which is now being built. The September Mail may be expected to arrive at Suez by the 2d October, if a steamer cannot be sent for it, it will be brought to Bombay by the *Euphrates*.

ADVANCES ON BILLS.—*Financial Department*, May 2, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Customs, salt and opium, at Calcutta, have been authorized to accept tenders for advances to be made upon bills drawn on London, and secured in the manner described and provided in the advertisement of this Department, dated the 15th June, 1836, at the rate of exchange, until further orders; of two shillings and two pence for the Company's rupee, orders for the amount advanced, will be issued by the Board, payable at the General Treasury at Calcutta, twenty days after sight.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE RULES.—*General Department*, 25th March.—In order to provide for the public convenience at Stations from, and to, or between which, a Bangy Post has not yet been established; the President in Council, until further orders, authorizes postmasters at such out-stations to receive (as an act of indulgence to be exercised at their discretion) packets of reasonable weight at the ordinary Bangy rates of Table 4, Schedule A, for despatch, by the letter post of any cross road on which a Bangy Post may not be established, or to the nearest station whence they can be conveyed by Bangy, provided that the party sending the same shall satisfy the postmaster the packet contains no letter or writing, and provided that the mail be not thereby loaded above the maximum gross weight to be conveyed by a single runner, viz. 9 seers, or 18lbs.

Bangy parcels of moderate weight, received for transmission to places beyond a Bangy range, will in like manner be received at Bangy rates for the whole distance. They will then be forwarded by Bangy, as far as such Bangy post travels, and thence be sent on by letter post, should such transmission be possible without overloading the runners; otherwise their further transmission will be completed by means of extra Bangies, to be hired for the purpose.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

SALT REVENUE—OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWS.—*Separate Department*, April 18.—The Deputy Collector of Bulloah is hereby vested with jurisdiction for the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the

salt revenue, when made over by the superintendent of Megna Salt Chokles, appointed to that district under the Act No. IX. of 1835.

TOLLAGE ON BOATS.—*Revenue Department*, 24th April.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has made the following reduction in the rates of tollage on boats passing into the Calcutta canals. Boats now paying toll at the rate of one rupee per hundred maunds burthen, shall in future pay eight annas. Rafts now paying two annas each timber, shall in future pay one anna. Floats now paying four annas per hundred bamboos, shall in future pay two annas.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**THE BISHOP'S TRIENNIAL VISITATION.**—(May 1st.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes to hold his triennial visitation at the Cathedral on Friday, the 6th of July, and afterwards to visit and confirm at the several places following, within his Lordship's diocese—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Moulmein and Chittagong, and at any intermediate places requiring his lordship's presence. The other parts of the diocese will, on the Bishop's return, be visited by his Lordship. In the mean time it is requested, that the respective ministers and chaplains at the places mentioned, as well as of the interior stations, within the diocese, will prepare and examine candidates for confirmation.

By order of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated this 1st day of May, 1838.

W. H. ABBOTT, Registrar.

RESIDENCY OF SINDE.—*Political Department, Simla*, 20th April.—A treaty having been ratified by their Highnesses the Ameers of Sind, providing for the reception of a British resident in their territories, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to direct the following arrangements:—

Colonel H. Pottinger to be resident in Sind.

Captain P. M. Melvill, 7th Bombay Native Infantry, to be assistant to the resident in Sind, ordinarily stationed at Hyderabad, and to be British agent for the navigation of the lower course of the Indus.

MILITARY DRESS REGULATIONS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 5th April, 1838.—In promulgating to the army, the following extract of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 89, dated 20th December, 1837.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the strictest conformity to the changes in dress therein authorised:—"We authorise the use of the gold strap on the shoulder of the blue frock coat, for officers of infantry, as recently introduced into Her Majesty's service. The introduction of the blue frock coat for native officers, and of gaiters for the sepoys, we are of opinion, would entail an unnecessary expense upon the troops, and we desire, that the use of these articles be forbidden accordingly."

A description of the shoulder-strap now sanctioned, is subjoined for general guidance.

Shoulder-Straps.—Blue cloth, laced round with lace of the established regimental pattern, with metal crescent; the strap to be attached to the coat by brass tongue and gold lace binder. The different ranks of field officers to be distinguished by the crown and star. Officers of grenadier companies to have a silver grenade within the crescent; officers of light infantry companies to have the bugle within the crescent.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.—Under instructions from Government, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct officers commanding European corps and detachments, in which "soldiers' libraries" have been established, to forward annually to the adjutant general of the army, on the 1st July, a report on the state of their respective libraries, for communication to the Honorable the Court of Directors: and they are required, at the same time, to state, what advantages may appear to them to have attended their institution.

THE FAMINE.—REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 6th April, 1838.—The Cawnpore division order of the 9th ultimo, directing the commissariat officer in charge of the sudder bazaar, to hire a boat, with a small establishment, for the purpose of being employed in removing to some distance below the station, the numerous dead bodies, which have collected on the bank of the river opposite the cantonments, or which may hereafter be thrown ashore, is, for so long a period as the measure may be considered necessary, confirmed.

NATIVE SOLDIERS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 23d March.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, having had under his consideration the weakly and reduced state in which native soldiers are reported to reach their regiments at the head-quarters of the Rajpootana, Meywar and Malwah field forces, on their return from furlough, occasioned by their protracting their stay at their homes, until it is rendered difficult for them, except by the greatest possible exertion, to rejoin their

regiments before the termination of their leave of absence, and being desirous of applying a remedy to this evil, is pleased to direct that, previous to the departure of their men on furlough, the officers commanding regiments at Nusscerabad, Noemuch, and Mhow, shall warn them to leave their homes so as to admit of those for Mhow reaching Agra by the 3d of October, those for Noemuch by the 10th, and those for Nusscerabad by the 21st of that month. Commanding officers of corps from which men are about to proceed on leave, are to take care that every one is made acquainted with the date on which he is required to quit his house, in order to reach Agra at the appointed time; and the calculation for this purpose is to be made as nearly as possible, so as to allow the individual one day for every sixteen miles from his home to the place of general rendezvous. It is to be considered a general rule throughout the service, that men returning from furlough, who, from having overmarched themselves, arrive in a debilitated state, rendering their admission into hospital necessary, shall continue on the same allowances as if absent on leave, until they return to their duty perfectly recovered.

ABSENCE FROM CORPS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 22d March, 1838.—A report having been made to the Commander-in-Chief, that several officers absent from the corps at Calcutta, have lately quitted the presidency for the Upper Provinces, some for England, and that others have changed their quarters without making the required report to the Brigade Major Queen's troops: his Excellency is pleased to call the attention of all the officers to the general orders of the 13th June, 1816, and 10th June, 1826; and to desire, it may be made known, that he will take serious notice of the next case of inattention to these orders, which is reported to him.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO THE NATIVE ARMY.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 15th March, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, is pleased to grant to the native army, the indulgence of leave of absence, from the 1st April, under restrictions and limitations. Where circumstances may prevent this indulgence from being granted to the full extent authorized, a report is to be made to head-quarters. [Here follow certain regulations applying to the conditions, and periods, of the furloughs granted.]

INVALID ROLLS.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 28th March.—In preparing the rolls of individuals proposed to be transferred to the invalid establishment, commanding officers of corps are directed to insert, in the fullest manner, in the column for remarks, the characters of all men who have served forty years and upwards.

CONDUCT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.—The Hon. the President in Council having approved of a compilation of orders for the conduct of the medical department of the Bengal army, hereby establishes the same as a code of regulations for the guidance of all corps and departments to which it relates. The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to annul and to declare to be abrogated from and after the 30th April next, all existing regulations militating against any part of the code now established.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 4.—An unfortunate occurrence at Deyrah, which took place in January last, in which the conduct of the medical officers of Mussoorie and Deyrah were implicated, has led to a voluminous correspondence being laid before the Commander-in-chief. In that correspondence is an official letter from Lieut.-Col. Young, conveying the sentiment following, as from the medical officer at Deyrah:—

'He has no objection to attend A, or any other patient of B's, (the medical officer at Mussoorie) under the customary rules of etiquette; but it is usual on such occasions for the medical adviser in attendance on the patient to call in further aid himself, should the case demand it; as no request, coming from friends, can be attended to without the probability of giving offence.' The doctrine based on medical etiquette, that the friends of an invalid calling on a medical officer for the aid of his skill, cannot be attended to by an officer of the Honorable Company's service, unless called on through the medical officer (with whose practice or success those friends are perhaps dissatisfied) appeared to the Commander-in-chief to be opposed to reason and sense. He therefore caused reference to be made to the Medical Board, for their sentiments on the case. The following paragraph in reply of the Medical Board, accords exactly with his Excellency's opinions; and he publishes it, for the future guidance of medical officers, and for the especial attention of those who were parties in the transaction under consideration. 'If the word etiquette imply only complimentary ceremony or forms of intercourse, it has on this occasion been very improperly used by medical officers, with reference to the serious duties of their profession, which demand that the welfare to a patient should ever be para-

mount to all ordinary feelings and considerations.' His Excellency directs that the latter part of this quoted paragraph may be carefully attended to; and that 'rules of etiquette' may not again be advanced in extenuation of any medical neglect.

H. M.'s 11th DRAGOONS—MISMANAGEMENT.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 5, 1838.—Serious neglects or omissions having occurred on the embarkation of Her Majesty's 11th L. D., and the Invalids of the season 1837, at Calcutta, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs attention to be paid to the 355th page of the Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1st of June, 1837,—and to the following pages to 406. His Excellency orders that all parts of those Regulations which are capable of being applied to Her Majesty's troops arriving at or departing from, any port in the East Indies, may be so applied; as they would be 'in any port of the United Kingdom.' It appears to have been a practice in Calcutta to make the Inspection of the 'Medical Comforts' for the use of Sick and Convalescent Soldiers, at the stores of the Commissariat Department. This is forbidden; and every article allowed to the soldiers is to be inspected *on board the transports*; so that it may not again occur that ships go to sea without hammocks or the comforts which are granted for the soldiers.

COURTS MARTIAL.

GUNNER CARROLAN—SINGULAR VERDICT. (20th March.)—In continuation of a general court martial held at Ghazeepore, on the 2nd of March, 1838, Gunner N. Carrolan, 4th company, 3d battalion of artillery was arraigned on the following charge:—

'With manslaughter, in having, at Secrole, (Benares) feloniously and wilfully killed Gunner M. Neille, of the same company, by throwing him down with force upon the ground, and falling upon him, on the 12th February, 1838, by which his bladder was ruptured: whereof the said Neille died on the 16th February, 1838.'—*Finding*:—Guilty of, with the exception of the words, "feloniously and wilfully," of which they acquit him. *Sentence*:—To imprisonment for the period of one calendar month, in such place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct. Disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. 14th March, 1838.

The prisoner to be released and to return to his duty.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I disapprove the proceedings of this court martial: Because the court having taken on itself the decision of a question of law, instead of having permitted the exposition of the law given by the deputy judge-advocate-general to guide it, has committed the error of finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, with the exception of the words 'feloniously and wilfully,' the first of those words being indispensable to define the crime of manslaughter.

SERGEANT G. BUCHANAN—(QUEEN'S TROOPS)—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 25th March, 1838.—At a Court-Martial, held at Kurnaul, March 13, Sergeant G. Buchanan, H. M.'s 13th L. I. was arraigned, charged with embezzling 278 Co.'s Rs. entrusted to him as Pay-Sergeant. *Finding*.—Guilty. *Sentence*.—To be reduced to the rank of a private soldier; also to refund the embezzled amount (which was proved to be 287 instead of 278 Co.'s Rs.) by stoppages of his pay. Approved, &c.

COURTS-MARTIAL ON PRIVATES.—Privates P. Ferrick, J. Johnson, P. Potter, and T. Jones, of H. M.'s Troops, were arraigned during April on charges of desertion, theft, and drunkenness. They were individually transported for seven years as Felons.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

March 20.—Mr. John Fitzpatrick to the charge of the Rev. Survey of the northern div. of Cuttack, with powers of a dep. col. for the especial and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within the limits of his operations as surveyor.

22. The services of Mr. H. Stokes,

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lately superint. of Nuggur, under commiss. of Mysore, have been replaced at disposal of Government of Fort St. George.

24. Mr. H. Swetenham agent to the Gov.-General at Furruckabad, reported having resumed charge of the agency on 14th March.

26. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs to be superint.

of the Nuggur div. of the Mysore territory, v. Mr. H. Stokes. Lieut. Dobbs will continue to officiate as superint. of Chittledroog div. until further orders.

26. Capt. I. Briggs promoted to be 3d ass. to commis. for gov. of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, v. Lieut. Dobbs.

27. Mr. C. Tottenham, dep. col. of Tirhoot, furl. two years med. cert. to N. S. Wales, via Mauritius or Cape of G. Hope.

— Mr. R. Wilmut, app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, during abs. of Mr. Tierney, on leave, or until furth. ord.

April 2.—Mr. G. F. Edmonstone app. to conduct the revision of settlements under Regulation IX of 1833, from 1st April, and will be employed for the present in the district of Allahabad.

3. Mr. G. Grant to offic. until furth. ord. as joint Mag. and dep. col. at Noacolli, in room of Mr. C. T. Davidson.

5. Mr. A. P. Currie app. to officiate as judge of Etawah.

— Mr. F. R. Davidson app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares till furth. ord.

10. Mr. H. Rose, offic. dep. coll. of Cawnpore, leave on med. cert. to the Hills for seven months.

— Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, offic. mag. and col. of Futtehpoor, leave on med. cert. to 1st January next, for the purpose of proceeding to the Hills. Mr. S. J. Becher, the offic. joint mag. is authorised to take charge of the offices of mag. and coll. till Mr. Armstrong rejoins his station.

— Mr. J. C. Wilson, with reference to his app. of 30th Aug. 1836, to be joint mag. and dep. col. of Cawnpore, to conduct the rev. as well as the magisterial duties of Cawnpore.

— Mr. H. Unwin to offic. as dep. coll. for the investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of revenue in the Agra division, during absence of Mr. C. W. Kinloch on leave, or till further orders.

— Mr. W. Muir to be an assist. under commis. of the Allahabad division.

— Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra; but to continue to officiate with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in charge of Ferozepoor pergunnahs of the Goorgaon district, till further orders. Mr. E. F. Tyler to be mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie; to have effect from the date on which Mr. A. Cumming embarked for Europe.

— Mr. M. F. Muir to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoorie.

— Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad.

— Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

11. Mr. T. P. Bigsco, of the civil service, attached to N. W. P., returned to duty.

— Capt. N. Lewis, assis. to the gen.-superintend. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee in Moorshe-dabad division, made over charge of the office to Capt. J. Whiteford, on the 3d April.

12. Mr. J. Brewster to be a dep. col. for investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of rev. in districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore.

14. Mr. F. S. Head to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. col. at Cawnpore.

— Mr. A. Campbell, M. D. app. to be ass. to the Resident at Nepal, v. Mr. Ross Boll.

— The Hon. the Dep.-Gov. of Bengal is pleased to authorize the superintendent of police in Calcutta to grant tickets for the admission of sick paupers into the General Hospital.

18. Mr. Henry Walters, of the civil service, has been granted a furlough of the past season.

— Mr. W. Adam resumed charge as clerk to the committee for controlling the expend. of stationery from 1st April.

— Mr. J. H. Crawford, accountant gen., and rev. jud. and mil. accountant, took charge on the 14th April.

20. Lieut. R. Mathison, 6th N. I. to be a rev. surveyor in Cuttack, with powers of dep. col. for the special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within the limits of his operations as surv.

— Mr. H. Walters a temporary member of the Sudder Board of Revenue leave for one month, prep. to England on furl.

24. Mr. J. Marley to be dep. coll. in Patna.

— Mr. J. Macleod to be ditto ditto under Baboo Degumber Mitter in Shahabad from 1st January last.

— Mr. G. Dixon to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto, ditto from 1st Jan. last.

— Mr. L. H. Boilard to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto, ditto from 28th Dec. last.

25. The leave granted 1st Nov. last, to Mr. David Pringle, of the civil service, to proceed to Europe on furlough, cancelled at his own request.

— Mr. W. Young having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, ordered to return to England.

May 2.—Messrs. C. Whitmore, and W. Trevor Taylor, of the civ. serv., returned to duty on the 29th ultimo.

Ecclesiastical.

March 31.—The Rev. Mr. Brooke app. to officiate as jun. chaplain of Cawnpore.

— The Rev. Mr. Eteson app. to offic. as assist. chap. at Benares and Chunar.

These appointments will have effect till the close of the next rainy season, and are so far in modification of the orders of the 17th Feb.

April 14.—The Rev. James Whiting, chaplain of Meerut, to be a surrogate for granting Episcopal licences of marriage at Meerut, in room of the Rev. J. C. Proby, returned to Europe.

18. Mr. W. H. Abbott, registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta, resumed charge of his duties on the 14th April.

Military.

March 29.—Ens. T. H. Shum, 25th N. I., removed at his own request to 33rd N. I. as jun. of his rank.

April 2.—2nd Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson to act as adjutant to left wing 2nd bat. art., vice Timbrell app. to horse art., confirmed.

— The Dinapore order directing all reports of the division to be made to Col. T. Newton, 40th N. I., confirmed.

3. Capt. D. Thompson, 55th N. I., senior dep. assist. adj. gen., to be an assist. adj. gen. of div., v. Bayldon retired from the service.

— Capt. W. G. Cooper, 71st N. I., a major of brigade on estab., and offic. as dep. assist. adj. gen. to be a dep. assist. adj. gen. of div. v. Thompson.

— Brev. Major C. E. Davis, 58th N. I., to be major of brigade at Barrackpore, v. Cooper, during period his reg. may be serving at that station.

— Capt. W. Macgregor, dep. judge advocate general of the Sauror division, is appointed to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. to the Meerut division, during the absence on leave, of Captain Weston, or until further orders.

5. Lieut. Pender of 62nd regt., to act as interp. during employment of Lieut. Corfield, in the duties of adjutant, (reg. ord. of 1834, confirmed).

— Capt. A. Stewart, of the Europ. regiment in charge of recruits for that corps, to proceed on to Cawnpore with Capt. Thompson's detach. of Queen's troops, confirmed.

— Ensign G. P. Goad, from 20th April to 20th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

— Capt. J. Leeson, 42nd N. I., from 5th March to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

— Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62nd N. I., from 2nd April to 31st October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs and preparatory to applying for furl.

— Cornet F. W. Drummond, posted to 8th L. C. to join.

9. Lieut. F. B. Lardner, 58th regt.

N. I. resigned the service of the East India Company.

9. Lieut. T. Dixon, 43rd N. I.; promoted to rank of Capt. by brev., from 13th April, 1838.

— Lieut. H. Apperley, 6th N. I., app. to charge of Khoorda's alk Comp. during absence of Capt. J. Drummond, provided his corps shall remain so long at Cuttack.

— Lieut. R. Mathison, 6th reg. N. I., placed at disposal of the hon. the dep. gov. of Bengal for employ, on survey of the Cuttack province.

10. Major J. C. Davidson, engineers, to be exec. eng. to 6th or Allahabad div. of public works.

— Lieut. H. Fraser, exec. engineer Mhow div., to be exec. eng. to 7th or Cawnpore div. of public works, but to remain at Mhow until the work on which he is at present engaged is completed.

— Lieut. J. N. Sharp, in charge of 7th or Cawnpore div., to be exec. engineer to Mhow div. of public works, but to remain at Cawnpore till relieved by Lieut. Fraser.

— 2nd Lieut. F. Turner, 2d brigade horse art., to receive charge from Capt. Denniss of remounts for the horse art. and native cavalry at Kurnaul, and to proceed with them to that station, confirmed.

11. Capt. W. F. Beatson, of 54th N. I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to the div. during absence, on leave, of Capt. Weston, confirmed as a temp arrangement, and until the arrival at Meerut of Capt. Macgregor.

12. Ensign C. T. Chamberlain, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 57th N. I. at Barrackpore, confirmed.

— The Hansi station order of the 20th of Dec. last, directing the barrack department to level and lay dry all receptacles for stagnant water south of the canal, and to extend the lines of the Hurrianah L. I. is confirmed.

— Lieut. R. N. MacLean, 2nd N. I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., to visit Simla, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. MacLean, in general ord. of the 20th of Feb. last.

— Capt. K. Campbell, 45th N. I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., to visit Almorah and Mussoorie, on private affairs.

13. Capt. C. Grant, removed from 3rd comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat. art.

— Capt. J. Turton, (new prom.) on furl., removed to the 1st troop 3rd brig. horse artillery.

16. The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 4th Dec. last, to

Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, invalid establishment, is cancelled at his own request.

16. Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d N. I., leave from 15th Feb. to 1st Dec. in extension, to remain at Mussorie, on medical cert.

17. Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, 47th N. I., leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Neemuch, on private affairs.

18. Capt. T. Sanders, from 2d comp. 6th bat., to 3d comp. 2d bat., art. Capt. T. Hickman, from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat. Capt. A. Abbott, from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 6th bat. Lieut. V. Eyre, from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

19. Lieut. C. I. Harrison to act as interp. and quarter-mast. to 65th N. I. during absence on duty, of Lieut. Whiteford, confirmed.

— The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 21st March, to Lieut.-Col. J. Holbrow, 44th N. I., cancelled at his request.

— The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 5th March, to Capt. T. O. O'Brien, 25th N. I., cancelled at his request.

— The appointment in general orders of 9th March, of Ensign J. S. Knox, 42d, to act as interp. and quarter-mast. to the 26th N. I., cancelled at his request.

— Ensign W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I., qualified for the duties of interpreter.

— Lieut.-Col. Dundas, leave in general orders of the 10th March, cancelled.

22. Ensign G. Dalston, 58th N. I., to be lieut., from the 16th April, 1838, v. Lieut. F. B. Lardner, resigned the serv.

— Lieut. W. Anderson, 59th N. I., promoted to rank of captain by brevet, from the 21st April, 1838.

— Major C. Hamilton, 22d N. I., to Europe on furlough, private affairs.

— Capt. N. Lewis, 63d N. I., leave for six months to Singapore.

— Ensign D. C. Scott, 3d N. I., ditto five months.

30. Ensign S. J. Saunders, 41st N. I., to be lieut. from 22d April, 1838, v. Brevet Capt. W. Tritton, dec.

— The leave of absence granted in general orders dated the 5th March last, to Ensign W. M. Roberts, 30th N. I., is cancelled at the request of that officer.

— Brev. Capt. J. Bracken, 29th N. I., to Europe on furlough on medical cert.

MEDICAL.

April 2.—Assist.-Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L. C. to have temp. med. charge of Gaol Hosp., &c. at Meerut, confirmed.

— Surg. C. Mottley removed from 27th to 3d N. I.

5. Assist.-Surg. J. Smyth M. D. to con-

tinue to afford med. aid, to recruits, proceeding to Cawnpore, from Allahabad, confirmed.

5. Assist.-Surg. G. Rae, (lately placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief,) to do duty under orders of Superin.-Surg. of Barrackpore.

6. Assist.-Surg. R. Marshall, M. D., appointed to med. charge of staff and art. details at Berhampore station, from date of departure of 65th N. I., confirmed.

9. Surg. J. Ranken, M. D., permitted to resign temp. appointments of officiating secretary to med. board, and officiating presidency surg., and to return to his duties as civil surg. at Delhi.

— Surg. J. Hutchinson (having returned to pres.) directed to resume charge of his office as secretary to med. board.

11. Mr. Surg. D. Richardson appointed a supernum. assist. to commissioner of Tenasserim Provinces, and to the medical charge of the Talien corps recently raised at Moumein.

— Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. Pagan app. to the charge of med. duties of civil station of Gyah, v. Mr. Assist.-Surg. Taylor.

— Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. Wood app. to the charge of med. duties of civil station of Rungpore, v. Mr. Assist.-Surg. Pagan.

18. Assist.-Surg. T. Smith, M. D., 8th L. C. to proceed to Ghazepore and do duty with H. M.'s 44th regt. Benares division, order confirmed.

— Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. Bowron, to be Postmaster, at Jessore.

19. Mr. Assist.-Surg. E. V. Davies, (recently placed at disposal of the dep. Governor of Bengal) to perform med. duties of civil station of Bancoorah.

20. Assist.-Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L. C., appointed to medical duties of civil station of Meerut.

21. Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. Arnott, M. D., appointed to temporary charge of med. duties of civil station of Gawalparah.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

March 27.—The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—39th foot, Lieut. R. D. Werge, to be captain, by purchase, v. Spencer, who retires 28th March, 1838. Ensign W. Smith to be lieut., by purchase, v. R. D. Werge, prom. 28th March, 1838.—Col. Berosford having returned from leave of abs. has resumed the duties of the military sec. to his Excellency the Command.-in-chief. 41st foot, Lieut. Col. R. England, K. II. to be col. by brevet, date of commis., 18th June, 1838. The leave of abs. grant. to Lieut. Mockler, 57th foot, in gen. ord. of 14th Dec. for 2 years, to England, on priv. aff., is cancelled at

that officer's request. The leaves of abs. granted by His Excel. Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. to the undermentioned officers, are confirmed, from the date of embarkation: 39th foot, Capt. G. Steeman, for 10 months, to proceed to sea, and to the Upper Prov. of Bengal, on med. cert. 54th ditto, Lieut. U. Boyd, to England, for 2 years, on med. cert. 16th foot, Lieut. G. H. Wallace, from 25th March to 24th Nov., to Landour, on med. cert. 31st ditto, Ensign G. Douglas, from 20th March to 19th May, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board. 49th ditto, Brev. Capt. R. Campbell, from 2d April to 30th June, to Nonore, on priv. aff. April 12.—The Comm.-in-chief has been pleased to make the following proms. until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known: 3rd foot, Lieut. D. Stewart to be capt., without purch., v. Carmac dec., 3rd April, 1838. Ens. P. Browne to be lieut., without purch., v. Stewart prom., 3rd April, 1838. With reference to the gen. ord. of the 1st March last, appointing Capt. Carmac, 3rd Buffs, to act as pay-master, during the abs., and on the responsibility of pay-master Lukis of that corps, Capt. D. Stewart, in consequence of the death of Capt. Carmac, will perform the duties of pay-master, during the further abs. of pay-mast. Lukis, at the desire and under the respon. of the said pay-master. The division ord. by Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, C. B. & K. C. H., dated 25th March, 1838, granting leave of abs. to Ensign Douglas, 31st foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on med. cert., is confirmed. April 19.—The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following app. and proms. until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known: 3rd L. D., Capt. G. H. Lockwood to be major, without purch., v. Andrews dec., 3rd April, 1838. Lieut. M. Jones to be capt., v. Lockwood prom., 3rd April, 1838. Cornet J. Wyld to be lieut., v. Jones prom., 3rd April, 1838. 3rd foot, Ens. W. D. Hilton, from 9th foot, to be ens., v. Dorchill prom., 10th Mar., 1838. 9th foot, Ens. D. M. Bethune to be lieut., without purch., v. Cook dec., 21st Mar., 1838. 13th foot, Ens. the Hon. E. J. W. Forester to be lieut., without purch., v. Shakespeare dec., 9th April, 1838. The leave of abs. granted in extension, by His Excel. Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. to Lieut. R. Hawkes, 4th foot, to the 31st Aug. next, is confirmed. 16th Lancers, Capt. P. T. Robinson, from 10th April to 10th Nov., to Simla, on med. cert. 13th L. I., Surg. D. Murray, M. D., from 1st May to 15th Nov., do. do.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25.—At Pwera, in Kumaon, the lady of Capt. Holmes, 7th N. I., of a son.

— Jan. 1.—At Bisnath, in Assam, the lady of James Wemyss, Esq., 44th N. I., of a son.

17. At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 17th N. I., of a daughter.

March 15.—At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Burkinyong, of a son.

19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Col. Thackwell, 3rd L. D., of a son.

20. At Futtehpore, Mrs. Galloway of a daughter.

23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lt. J. E. Tood, King's own Drag., of a daughter.

April 2.—At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st regt. L. C., of a son.

4. At Meerut, the lady of C. Havelock, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

6. At Dum Dum, Mrs. J. Watson, of a daughter.

— At Beerbhoom, the lady of J. H. D'Oyly, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Chirra Poonjee, the lady of W. Lewin, Esq., of the invalid establishment, of a son.

At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Free, 10th L. C., of a daughter.

8. At Chinsurah, the lady of Captain M. Smith, H. M.'s 9th regt. of a daughter.

9. At Pultoopoor Factory, the wife of Mr. E. F. Greenway, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. Salvadore, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Black, Branch Pilot, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Rose, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cheape, of a daughter.

— At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. Davidson, of a son.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. Griffin, 24th N. I., of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Mendes, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of H. G. Martindell, Esq., Attor. at Law, of a son.

17. At Chowringhee, the wife of Mr. J. F. Deatker, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Hammerdinger, of a daughter.

19. At Bunhar Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of James Cosserat, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Carbery, Government Place, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Lewis, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Chandernagore, at the residence

of Mr. W. Wilson, the wife of Mr. D. E. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

20. At Chowgatchie, near Jessore, the lady of G. R. J. Meares, Esq., of a dau.

— At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. W. B. Tytler, superintending engineer, of a daughter.

22. At Dinapore, the lady of C. C. Fussell, Esq., of Lollisia Factory, Tirthoot, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Black, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Brae, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Lucknow, the wife of Mr. D. Poley, band-master, 2d regt. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Monghyr, the lady of George Battye, Esq., of a son.

27. At Patna, the lady of J. S. Dummergue, Esq., civ. serv., of a daughter.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. E. Mullins, of a son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Souter, H. M.'s 44th regt., of a daughter.

29. In Fort William, the lady of Maj. Mountain, Cameronians, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, schoolmaster, of a daughter.

May 1.—At Calcutta, the lady of A. P. Currie, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney at law, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Z. Shireore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 8.—At Cawnpore, Mr. F. Jacobi, to Miss Powers.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel D'Cruze, of Hooghly College, to Miss Mary Ann Francis.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. W. E. Middleton, to Miss Mary Ann Frisby.

18. At Calcutta, Capt. Pierre Real, to Amelie Aubineau nee Duval,

— At ditto, Mr. J. H. Connell, to Miss E. Barakat, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Barakat.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. M. T. Wade, to Miss L. I. Bastard.

25. At ditto, Joseph Welsh, Esq. to Harriet, second daughter of J. M. Dove, Esq.

26. At St. Peter's Church, Mr. R. Norris, an assistant in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to Mrs. C. Stewart.

30. At the cathedral W. T. Betts, Esq. of H. M. 26th Regt. Cameronians, to

Anna, third daughter of the late J. Thompson, Esq., indigo planter.

May 1.—At Calcutta, Mr. A. Newbery, to Miss Louisa Leroux.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Sabèdra, to Miss V. D'Rozario.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. Felix Hyde Hart, to Miss Anna Maria Pinto.

March 17.—At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. W. B. H. Greene.

27. At Delhi, Mr. C. Whitmore, of spasmodic cholera, aged 24.

— At Agra, Master E. G. P. Horn, aged 2 years.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Maxwell, wife of Capt. Maxwell, aged 57.

30. At Calcutta, Master John Peter, aged 10 years.

— At Calcutta, T. S. Keymer, son of the late Mr. G. Keymer, of the pilot service, aged 9 years.

April 1.—At Sumbulpore, Capt. G. Abbott, 15th B. N. I.

— At Meerut, Frederick, the fourth son of Major Hoggan, of the 53d N. I.

2. At Futtighur, Mrs. A. Printzling, aged 62.

4. At Meerut, Mr. H. Robbins, of H. M. 16th Lancers.

6. At Landour, Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Healy, aged 5 years.

7. At Agra, of cholera, Messrs. J. and H. Babonau, within a few hours of each other.

8. At Pursewalkum, Mr. W. Roberts, Unitarian Missionary, aged 20.

9. At the General Hospital, Mr. T. B. Kirk, aged 27.

10. At Gowahatty, in Assam, Henry, the infant son of Capt. W. Simonds, 21st regt. N. I., and commandant Assam Seabundy corps.

— At Chirra Poonjee, the infant son of W. Lewin, Esq.

— At Tipperah, of small pox, Mr. J. Martinelly, aged 25.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte D'Rozario, aged 40 years.

— At Agra, of cholera, Mr. J. Tomlin, aged 32.

14. At Chittagong, George Doucett, Esq., aged 52.

15. At Calcutta, Anne Andrews.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Skelton, aged 53 years.

— At Bannocah, Lieut. G. Shairp, of 5th N. I. aged 26.

16. At Agra, Capt. Raban, 47th N. I. of cholera.

17. At Calcutta, Hannah, daughter of Mr. W. Preston, aged 1 year.

— At Calcutta, Mademoiselle Antoinette Clementine de Beaufort, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, wife of Mr. C. C. Rabeholm, aged 27.

18. At Akyab, Arracan, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. Boniface Burrell, aged 16.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Bracken, H. C. 29th N. I., aged 25.

19. At Calcutta, of small pox, Mr. N. T. Boyesen, eldest son of the late Capt. Boyesen, of Serampore, aged 30.

— In Kyd-street, Chowringhee, at the residence of Major Burlton, Miss Caroline Louisa Comyn, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. P. T. Comyn, Bengal army, aged 18.

20. At Calcutta, of small-pox, Elizabeth, daughter of the late S. Evison, commander of the *Mattabangha* Flat, aged 5 years.

— At Chowringhee, Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. J. F. Deatker.

— At Agra, Felix Erastus infant child of R. Gordon, Esq. aged 1 year.

— At her residence in Rada Bazar-street, of cholera, wife of Mr. John Coles, aged 67.

— At Sulkea, Sarah, wife of Neil Macaskill, aged 20.

— At Cuttack, J. C. Pritchard, Esq.

21. At Calcutta, of cholera, the infant son of Mr. E. Roberts.

— At Pursewalkum, James, son of Mr. J. Ians, aged 6.

— Of small-pox, Master E. De Rozario, aged 4 years and 11 months.

22. At Calcutta, J. H. Suwerkrop, Esq., aged 30.

— At Calcutta, of small-pox, Mr. W. Rind, aged 25.

23. At Sulkea, J. T. S. Colliard, son of Mr. T. S. Colliard, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, Henry Fuller King, Esq., merchant, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Julia Edwards, wife of Capt. R. Edwards, of the country service, aged 28.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Julius Francis, a writer, ag. 38.

— At Calcutta, A. E. Dobbs, Esq. master in equity, supreme court, aged 37.

26. At Calcutta, George Da Costa, Esq., aged 67.

28. At Midnapore, the wife of Mr. T. Jones, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Nicholas, aged 82.

— At Calcutta, Master Francis Gomes, aged 5.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Huhn, aged 35.

29. At Calcutta, of cholera, the infant dau. of Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, aged 3.

30. At Calcutta, Master H. R. Martin-dell.

30. At Calcutta, widow of the late Mr. John Preston Else, aged 24.

— Near Kotah, of cholera, Lieut. W. T. Briggs, diplomatic assist. at Residen. of Rajpootana; second son of J. T. Briggs, Esq., Somerset Place, London.

May 1.—At Dacca, Eliza Ann, child of A. G. Glass, Esq., aged 11 months.

2. At Chirra, Maria Julia, the wife of James Davenport, M. D., assist.-surg.

— At the general hospital, Mr. R. Thomson, of 121, Dhurumtolla, aged 37.

3. At Fort William, the lady of Major Mountain, H. M.'s 29th regt. or Camerounians.

— Of cholera, Master J. Pereira, eld. son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pereira, aged 13.

— At Calcutta, Mr. D. F. Wood, aged 18.

5. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Philip Robam, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Master W. M. Seagrove, unfortunately drowned whilst bathing with some of his school fellows in a tank, in Chowringhee.

Lately, in the Western provinces, of small-pox, Capt. Boisragon of the inf.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

15. Rob Roy, from China.

— Elizabeth, from Rangoon.

— Lawrence, from Liverpool.

19. Hindoo, from ditto.

20. Victory from ditto.

21. Bussorah Merchant, fm. Hobart Town.

22. Thalia, from Liverpool.

— Frederick Huth, from Mauritius.

23. Cherebon Packet, from Batavia.

— H. M. S. Victor, from Madras.

27. Recovery, from ditto.

May.

1. David Scott, from Madras.

— Justina, from London.

— Hooghly, from Bourbon.

— Favorite, from Mauritius & Madras.

— Frankland, from Liverpool.

— Margaret Connell, from Greenock.

— Forth, from ditto.

2. Mary Ann Webb, from Liverpool.

6. Waterloo, from Sydney.

7. Raj Ranee, from Mauritius.

— Kyle, from London.

8. Indian Oak, from Madras.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

12. Clio, for Mauritius.

14. Roxburgh Castle, for London.

— Mona, for Liverpool.

— Ivanhoe, for Cowes.

— Elephantia, for London.

- 23.* Drummote, for ditto.
 25. Jessy, for Penang.
 27. Indiana, for London.
 — Atlas, for Bourbon.
 30. Arethusa, for Australia.
 — Heywood, for Liverpool.

- May.
 3. Rob Roy, for Singapore.
 6. Water Witch, for China.
 — H. M. S. Victor, cruize.
 — H. C. S. Ganges, for China.
 7. Cowasjee Family, for ditto.
 — Roberts, for London.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL IN HONOR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Government House, 4th May, 1838.—The Governor requests the honor of the Company of all Gentlemen in H. M.'s. and the H. C.'s. Civil, Naval and Military Services to a Ball and Supper at the Banqueting Room, on Thursday the 24th May, at nine o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of H. M.'s. Birth-day.—John Maitland, A. D. C.

MEDICAL AID, (May 1.)—In assimilation to the practice in Bengal, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, henceforth, the benefit of medical aid in Garrison, and in the Field, to all classes of *Followers* permanently or temporarily receiving pay from the Government.

The consolidated salaries of Civil and Military Medical Officers are declared to include remuneration for medical assistance to all persons of the above description, except in cases where head money is claimable for *extra* duty, when Followers in receipt of public pay, but not heretofore considered entitled to medical aid, will be included by Medical Officers in their Present States, and head money drawn accordingly.

PAY OF SUBADARS.—The R. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Subadars promoted consequent on the new organization of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, shall receive the same pay and batta as Subadars of Infantry, and in calculating service to entitle them to admission into the 2nd and 1st classes, shall be permitted to reckon the periods they may have served as Jemadar in the corps.

CIVIL ALLOWANCES.—Financ. Dept. Fort St. George, April 27, 1838.—Notice is hereby given that the Acting Sub Treasurer will be supplied with Cash to discharge the Civil allowances of this Presidency on the 4th, and the Carnatic Stipends on or after the 8th May, both in arrear for April.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—A government notification, dated May 1st, published the letter of the Queen Dowager, acknowledging the Madras address of condolence on the late demise of William the Fourth.

NATIVE APPOINTMENT.—The R. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India having taken into his consideration the eminent zeal, ability and integrity displayed by Vencata Rao in his capacity of Native Assistant to the Commissioner for the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, has been pleased, as a mark of the favor of the British Government, to bestow upon him the title of Rai Raaya Rai.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

April 17.—E. B. Glass, Esq. actg. and crim. Jud. of Madura, leave for 3 months, to remain at Pres. on sick cert.

— A. Maclean, Esq., actg. temp. member of board of rev., assumed his seat at board on 12th April.

— I. Silver, Esq., offic. asst. jud. and joint crim. jud. of Madura, received charge of the Auxil. Court of Tinnevely, from H. D. Phillips, Esq. on the 9th April.

19. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq. sub. col. and joint mag. of Ganjam, leave for eight months, to visit Presidency, and proceed to sea, on sick cert.

— A. F. Bruce, Esq. acting col. and mag. of Chingleput, received charge of that district, from A. Maclean, Esq. on the 10th April.

— Lieut. Braddock, Non-Eff. Estab. app. Treasurer of the Monegar Choultry, in room of Mr. A. F. Bruce, resigned.

24. Lieut. H. Watts, Engineers, to act as

Asst. to Civil Eng. in 8th Div. during absence of Lieut. De Butts, or until further orders.

24. G. Bird, Esq. to act as 2d jud. of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and circ. for the Western div. during abs. of Mr. Vaughan on other duty, or until further orders.

— J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara.

— J. G. Turnbull, Esq., Accountant-Gen. leave in extension, till 30th Sept. next, on private affairs.

— G. S. Greenway, Esq., assistant judge, and joint crim. judge of Cochin, leave for 18 months, from the date of his embarkation, to sea, on sick cert.

— F. H. Crozier, Esq. head asst. to register to court of Sudr. and Foujdaree Udalt, furl. to Europe on sick cert. with benefit of the furlough allowance.

27. P. H. Strombom, Esq., to act as 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and cir. in centre div. during employment of Mr. W. D. Davis on other duty, or until further orders.

— W. C. Ogilvie, Esq. to act as col. and mag. of Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Blair, on leave, or until further orders.

— D. White, Esq. to act as assist. jud. and joint crim. jud. of Cochin, during absence of Mr. G. S. Greenway, on sick cert., or until further orders.

— T. W. Goodwyn, Esq. to act as head asst. to the principal col. and mag. of Malabar, during Mr. White's abs. on other duty, or until furth. ord?

30. H. Stokes, Esq. furl. to England on sick cert. with benefit of furlough allowance.

May 1.—H. D. Phillips, Esq. to act as 2d assist. to the Accountant Gen. during abs. of Mr. Dumergue on sick cert., or till furth. ord.

— Capt. G. W. Whistler, Police Mag., to be absent from his duty on sick cert., till 1st August, 1838.

— Capt. D. Babington, to act as Police Mag. during abs. of Capt. Whistler on sick leave, or until furth. ord.

Military.

March 19.—Capt. C. W. Nepean dep. jud. adv. gen., removed from V. to IX. dist. and Capt. T. B. Chalon from latter to former dist.

20. Lieut. Col. C. P. James removed from 6th to 51st N. I.

27. Ens. T. Haines, 9th N. I., ret. to duty from Europe.

27. Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N. I.

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furl. to Cape, eventually to Europe, for health.

April 12.—Capt. G. M. Arthur, 25th N. I., leave from 15th May to 15th Nov. 1838, Neilgherries.

14. Lieut. A. C. Pears, art., qualified as interp. in Hindoostance. The authorized Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him accordingly.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Gerrard, 45th reg. leave from the 25th March to the 1st Oct. western coast, on sick cert.

16. The leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 10th March, to 2d Lieut. J. L. Bagrow, of 1st bat. art., cancelled at his request.

17. Lieut. W. G. P. Jenkins, act. quar. mast. 10th reg., qualified as interp. in Hindoostance.

— Major J. F. Palmer, 2d N. V. B., leave from 5th April to 10th Oct., Negapatam and Eastern Coast on sick cert.

— Sen. Ens. J. Eykyn, 15th N. I., to be Lieut. v. Buce dec.; date of com. 11th April, 1838.

— Lieut. W. C. P. Jenkins, 10th N. I., to be quar. mast. and interp.

— Mr. C. W. Tulloch, admitted on estab. as cadet.

— The leave to proceed to Neilgherries granted in G. O. G. of the 2d March, to Maj. Gen. J. Doveton, c. b., commanding centre div. of the army, cancelled at his request.

— Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford, (late prom.) posted to 35th reg. from 13th March.

— Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, removed from 35th to 6th reg.

18. Major C. R. Bradstreet, 37th reg. N. I. leave from 10th April to 10th Oct., Jaulnah and Western Coast.

19. The services of Lieut. J. Maitland, Madras art. placed at disp. of Sup. Govt.

20. Ensigns C. W. Tulloch to do duty with 19th reg. N. I., and to join on its arr. at pres; A. L. Steele, M. T. French, G. Emmerson and J. D. Dale, ditto with 16th reg. N. I.; W. Dent, H. O. Fleming, H. J. Manley, A. F. Place and W. E. R. Welliton, ditto with 24th reg. N. I.; R. Spence, ditto with 36th reg. N. I.

— Lieut. R. M. North, 2d L. C. has returned to duty.

— Lieut. G. W. Sharp, 3d L. I.; J. H. Kennedy, 47th reg. N. I. ret. to duty

— *Leave Extended.*—Capt. P. Hamond commissary of ordnance at Secunderabad, until the 14th January, 1839.

21. Capt. J. T. Smith eng. to take charge of office of chief eng. during abs. of Lieut. Lake on sick cert. or till furth. ord.

— Cornet W. C. R. Macdonald, 2d L. C. to be quart. mast. and interp.

26. Lieut. D. T. Thomson of 39th reg. permitted to reside and draw his pay at the Pres. until further orders.

— The services of Lieut. R. Cannan 40th reg. N. I., have been placed at disposal of supreme government.

27. Capt. G. Dunsmore, 8th L. C., permitted to rejoin his regt. via Madras, with leave till 15th July.

— Lieut. and Adj. W. Cantis, 15th N. I., leave in continuation, till 31st Oct. Neilgherries, on sick cert.

— Major W. Watkins of 36th N. I., assist. com. gen., leave cancelled

— Capt. A. Douglas, paym. southern div., leave to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, for 4 months.

— Capt. R. Codrington, 46th N. I., will act as paym. in south. div., on Capt. Douglas' responsibility, during his abs.

May 1.—Messrs. W. H. Freese, G. Hare and J. G. B. Griffin, admit. on estab. as cadets of inf.

— Lieut. J. Eykyn to take rank from 4th Dec., 1837, v. King retired.

— Sen. Ens. H. Birley to be lieut., v. Buée dec.; date of com. 11th April, 1838.

— Lieut. J. Maitland, art., to act as aid-de-camp to gov., from the 19th April, and until further orders.

— Capt. D. Babington, 17th N. I., to act as police mag., during absence of Capt. Whistler on sick cert., or until further ord.

— Capt. H. Bower of 52nd N. I., to superintend the construction of the road on the Agumbah Pass.

— Ens. J. G. B. Griffin, to do duty with 1st N. I.; W. H. Freese, ditto 44th reg. N. I.; G. Hare, with 19th reg. N. I.

4. Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe of the F troop, horse art. to be adj. to the detach. of that corps in Mysore from 30th March, from which date the app. of Lieut. Cooke, the junior staff officer will cease.

— Lieut. R. Crewe, 45th N. I. to be quartm. and interp.

Officers promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 2d of May: Lieuts. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d reg. L. C.; T. J. Taylor, 7th L. C.; R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N. I.; Charles Wates, 46th N. I.; Dashwood Strettell, 20th N. I.; H. C. Trevor, 13th N. I.; J. W. Rickards, 21st N. I.; E. W. Snow, 24th N. I.; W. E. Gibb, 14th N. I.; J. C. Boulderson, 35th N. I.; Edward Clutterbuck, 38th N. I.; Thomas Coles, 16th N. I.; W. W. Ross, 17th N. I.; Benjamin Heyne, 16th N. I.; J. S. Du Vernet, 24th N. I.; J. C. Power, 51st N. I.

Medical.

March 21.—Assist.-Surg. B. J. Everett,

to afford med. aid to Golundauze bat. of art. until further ord.

21. Surg. G. W. Scheniman, late prom. removed to 41st N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. W. Sheddon, removed from Singapore, and app. to med. aid to detach. of 8th N. I. at Malacca.

— Assist.-Surg. J. M. Jackson, remov. from doing duty with 2d bat. art. to do duty with H. M.'s 63rd regt.

April 12. Ass.-Surg. W. G. Pritchard, M. D., app. to med. charge of convicts, proceeding to the Straits, on the brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*.

— Ass.-Surg. J. D. V. Packman, removed from doing duty with H. M. 4th Regt. (or King's own,) to 40th N. I., and to join immediately.

16. Ass.-Surg. J. Robson, M. D., removed from doing duty with H. M. 57th Regt. and posted to the 36th N. I.

26. Ass.-Surg. J. Grant, M. D., removed from doing duty with 41st, and posted to 42d N. I.

May 3. Ass.-Surg. C. G. E. Ford removed from doing duty, at pres. Gen. Hosp., to do duty with H. M. 55th regt.

4. Assist. surgs. J. H. Orr and J. A. Reynolds to enter on general duties of the army.

Ecclesiastical.

April 20. We have to acquaint you that we have appointed the Rev. Alfred Fennell to be an Assistant Chaplain on your Establishment, under the regulations conveyed to you in our letter in this Department dated 31st Aug. (*Letter to the Madras Government from the Court of Directors.*)

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Nellore, the lady of Lieut. Hamilton, 1st N. I. of a son.

23. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Byng, 6th L. C. of a son.

April 4. The lady of Major C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N. I. of a son.

8. At Chittoor, the wife of Mr. John Bilderbeck, London Missionary Society of a son.

10. At Bellary, the lady of D. Boyd, Esq., superintending surgeon, Mysore division, of a daughter.

15. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. M. Taylor of a daughter.

17. Mrs. R. P. Dalgairas, of a son.

19. At Madras, the lady of Capt. C. Wilford of a son.

21. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Nixon, 17th N. I. of a daughter.

24. At Waltair, the lady of Captain Wright, Dep. ass.-quarter-master Gen. of a son.

24. At Madras, the lady of J. Y. Fullerton, Esq. of a daughter.

27. At the Luz, the lady of E. Seth Sam, Esq. of a daughter.

May 2.—At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 4th cav. of a son.

Lately.—At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. C. Wahab, 16th N. I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Secunderabad, G. T. Brooke, Esq. H. M. 55th Regt. to Emily, only daughter of Cyrus Daniell, Esq. paymaster H. M. 55th regt.

April 18.—At Madras, Mr. H. Claudius, to Miss M. A. Lang.

— At Black Town, Mr. E. Cullen, to Lydia, second daughter of Mr. G. Vansomerin.

19. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 44th N. I., to Emma, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. C. Elphinstone.

Jan. 12. At Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth Lupton, relict of the late Dr. T. Lupton.

14. At Moulmein, Capt. H. R. Moore, H. M.'s 62nd regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Moore, half-pay 14th foot, aged 27.

March 15.—At Kamptee, Surgeon A. Campbell, of the medical establishment.

16. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Aitchie, aged 19.

20. At Bangalore, William Haines, Esq., superintending surgeon, Mysore division.

— At Mysore, Mr. Charles Maitland, aged 31.

24. At Ellichpoor, the lady of S. A. G. Young, Esq. Madras med. estab.

26. At Jaulnah, infant daughter of Rev. F. G. Lugard.

26. At Madras, Ens. R. Podmore, 1st N. I.

April 3. At Ootacamund, Lieut. J. Harvey, H. M.'s 54th foot, of the jungle fever.

8. At Pursewalkum, in his 70th year, Mr. W. Roberts, Unitarian missionary.

11. At Nellore, Lieut. J. P. Buce, 15th N. I.

12. At Pondicherry, Mrs. A. S. Cooper, sister to Capt. Lynn, 1st N. V. B.

— At Bangalore, the infant son of Lieut. Armstrong, engineers.

13. At Salem, en route to the Neilgherry Hills, Mrs. E. L. McAuliffe.

13. Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. Jonas Gregory, aged 7 months.

15. At John Pereira's, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Fisk.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

15. Bussorah Merchant, from Hobart T.

— William Wilson, from Cape.

16. Tom Thumb, from Penang.

19. Indian Oak, from Mauritius.

20. H. M. B. Algerine, from Pondicherry.

— Isadore, from Vizagapatam.

21. Sir Wm. Wallace, from Cannanore.

22. H. M. S. Hyacinth, from England.

— Sir H. Taylor, from Moulmein.

24. Anna Robertson, from China.

— H. M. S. Favorite, from Plymouth.

26. Favorite, from Liverpool.

— Mithridate, from Mauritius.

27. Clarisse, from Singapore.

28. Waterloo, from Sydney.

May.

1. Sesostris, from Bengal.

9. John Wm. Dare, from Persian Gulf.

10. Zebra, from Penang.

— H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from Trincomal.

11. Catherine, from Vizagapatam.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

13. Cervantes, for Mauritius.

15. H. M. B. Algerine, for Cruise.

19. Frederica, for Northern Ports.

20. Recovery, for Calcutta.

21. Resolution, for Moulmein.

— Brilliant, for ditto.

22. Bombay, for ditto.

— Neptune, for ditto.

— Louisa, for ditto.

23. H. M. S. Wellesley, for China.

— — Larne, for Penang.

— — Algerine, for ditto.

— — Rattlesnake, for Trincomalce.

— Sir A. Campbell, for Penang.

25. William Wilson, for Moulmein.

27. Mary and Susan, for Calcutta.

— Two Cousins, for Mauritius.

28. H. M. S. Hyacinth, for Penang.

30. Hawke, for Moulmein.

— Waterloo, for Calcutta.

May.

1. Indian Oak, for Bengal.

2. Catherine, for ditto.

3. Malcolm, for ditto.

6. Isadore, for Northern Ports.

— Sir William Wallace, for Moulmein.

9. Edward, for Bengal.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**

LEAVE TO STAFF OFFICERS—(May 11).—With reference to General Order, No. 99, of 1837, dated 20th February, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the privilege granted to general officers* on the staff of being absent on leave beyond the limits of their division, without any forfeiture of their allowances is to be conceded only in case when their absence occasions no additional expense, as for instance, when there is a Brigadier at the Head Quarters of their division.—In other cases, the station command allowance Rs. 550, to be borne by the absent general officer.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.**Civil.**

April 30.—Mr. R. K. Pringle, to act as dep. civil auditor and dep. mint mastr.

May 2.—Mr. E. E. Elliot, assumed permanent charge of the office of post master general of Bombay, on 23d April.

— Capt. H. B. Turner, to be mint engineer from the date of Capt. M'Gillivray's decease.

— Mr. H. H. Glass, assumed charge of the office of judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 21th ultimo.

3. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be assist. to the mag. of Poona, with full powers of mag., within the districts comprehended in that collectorate.

5. Mr. E. M. Stuart, act. third assist. to coll. of Ahmedabad, allowed to remain in the districts on deputation, for a further period of four months.

7. Mr. G. Giberne, app. acting 2d puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder faujdarce adawlut, and acting judicial com. for Guzerat and the Conkan.

8. Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub-coll. of Broach, is allowed to remain in the districts on deputation, until the commencement of the monsoon.

— Mr. J. Williams, resumed charge of the offices of general treasury, general pay office, and super. of stamps, on the 30th April.

— Mr. W. J. Hadow, to act as 3d assist. to coll. of Rytmagherry, during Mr. C. M. Harrison's absence on sick leave. This app. to have effect from the 1st August, 1837.

9. Mr. D. Ross, to be uncovenanted assist. to the opium agent and superint. of stationery, vacant by the death of Mr. Henshaw.

14. Lieut. G. Wingate, superint. of rev. survey in the Deccan, app. assist. to the principal coll. of Poona, for such period as he may be employed in superintending the survey.

16. Lieut. R. Wallace, superint. of

the Guicowar contingent at Sadra, leave to the presidency for health.

— Mr. A. Bell, resumed charge of the offices of judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 10th May.

Military.

April 23.—The undermentioned officers lately admitted to the service, are attached to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names, and directed to join:—Ens. A. Morris, 22d regt. N. I.; H. Stanley, 16th N. I.; W. M. Leckie, 21st N. I.; J. M. Wiseman, 16th N. I.

May 1.—Lieut. Ramsay, sub-assist. com. gen., to receive charge of the dep.-assist. com. gen. depart. on 19 Sept. 1837, in consequence of the departure of Lieut. Whichelo, and Lieut. Mills, to assume the duties of commissary gen., confirmed.

2. Capt. C. Denton, and Brev. Capt. A. N. Ramsay, 24th N. I., are allowed furl. to Europe, for 3 years, health.

3. 2d Lieut. E. Baynes, art.; Lieut. D. Halkett, H. M.'s 4th dragoons; 2d Lieut. J. H. Burke, engns., qualified in Hindoostanee.

5. Major J. Jopp, inspect. eng. north. div. of the army, furl. to the Neilgherry Hills for 2 years, for health.

— Lieut. J. J. T. Cruickshank to act as superint. of repairs, and surv. of build. without the limits of the town of Bombay, until further orders.

11. Lieut. Postans, directed to proceed to Geiriar on duty.

— Capt. J. E. G. Morris 21th N. I., leave for 6 months, to the Neilgherries on priv. aff.

12. Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N. I., to be capt., and Ens. G. F. Pogson to be lieut. in suc. to Justice dec.; date of rank, 1st May, 1838.

— The services of Capt. J. M. Mel-

vill of the 7th N. I. placed at disposal of the supreme govern.

12. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Col. D. Barr, under date 11th Dec. last, is cancelled from 9th May, the date of that officer's return to the pres.

— Col. D. Barr, will resume charge of his duties as mil. aud. gen.; Maj. Moore, and Capt. Jameson resuming their duties as dep., and first assistant respectively.

— Brev. Col. F. Roome 2d gren. reg. N. I. has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

— Lieut. S. Turnbull to act as adjut. to 1st bat. art. from 15th April, during abs. of Lieut. Glasse on sick cert. temp. ord. confirmed.

— Lieut.-Col. Sandwith, cav. to take rank v. Jervis, retired; date of rank, 9th November, 1837.

— Lieut.-Col. P. P. Wilson, ditto to take rank, v. Gordon, retired, date of rank, 1st Dec., 1837.

— Sen. Maj. J. Sutherland ditto to be lieut.-col., v. Litchfield, retired, date of rank, 28th Feb., 1838.

— Major T. Mylne, 1st L. C., and capt. J. Penny ditto, to take rank, in suc. to Sandwith prom., date of rank, 9th Nov., 1837.

— Lieut. W. C. Hailes 2d L. C. to take rank v. Lock, removed to 1st cav. to fill a vacancy, date of rank, 9th Nov., 1837.

— Maj. D. Cunningham, ditto, Capt. W. S. Otley, ditto, and Lieut. T. Ashworth ditto to take rank, in suc. to Wilson, prom., date of rank, 1st Dec., 1837.

— Cornet W. Kenyon ditto to be lieut. v. Hamilton dec., date of rank, 22d April, 1838.

— Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3rd L. C. to be maj.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. G. Malet to be capt., and Cornet. J. Forbes to be lieut. in suc. to Sutherland, prom., date of rank, 28th Feb., 1838.

— Cornet W. L. Hunter, posted to 2d reg. L. C.; T. A. Mackenzie ditto.

— Brig. Morse, leave to Mahableshtar, for health.

15. The leave to sea granted to Lieut. G. K. Mann of the reg. of art., under date the 14th March, 1836, for the benefit of his health, is commuted to a furl. to N. S. Wales for 3 years from the date of his embarkation, on the same account.

17. The undermentioned gentlemen admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf., on this estab. The cadets for the art. prom. to 2d lieuts., and for the inf. to ens., leaving the dates of their com. for future adjustments. *Artillery*, Mr. Arnold Burrowes Kemball; Mr. T. Gordon McDonald, arr. at Bombay, 9th May, 1838. *Infantry*, Mr. James Rose;

— Brev. Col. W. Gordon 25th N. I.,

return. to duty; Ens. W. Orrok, 16th N. I., ditto,—Maj. E. W. Jones 3d N. I., leave for 6 months to proceed to Ajmeer, on priv. affairs.

— Cornet, W. Marriott 2d L. C., to act as interp. to that reg. from 1st inst., temp. arr. conf.

— Lieut. Kilner of engs. directed to assume temp. charge of the inspecting engineer's office north. div., and Lieut. Hart, to proceed to Deesa as acting exec. eng. at that station.

Medical.

March 28.—Assist.-Surg. Keith, to be acting Vaccinator, of N. E. div. of Guzerat v. Assist.-Surg. Weatherhead app. civ. surg., at Akulcote.

April 23.—Assist. Surg. D. Campbell relieved from doing duty in I. N., and placed at disp. of Com.-in-Chief for reg. duty.

— Surg. J. McMorris 26th N. I. to receive med. charge of L. W., 1st L. C., from date of departure of Assist.-Surg., P. Gray to Rajcote, confirmed.

27. Assist.-Surg. M. Thompson, attached, to do duty with European Regt. till further orders.

May 11.—Assist.-Surg. D. Campbell's furl. to Europe, granted on 24th April, cancelled.

Naval.

May 7.—Capt. J. Sawyer, furl. to England for three years, for health.

March 6.—At Dapoolie, the lady of Lieut. Claude C. Lucas, of a daughter.

May 3.—At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3rd regt., of a son.

4. At Callian, the wife of Mr. A. de Mello, of a daughter.

— At Akulcote, the lady of Assist.-Surg. A. Weatherhead, M.D., of a daughter.

7. At Colaba, the lady of Commander W. Lowe, I. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 30.—In the Fort, Mr. W. Moore, to Miss L. C. Bellasis.

May 10.—At Poona, Mr. F. Dunn, to Miss J. Diddlestone.

15.—Mr. Apothecary T. Furey, to Mrs. M. Ashworth.

DEATHS.

March 10.—At Bareilly, Jane, wife of Mr. H. J. F. Berkeley, aged 38.

13 At Bombay, Gregory Johannes, formerly an Armenian merchant, aged 61.

21. At Bombay, Sarah, wife of A. Macaulay, of the Dock-Yard, aged 30.

April 22.—At Sholapore, of Cholera, Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, 2d L. C.

24. In the Fort, Mr. H. Yates, aged 36.

25. Of Cholera, Mrs. M. A. Griffiths, aged 60.

May 1.—At Dhoolia, of Cholera, Capt. B. Justice, 5th N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

30. Futtey Salaam, from Calcutta.

May.

5. Mary Bibby, from Liverpool.

9. H. C. S. Berenice, from Suex.

10. Mangles, from China.

11. Hero, from Mocha.

12. Tamerlane, from Clyde.

— William Turner, from Liverpool.

13. Monarch, from ditto.

14. John Johnstone, from Stockholm.

20. General Palmer, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

25. William, for Greenock.

26. Earl Balcarras, for China.

30. Barbara, for Liverpool.

— Syria, for ditto.

May.

1. Lowjee Family, for China.

— Charles Forbes, for ditto.

2. Glenelg, for ditto.

6. Edmonstone, for ditto.

7. Good Success, for ditto.

8. Asia Felix, for ditto.

9. Georgiana, for London.

12. Charles Grant, for China.

13. Caledonia, for ditto.

17. Euphrates, for London.

18. Cestrian, for Liverpool.

19. Waverly, for Mocha and Muscat.

Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ISLAND ALLOWANCES.—A Notification, dated February 15th, directs that whenever Military Officers are relieved or superseded (except in the case of sickness) they are to receive only the following proportion of the full Island allowance; viz. Officers above the rank of Captains *one half* of their full Island allowance; Officers of the rank of Captains and below that rank two thirds of ditto.

APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 16.—Staff-Surg. St. John, to deliver over med. charge of Trincomallee district to next senior med. officer at that station, and to proceed to Kandy to assume med. charge of Khandian military district.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17.—At Colombo, Master P. G. Van Dort, aged 15.

April 11.—At Colombo, Mr. George John Hogg, aged 21, youngest son of the late Lieut. Hogg, of the Ceylon Rifles.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

29. Cavendish Bentinck from Calcutta.

April.

3. Patriot, from Algoa Bay.

7. Patriot (Marshall) from Penang.

— Princess Victoria, from Mauritius.

17. Morning Star, from London.

23. Caledonia, from Bombay.

28. Diadem, from Mauritius.

29. John William Dare, from Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

5. Eleanor, for London.

19. Favorite, for Madras.

— Hooghly, for Bombay.

— Patriot, for London.

Prev. to 28th P. Victoria, for Calcutta.

— Aimwell, for England.

Singapore.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

Glasgow, from Penang.

5. Sylph, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE.

March.

5. Watkins, for Mauritius.

China.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

March.

15. Cordelia, from Liverpool.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

- Prev. to 13. Copeland, for England.
 — Kirkman, for ditto.
 — Hashemy, for ditto.
 15. Caledonia, for Manilla.
 — Europa, for Sandwich Islands.

Penang.

BIRTH.

- March* 14.—At Penang, the lady of George Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

Batavia.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

February.

22. Anacreon, from Bordeaux.

March

15. Middleburg, from Sourabaya.
 18. Red Rover, from Plymouth.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

- Prev. to 2. Indian, for China.
 5. Nympe, for Bordeaux.
 10. Alex. Johnston, for Cowes.
 13. Juliet, for London.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY

APPOINTMENT.

- Feb.* 28.—Mr. G. Silks, app. inspector of weights and measures, and of slaughter houses at Windsor, in the room of Benjamin Hodgen, dismissed.

BIRTHS.

- March* 5. At Presqueville, near Maitland, Mrs. Wakefield Simpson, of a daughter.

7. At No. 7, George-street, Mrs. Davies, of a daughter.

8. In Hunter-street, the lady of G. F. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

- At Bronti, Argyle, the lady of W. F. Baker, Esq., of a daughter.

12. Mrs. Jane Welch, of Crescent-street, of a son.

15. At Elswick, Mrs. Norton, of a son.

- Lately*, in Prince-street, Mrs. S. D. Norris, of a son.

- Mrs. Brice Whyte, of George-street, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb.* 19.—At Sydney, T. R. Simpson, Esq., commander of the *Marquis Hastings*, (late of the Royal Navy), to Louisa, second daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., late of Tirhoot, East Indies.

- March* 2. At Sydney, Ouseley Con-
 dell, Esq., nephew of Major-Gen. Sir Ralph Ouseley, and cousin to the Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., to Mary Anne Nicholson, grand-daughter of Count De Visme, late Colonel of the Coldstream Guards.

6. At Sydney, Mr. James Smith, of Courtland Place, East Maitland, to Miss Ann Smith, of Rose Hill, Wollombi.

- At Sydney, Mr. John Cairnie, mate of the ship *Brilliant*, to Miss Ellen M'Laurin; and same day, Mr. Daniel Mann to Miss Janet M'Laurin, daughters of Mr. James M'Laurin, late of Dunoon, Argyleshire.

7. At Sydney, Mr. Keyes, Esq., of Bathurst, to Sarah, eldest daugh. of J. E. Saunders, Esq., of Finsbury-sq., London.

DEATHS.

- Feb.* 10.—At Parramatta, the infant son of the Rev. D. J. Draper, Wesleyan Minister.

16. Sarah, the wife of the above Minister.

- Francis, eldest son of T. W. Unwin, Esq.

19. At Brandon Hall, Margaret, wife of Major Benjamin Sullivan, of apoplexy.

21. The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Hindson, of Mellerby, by the Hunter's River.

22. At his residence, in Pitt-street, Samuel Terry, aged 62.

23. Mr. W. Hodges, of King-street, Sydney, aged 55, 35 years a resident in the colony.

- Mar.* 3.—At Edinglassie, Emu Plains, only child of Ambrose Wm. Wilson, Esq.

5. At Port Stephens, Lieut.-Col. Henry Dumaresq, Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company.

7. At Abbotsford, the infant son of Mr. George Harper.

8. At her residence, Liverpool-street, Hyde-park, Frances Mary, the wife of Captain William Carter.

12. Mr. Edward Sandwell, for many years the respected landlord of the Rose and Crown, Castlereagh-street.

Lately—At Sydney, E. H. Cliffe, Esq.
— At her residence, Cambridge-street, the wife of Mr. George Coy, aged 28.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

February.

- 23. Blenheim, from Mauritius.
- Upton Castle, from Plymouth.
- 27. Tropic, from Batavia.
- Alma, from ditto.
- 28. Earl of Harwood, from Downs.

March.

- 2. Stirlingshire, from Mauritius.
- 8. Cockermouth Castle, from Downs.
- 9. Tamar, from Lima.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

- 3. Bencoolen, for Batavia.
- 10. Waterloo, for Madras.
- 11. City of Edinbro', for London.
- Strathfieldsaye, for Batavia.
- 14. Marquis of Hastings, for Java.

HOBART TOWN.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 28.—At Hobart Town, D. R. Falkner, Esq., of Campbell Town, to Margaret, eld. daughter of H. Grey, Esq.

Mar. 27.—At New Town church, Elijah Hedditch, to Soph. Vowell Fitch, only daughter of Robert Fitch, Hobart Town.

DEATHS.

Mar. 24.—Suddenly, aged 18, Miss Ludgater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludgater.

Lately. The wife of W. P. Ashburner, Esq., of Sillwood, Van Diemen's Land, aged 39.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

- 3. Regia, from Mauritius.
- 13. Gaillardon, from Calcutta.
- 16. Seppings, from Portsmouth.
- 17. Orwell, from China.
- Sarah Elizabeth, from Whaling.

April.

- 1. Moffatt, from Portsmouth.
- 2. Henry, from Cape:

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

- 2. Mary, for Calcutta.
- 22. Gaillardon, for Sydney.
- 24. Mary Catherine, for London.
- 26. Camilla, for Whaling.
- 29. Hindoo, for Liverpool.

April.

- 1. Orwell, for Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 25.—William Moriarty, Esq. appointed as assist. police mag. at Westbury, and Geo. King, Esq. as port officer at Hobart Town. (Appointment approved by the Sec. of State.)

— Matthew Curling Friend, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

Feb. 16.—Mr. John Byron, to be chief district constable of Launceston, vice Mr. Chas. Friend, resigned from the 1st Feb.

— Mr. James Donnelly, to be district constable at Launceston, vice Mr. John Keenahan, resigned, from 1st March.

— P. Roberts, J. R. Kenworthy, and W. G. Sams, Esqrs. to be justices of the peace for the territory of Van Diemen's Land.

— F. C. Smith, Esq., to be police mag. and dep. chairman of the quarter sessions, and commissioner of the Court of Requests for the district of Norfolk Plains, vice Charles Arthur, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence to visit England—likewise a coroner for the territory.

— Thos. Mason, Esq., to be dep. chairman of quarter sessions, and commissioner of Court of Requests for the district of New Norfolk; also, to be police mag. at New Norfolk, from 1st March.

Mar. 16.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, appointed postmaster of Bothwell, vice Mr. Barber, resigned, to take effect from 1st April. (Confirmed.)

23. Fred. Mainwaring, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the island of Van Diemen's Land, and its dependencies.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 27.—In Brisbane-street, Mrs. Cameron, of a daughter.

— At Trafalgar, the lady of J. R. Kenworthy, Esq., of a daughter.

Mar. 15.—At Launceston, Mrs. William Fletcher, of a daughter.

21. The wife of the Rev. C. Price, of a daughter.

Lately. In Patterson-street, the lady of W. G. Sams, Esq., of twins, son and daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16.—At Corra Linn, the infant son of Mr. H. Nickolls.

Mar. 6.—At Perth, Jemima, third daughter of J. A. Minchin, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

January.

23 Emma, from Mauritius.

March.

4 Rhoda, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

8 Platina, for London.

12 Arabian, for ditto.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

24. Favorite, from Monte Video.

— Kilmaurs, from Downs.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

24. Semiramis, (S) for Bombay.

25. James McInroy, for London.

26. Alice for Cape.

— Favorite for Ceylon.

27. Symmetry, for Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CAFFRE CHIEFS—TREATY.—By a Government Notification, dated April 20, His Excellency, the Governor, for her Majesty the Queen, ratified certain treaties of peace which were entered into in 1836, between the Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern division of the colony and the principal Caffre Chiefs.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 20.—Rev. Dr. Griffith, to be chap. of the Roman Catholic congregation of Cape Town.

23. Messrs. R. Blair, and D. Munro, permitted to act as sworn translators.

28. W. F. Hertzog, Esq., to act as surv.-gen. of the colony during abs. of the surv.-gen. on furl. to England.

— J. Skerrow, Esq., to act as civ. eng. and to have charge of road dept. during abs. of the civ. eng. on furl. to England.

May 3.—Mr. H. Bickersteth has assumed his duties as assist.-surg. of Somerset Hosp. and med. attend at Robben Island.

BIRTH.

April 3.—At Uitenhage, Mrs. G. Heathcot of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30.—At Rondebosch, Mr. T. Cartie, to Miss M. F. Phillips.

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May 7.—At Cape Town, Mr. J. Dickson, to Mrs. M. A. Smith.

14. At Cape Town, Mr. P. Darvall, to Miss A. S. Day.

— Mr. J. Bell, to Miss E. Warrington.

15. At Cape Town, G. Eveleigh Esq., to Miss J. T. Borchers.

DEATHS.

April 20.—At Cape Town, the wife of F. H. Retief, P. S. aged 34.

30. At Graham's Town, Mr. P. Christie, aged 54.

— At Cape Town, infant sons of Mr. C. Frankland.

May 3.—At Cape Town, Mrs. C. A. Forbes, aged 41.

10. At Cape Town, D. G. Anosi Esq., aged 77.

— At Cape Town, Mr. D. Collins.

14. At Cape Town, son of Mr. P. Tonkin, aged 2.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

13. New Thomas, from Plymouth.
 14. Claudine, from Portsmouth.
 19. Jas. Mc. Inroy, from Mauritius.
 - Alice, from Mauritius.
 - Barulo, from Manilla.
 - Courier, from Calcutta.
 27. Maguasha, from Downs.
- May.
7. La Belle Alliance, from Portsmouth.
 10. John, from Downs.
 15. H. M. S. Brisk, from Portsmouth.
 16. Hamilton, from Downs.
 18. Meg Merrilies, from Downs.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

2. Chas. Dumergue, for Mauritius.
 9. Jeanne Nelly, for Bombay.
 15. Apprentice, for Mauritius.
 18. Claudine, for Madras.
 23. Wm. Lockerby, for Mauritius.
 - Time, for Mauritius.
 26. Clyde, for Calcutta.
 29. Augustina, for Mauritius.
- May.
1. Salus, for Colombo.
 8. Glenarm, for Batavia.
 - Velox, for Mauritius.
 12. Abberton, for Madras.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Our columns this Month are so crowded with interesting matter, that we are precluded from giving our usual Parliamentary summary, a debate at the East India House, and many other interesting items coming under this head: we trust to have room for the whole in our next number.

MAILS TO INDIA.—The East India and China Association notified (July 20,) that the generally expected interruption to the regular steam communication by way of Egypt (in consequence of the expedition to Persia) would not occur, as the East Indian Government had communicated that the regular transmission of the outward mails from Suez to Bombay would not be interfered with.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.—On Wednesday, (July 25,) A court of Directors of the East India Company was held, at which Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and second member of Council on the Fort St. George (Madras) Establishment. Sir J. Nicolls afterwards dined with the Court at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.—Several distinguished officers were present.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—EXTRACT FROM A LATE PRIVATE LETTER.—“I believe we are likely to be at issue with the Persians, they have besieged Herat, and by this time it is supposed to have fallen, and as the states in that direction are now becoming more intimate in their alliance with us, we have taken the alarm on their account, and I suspect the Persians have been warned off by the Supreme Government. The part this presidency is about to take in it is, 500 sepoy's which, with a detachment of artillery, leave in a few days for the Gulf, and to take possession of the island of Kar-rack, close to Bushire, and there to watch events. As the season is so far advanced, the Semiramis steamer and a sailing vessel in tow, are to take the troops, and to leave about the 1st of June, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor-General.—I believe Col. Sherriff is to command. I think we shall soon have a subsidiary force at Hyderabad in Scind, and things are coming to such a crisis in that direction that we must advance, and for our security take an active part in whatever may be going on.”

MR. W. WILBERFORCE BIRD.—On Friday, June 23d, The Court of Directors appointed Mr. W. Wilberforce Bird, a member of Council of India, to take his seat upon the retirement of Mr. Alexander Ross, on the 15th Oct. next.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE.—The late Governor of New South Wales arrived in town at the close of June.

SIR JOHN KEANE.—The *Morning Chronicle*, (July 21,) explicitly states its belief, that Sir John Keane has requested to be recalled from his office of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army; his health rendering a return to Europe necessary. [We cannot doubt the assertion of the ministerial journal, though our latest files of

Bombay papers have not so much as given us a hint of this determination of Sir John's. We know, however, that he was (in May) on a short furl. in India on account of his health.]

CAPT. BURNES.—The *Morning Chronicle*, July 21, states that Capt. Burnes, who has had so difficult a game to play at Cabul, has at length succeeded completely against the Russian emissary, who had gained considerable ascendancy over the mind of Dost Mahomed. The Russian envoy has been dismissed the city, leaving British influence paramount.

SIR HENRY FANE.—An Evening paper states that Sir H. Fane has resigned the command of the army in India, and that Sir Lionel Smith, now at Jamaica, is reported as his successor.

REGIMENTS FOR CEYLON.—The 94th and 95th foot are to proceed to Ceylon, to relieve the 58th and 61st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Calcutta Committee having appointed Captain Barber their agent in London, the Home Committee, of which Lord William Bentinck is Chairman, have in consequence dissolved. We subjoin some extracts from our files of Indian Journals on this subject.

From the Bombay Gazette, May 14.—We have been favored with a copy of the correspondence between Captains Grindlay and Barber, on the subject of what has taken place in reference to the former as Agent for the Bengal Steam Committee, and we have this day the pleasure of laying the whole of it before our readers. We trust it requires no apology on our part for devoting so large a space to a correspondence on so important a subject. The discussion it has excited, and the steps that have been taken by the Bengal comprehensives against Captain Grindlay in withdrawing their confidence from him as their agent, have, we hope, invested the matter with such a degree of interest, as that our readers will be induced to peruse these letters with attention. Besides it is only just to Captain Grindlay, who has been so violently misrepresented by a portion of the Indian Press, to give the utmost publicity to his vindication of himself, and thereby disabuse the public mind of the bad impressions it may have received.

From the letter before us, Captain Barber appears to have got himself into a dilemma, for never was there a defence so wretchedly managed, as that with which he has endeavoured to rebut the statements of his rival. His replies are shuffling and evasive, unintelligible in argument, and totally destitute of point as regards the question brought under discussion. The letters of Captain Grindlay are on the other hand manly, straight forward, and perfectly to the purpose. They do not, like those of Captain Barber, harp upon strained interpretations; magnify shadows into substances, or to suit an end, fritter away truths into airy fictions. They grapple with every difficulty, confront every accusation, and fearlessly expose every fallacy. They furnish a complete exposure of the means which have been at work to undermine Captain Grindlay's reputation, and afford a triumphant vindication of his integrity. In fact, after perusing these letters, there cannot exist on the mind of any man who understands two consecutive words of English, any doubt as to the unwearied zeal with which Captain Grindlay has devoted himself to the interests of his constituents, and the ardour with which he has ever advocated the cause entrusted to his care.

A short time ago the correspondence between Captain Grindlay and Lord W. Bentinck, appeared before the public, which was in itself a complete vindication of the former from the aspersions which had been cast upon his character, and yet no steps have been taken to retract the censure, which was passed upon him; a sense of justice ought to urge the Calcutta Committee to atone for the evil they have done, by as publicly re-instating Captain Grindlay in the good opinion of the world, as they cast a stigma upon him, by publicly announcing a withdrawal of their confidence. It is incumbent also upon those journals which have given currency to the calumny, to circulate as widely as possible its contradiction. For ourselves, we sincerely congratulate Captain Grindlay on his victory, and feel assured that whether the *amende* is made to him or not, the parties by whom it ought to be awarded, must be ashamed of the step they have taken, and repent of the precipitancy with which, without enquiry, they condemned the conduct of a gentleman, who by incontestable evidence, has always been the able, the consistent, uncompromising advocate of the interests entrusted to his charge.

The Parallel Cases.—Dr. Grierson and Captain Grindlay, (*Englishman, May 1st.*)—Of a truth Calcutta committees and Calcutta managements stand out in bold relief from the ordinary consistent actions of other men. Their proceedings have the appearance of being more allied to the hop skip and jump conduct of a

school boy, than the mature results of grave deliberation. To outrage a man's feelings by stigmatizing his public conduct before the whole world is nothing in the eyes of these gentlemen, and provided a man be at a distance, it matters little to a Calcutta committee-man, what the whole world may think, or what the kind of exposition their agent may offer in explanation of his rule of conduct may be; his mind is already made up, and he can estimate the merits of a case at a distance of a quarter the globe from the scene of action much earlier and better than those on the spot can do. What makes the matter in the eyes of an impartial observer more curious, is, that Calcutta managers seem to possess the art of divination. A Calcutta committee-man, acting on the principle of always keeping his light burning, makes provision for mis (query miss ?) management long before any occurrence of the sort really happens.

Thus we find, that so convinced were the Orphan School committee-men, that Dr. Grierson must be unfit for the office, that before any tribunal sat to inquire into the merits of that gentleman's conduct, they gave Major Turner the appointment to take home in his pocket. And so the Steam Committee with regard to Capt. Grindlay; and this in spite of the able and dignified rebuke of the home committee with Lord W. Bentinck at the head, and the statesmanlike views of Mr. Mackenzie, the Governor of Ceylon, all of whom go to support, in the fullest manner, the judicious and politic course pursued by Capt. Grindlay. No, this is as nothing. The Calcutta Steam Committee must know better than even the friends of the cause at home, and so Captain Grindlay must be removed to make way for Capt. Barber.

Now it happens, Sir, that the writer of this communication was in London the greater part of the years 1836 and 1837, and he enjoyed the amplest opportunity of watching the doings of the steam people there, and he can safely avow, that never did a man strive to forward an undertaking more zealously than did Captain Grindlay the cause of Steam Navigation to India. In addition to his zeal, he possessed the private friendship of many of the members of the Court of Directors, and has an intimate personal acquaintance with Lord W. Bentinck and Sir John Hobhouse, and knows exactly the working of that *powerful under-current of opposition*, which has constantly been flowing like a sluice, to wash away, if possible, the establishment of Steam Communication with this country. Captain Grindlay was always acting in concert with Lord W. Bentinck, and although their mode of securing the comprehensive steam plan might be opposed to the notions of the Calcutta Committee, it by no means follows that theirs was not the more judicious. "The conduct of the Calcutta Committee cannot but be regarded as a censure on the Home Committee. They have shown, in no one instance, in the whole of the recently published long valedictory letter of their Secretary, one reason to justify the harshness of their behaviour towards Captain Grindlay, and I estimate the high and upright notions of the individuals forming the Home Committee very incorrectly, if they do not on the receipt of the letter just alluded to, to a man resign all further connection with steam and its supporters." Has it been ever shown that Mr. Grierson or Captain Grindlay neglected the trusts confided to them? Have they betrayed the cause in any way? And are errors in judgment, (supposing errors to have been proved,) to be deemed sufficient for disgracing in the eyes of the public, two honorable and zealous officers, when such extensive discretionary powers are vested in them, and the individuals with whom they are associated? I think not, and so possibly will many others.

Your's,

A FRIEND TO THE HOME MANAGEMENT.

(*Spectator*, 2d May, 1838.)—The *Atalanta* has been substituted for the *Semiramis* to convey the April overland mail; she was appointed to leave on the 26th ultimo.

In a subsequent column will be found two documents from the London Steam Committee which we publish at the request of the Committee here. The unqualified testimony that is borne to Captain Grindlay's exertions in promoting the extended plan of Steam Communication will we hope at length suffice to induce a rescission by the Bengal people of the sentiments adopted towards this gentleman under a very different and apparently quite erroneous view of his proceedings.

Delhi Gazette, (April 11.)—Ere our Paper goes to Press, we should ask the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, and their worthy Secretary, Mr. Greenlaw, when they intend doing justice to Captain Grindlay, and retracting the harsh and unmerited strictures they were pleased to pass upon the conduct of that gentleman?

DEATH OF SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.—This distinguished officer expired one Friday, July 20th, at East Lodge, Enfield. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was pro-

moted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue on the 10th January, 1837. Sir Palténay Malcolm has done important service to his country. We refer the reader who may be inclined to learn more than our space will permit us to give of the services of this distinguished naval officer, to Brenton's Naval History of Great Britain, where a just tribute to his character is given. He had his full share of the glory of the battle of Trafalgar.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—The *Aberdeen Herald* mentions that its Editor had been favoured with a sight of letters to Mr. Winchester of that city, from his son, one of the officers employed in the Euphrates expedition. The last date is May 30. "We left Bussorah," (says Mr. Winchester), "on the 17th, at two o'clock P. M., and reached Babylon on the 24th, at the same hour, after a most arduous but highly successful passage through the Lumium and Babylonian marshes; thus removing the great barrier to the upward navigation of this noble river, and thus accomplishing for the first time, an achievement of the highest national importance."

Transmission of Letters from Egypt to India.—A question of some moment, (says the *Times*, July 27th), is under consideration at the Post Office, fortified, no doubt, by communications with the ministry, and that is, whether in the transmission of letters for Egypt and India, by a continental route, which seems on all hands to be held preferable to the Mediterranean packet line, they should be under the charge of the French or of the Austrian government; whether, in fact, they should go by the way of Marseilles, or of Trieste. A recent instance has shewn that the letters come more quickly by Trieste. We believe that it is made an absolute condition by the Post Office, that the Indian Mail, as it will be called, shall be in the custody of an English messenger, for the whole of the land journey, instead of being subject to the Post Office charges of foreign countries." The Austrians, it is stated, will agree to this; but not so the French.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers, of the E. I. C.'s Forces, to take rank, by Brev., in Her Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follows: Commissions to be dated, June 28, 1838.

TO BE GENERALS.—Lieutenant-Generals Bonnet Marley, Samuel Bradshawe, Sir Hector M'Lean, K. C. B.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.—Major-General John Cunningham.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.—Colonels Brackley Kennett, William Innes, John P. Dunbar, Andrew Aitcheson, William Turner, Adam Hogg, Christopher Hodgson, Richard Whish, Augustus Andrews, Gabriel R. Penny, James Ahmuty, James Cock, William Hull, Sir James Limond, Knight, Charles M'Leod, Thomas Garner, Robert Pitman, Christopher Sullivan Fagan, Edmund W. Shuldham, William S. Heathcote, Richard H. Yates, John Mayne, Anthony Mouin, William Sandwith, Mossem Boyd, John M'Innes, James F. Salter, Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, Knt., Patrick Byers, William Burgh, Edmund Cartwright, Henry George Andrew Taylor, Alfred Richards, Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S., Herbert Bowen, Archibald Watson, William Dickson, John Wells Fast, William P. Price, James Durant, Robert Hampton, John S. Harriott, Brook Bridges Parby, Henry Hodgson, Trecheville Dykes Ballantyne, Francis James Thomas Johnston, William G. Pearce, Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart., William Clapham, John Truscott, John Woulfe, Edward Edwards, Thomas Webster, Gilbert Waugh, Thomas Henry Smith, Edward Millian Gullifer Showers, William Woodhouse, Henry Faithfull, Francis W. Wilson, John Tomba, John H. Collett, George L. Wahab, Patrick Cameron, John Carfrae, Richard West, George Jackson, Samuel Goodfellow, Charles A. Walker, Richard A. Willis, Frederick Bowes, James S. Fraser, Isaac Kinnersley, Peter Delamotte, Henry Huthwaite, William C. Faithfull, Thomas Wilson, Felix Vincent Raper, George Swiney, George Pollock, Alexander Lindsay, James Alexander, Vans Kennedy, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Thomas P. Smith, Edward Frederick, George B. Brooke, Archibald Robertson, William Clinton Baddeley, Henry Bowdler, Peter Lodwick, James F. Dundas, James Morse, Edward H. Simpson, James Hackett, Thomas Newton, John A. Biggs, Edward H. Bellasis, William Nott, George Cooper, Suetonius Henry Todd, John Briggs, Harry Thomson.

TO BE MAJORS.—Captains John Wilson, Thomas Richard Macqueen, Francis Hugh M. Wheeler, John Wilson, George Hicks, James William Douglas, James Manson, John Ward, Stratford Powell, William Burlton, Samuel Lewis Thornton, Hope Dick, David Hepburn, William Simonds, Samuel P. C. Humfrays, John Henry Simmonds, Henry Fisher Salter, John Angelo, John Gavin Drummond, Thomas Williams, William Bacon, Louis Saunders Bird, George Blake, Robert Lindsay Anstruther, Edmund Herring, Roderick Roberts, George Gladwin Denniss,

Alexander Davidson, Eyre Evans Bruce, John Hall, John Hailes, John Samuel Marshall, Daniel Alexander Fenning, George Brooks Aitcheson, Christopher Newport, George Chapman, John Hicks, John Landon Jones, Griffiths Holmes, Shepherd Hart, John Rawlins, George H. Woodrooffe, Francis Smalpage, Richard Ogilvie Meriton, John Houston Mackinlay, Owen Phillips, William Bolton Girdlestone, Niel Campbell, Robert Kent, William Earle, Alexander Mackinnon, William Sage, Andrew Goldie, Henry Carter, William Ramsay, Charles Thoresby, James Bedford, William Edward Blair Leadbeater, Jeremiah Brock Nottidge, George Lee, Duncan Montgomerie, Andrew Mitchell Campbell, Lucius Horton Smith, John Farquharson, John Worthy, John Forbes, Frederick Bond, Thomas Biddle, William Mactier, Hugh Macfarquhar, John Howison, Henry John Wood, George Doda, John Morgan Ley, Richard Graves Polwhele, John Chisholm, William Foquett, Edward Parry Gowan, James Allen, John Henry Irwin, John Cartwright, Francis Frankland Whynnyates, William Hill Waterfield, George Fryer, Richard Budd, Patrick Thomson, George Barker, Francis Plowden, John Fitzgerald, James Oliphant, Francis Straton, John J. Underwood, John Monson Boyes, William Frederick Steers Claude Martine Wadd, George William Bonham, Thomas Wilkinson, George Henry Robinson, Hugh C. Cotton, Charles Sinclair, Alexander Lawe, Charles Hosmer, Richard Somner Seton, Alexander Mac Arthur William Prescott, John Thomas Croft, Charles Waddington, William Henry Terraneau, Frederick Blundell, Charles Wahab, Stuart Corbett, George Frederick Penley, John Samuel Henry Weston, John Wynch, William John Thompson, Humphrey Hay, Malcolm Nicolson, Henry Monke, Henry Barkley Henderson, Thomas Best Jervis, Frederick Samuel Sotheby, Henry Liddell, Edward Huthwaite, Gavin Ralston Crawford, Henry Delafosse, Joseph Robert Woodhouse.

DOWNING STREET, July 20, 1838.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, to declare and appoint, as Her Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that

Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, of the Bengal army, K. C. B.

Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, of the Madras army, K. C. B. and

Richard Jenkins, Esq., of the East India Company's Civil Service,

shall be Extra Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages, which the Knights Grand Cross of the said order may lawfully hold and enjoy. And Her Majesty is further pleased to declare, that the said Extra Knights Grand Cross shall, in all chapters of the Order, and other solemnities, rank after the regular Knights Grand Cross now existing, and before any regular Knights Grand Cross hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are hereinbefore enumerated; and that on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Cross, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East India Company, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Majors-Gen. John Rose, Bengal Infantry, C. B.; Thomas Corsellis, Bombay ditto, C. B.; William Richards, Bengal ditto, C. B.; Thomas Whitehead, ditto ditto, C. B.; John Doreton, Madras Cavalry, C. B.; David Foulis, ditto ditto, C. B.; Sir Thomas Anburey, Knt., Bengal Engineers, C. B. And Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East India Company, to be companions of the said Most Honorable Military Order:

Colonels William Turner, Bombay Cavalry; William Hull, ditto Infantry; Sir James Limond, Knt., Madras Art.; William Sandwith, Bombay Inf.; James F. Salter, Bombay ditto; H. G. A. Taylor, Madras ditto; Herbert Bowen, Bengal ditto; F. S. T. Johnstone, Bengal Cav.; Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., Bengal Inf.; P. De la Motte, Bombay Cav.; Edward Frederic, Bombay Inf.; James Kennedy, Bengal Cav.; Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt., Bengal Inf.; Edmund F. Waters, Bengal Inf.; William S. Whish, Bengal Art.; William Battine, Bengal ditto; Archibald Galloway, Bengal Inf.; Lechmere Russell, Bombay Art.; Robert Home, Madras Inf. Lieuts.-Colonel James H. Frith, Madras Art.; Henry Cock, Bengal Inf.; Charles Herbert, Madras ditto; John Morgan, Madras ditto; Josiah Stewart, Madras ditto; William Williamson, Madras ditto; Henry Hall, Bengal Inf.; John Cheape, Bengal Eng.; John Low, Madras Inf.; John Colvin, Bengal Eng.; Alexander Tulloch, Madras Inf.; S. W. Steel, Madras Inf.; Joseph Orchard, Bengal ditto; Charles Graham, Bengal Art. Majors John Herring, Bengal Inf.; Edward A. Campbell, Bengal Cav.; P. Montgomerie, Madras Art.; W. J. Butterworth, Madras Inf.; John Purton, Madras Eng.; John Cameron, Madras Inf.; Thomas Lumsden, Bengal Art.; Thomas Timbrell, Bengal ditto.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

3d Foot (*Bengal*) Capt. J. O. Clunie, of 17th Foot, to be Major by purchase, v. Hall, prom. to 17th Foot. June 22.

17th Foot (*Bombay*) Col. D. Williams, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Despard, app. Inspecting Field Officer. Major T. Hall, 3d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, v. Williams, who retires. June 22.

28th Foot (*New South Wales*) Lieut. M. C. O'Connell, from 51st Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Potter, who retires. June 22.

51st Foot (*ordered for Van Diemen's Land*) Ensign M. F. A. C. Ker, to be Lt. by purchase, v. O'Connell, prom. in 28th Foot. W. Kerby, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Ker. June 22.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*) Lieut. C. R. Raitt, to be Capt. by purchase, v. West, who retires. Lieut. H. R. Gulston, ditto, v. Plunkett, ditto. To be Lieuts. by purchase, Ensigns H. W. A. S. Foster, v. Raitt; W. H. Tyssen, v. Gulston. To be Ensigns by purchase, L. L. Montgomery, Gent., v. Foster; W. Cookson, Gent., v. Tyssen. June 22.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*) Lieut. W. H. Rogers, to be Capt. by purchase, v. James, who retires. Ensign Lord Stephen Algernon Chichester, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Rogers. H. A. Evatt, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Lord S. A. Chichester. Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Kinnis, M. D., to be Surg. v. Robertson, app. on staff. June 22.

2d Foot (*Bombay*), Ens. W. R. Lewis, 45th foot, to be Lieut. without purch., v. Cuyler, cashiered by sentence of a court-martial. June 22.

6th Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut. G. H. Messiter, 89th foot, to be Lieut., v. Macdonald, who exchanges. June 22.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Ens. R. G. Duff, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Hutchinson promoted. A. F. Braham, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Duff. June 22.

13th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. Hon. E. J. W. Forester, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Wade, app. Adjutant. Ens. J. Colborne, from 24th foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Keating, dismissed by sentence of court-martial. I. W. Cox, Gent., to be Ens., v. Forester. Lieut. H. Wade, to be Adj. v. Havelock. June 22.

21st Foot (*V. D. Land, ordered home*), Capt. J. P. Beete, to be Major by purchase, v. Fairweather, who retires. Lieut. G. F. Ainslie, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Beete. 2nd Lieut. W. Macknight, to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Ainslie. F. Holland, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase, v. Macknight. June 22.

26th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. G. Sweeney, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Maulc, who retires. A. R. Margary, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Sweeney. June 22.

44th Foot (*Bengal*), L. Mitchell, Gent., to be Ens. without purchase, v. R. Kipling, app. Adj., v. Codd, who is app. to 3rd L. D. June 22.

51st Foot (*ordered for V. Diemen's Land*), Col. H. Freke, half-pay, unat. to be Lieut. Col. v. J. Campbell, who exchanges. Major W. H. Elliott, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, v. Freke, who retires. Capt. F. Mainwaring, to be Major by purchase, v. Elliott. Lieut. W. H. Hare, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Mainwaring. Ens. H. Erskine, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Hare. W. D. Scott, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, v. Erskine. June 22.

63d Foot (*Madras*), Capt. A. Edgar, from 2nd West India regt., to be Capt., v. Williamson, app. to 93rd Foot. June 22.

80th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Lieut. G. B. Smyth, to be Capt., by purch., v. Scully, who retires. Ens. H. T. Torkington, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Smyth. A. W. Riley, Gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Torkington. June 22.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment (*Ceylon*), Lieut. T. Mylius, to be Capt., without purch., v. Bagenall, dec. 2nd Lieut. W. Price, to be 1st Lieut., v. Mylius. J. S. Flack, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut., v. Price. June 22.

3rd L. Drag. (*to proceed to Bengal*), Lieut. J. Cowell, 11th L. Drag., to be Lieut., v. Forest, whose app. has not taken place. July 6.

57th Foot (*Madras*), Ens. E. A. T. Lynch, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Sullivan, who retires; H. W. Masterson, Gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Lynch. July 6.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Capt. W. Sadlier, to be Major, without purch., v. Ricketts, dec. Lieut. W. F. Bell, to be Capt., v. Sadlier. Ens. C. L. Nugent, to be Lieut., v. Bell. C. C. Master, Gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Robson, who retires. H. C. Balneavis, Gent., to be Ens., v. Nugent. July 6.

63rd Foot (*Madras*), Ens. J. R. Lysaght, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Jones, who retires. S. F. C. Annesley, Gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Lysaght. July 6.

* 87th Foot (*Mauritius*), 2nd Lieut. H. P. Faunt, to be 1st Lieut., by purch., v. Doyno, who retires. S. P. Lea, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut., by purch., v. Faunt. July 6.

Ceylon Rifle regt. (*Ceylon*), 2nd Lieut. H. C. Bird, to be 1st Lieut., by purch., v. Parsons, who retires. C. A. Cobbe, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut., by purch., v. Bird. July 6.

4th Dragoons (*Bombay*), Assist.-Surg. A. McGregor, M. D., 71st foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Lawrence A. Joseph, who retires on half-pay. July 13.

2nd Foot (*Bombay*), Surg. W. H. Young, 44th foot, to be Surg., v. Harcourt, who exchanges. July 13.

13th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. C. M. Pocock, half-pay, 2nd L. D. of King's German Legion, to be Lieut., v. Colborne, app. to 25th foot. July 13.

44th Foot (*Bengal*), Surg. J. Harcourt, from 2nd foot, to be Surg., v. Young, who exchanges. July 13.

80th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Lieut. R. A. Lockart, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Kane, who retires. Ens. S. T. Christie, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Lockart. A. Ormsby, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Christie. July 13.

Staff (*Bombay*), Major R. Macdonald, 54th foot, to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. to troops serving at Bombay with rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army. July 13.

13th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. T. G. Christie, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Shakespeare, deceased. W. T. Bartley, Gent., to be Ens., v. Christie. July 20.

17th Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut. L. G. C. Bouchier, to be Cap. by purchase, v. Clunie, promoted to 3rd foot; Ens. T. O. Rutledge, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Bouchier; W. Gordon, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Rutledge. July 20.

18th Foot (*Ceylon*), Ens. G. W. Davis, to be Lieut. without purch., v. Semple, deceased. F. Swinburne, Gent., to be Ens., v. Davis. July 20.

31st Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. T. H. Plaskett, 46th regt., to be Ens., v. Fyffe, who exchanges. July 20.

50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Lieut. J. B. Bonham, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Johnstone, who retires. Ens. W. Knowles, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Bonham. Lieut. Wainwright Hough, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Knowles. July 20.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Lieut. W. Fisher, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Stewart, who retires. Ens. M. Hill, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Fisher. 2nd Lieut. J. S. Flack, Ceylon rifle regt., to be Ens., v. Hill. July 20.

80th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), C. H. Leslie, Gent., to be Ens. by purch., v. Singleton, who retires. July 20.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. (*Ceylon*), F. B. Templer, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut. by purch., v. Flack, app. to 58th foot. July 20.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	When Sailed.
June 25 1838	Bombay Packet....	Greenock	Bombay	7th Feb.
26	Valleyfield	Stewart	Ceylon	8th March.
—	Portland	Coubro	N. South Wales.	— Ditto.
28	Greenock	McDougall	Mauritius	5th ditto.
—	Martha	Bayles	Ditto	28th ditto.
July 2	Broxbournebury ..	Chapman	Bengal	15th Feb.
—	Charles Kerr	Arnold	N. South Wales.	28th ditto.
—	Elizabeth	Collins	Ditto	11th ditto.
—	James McInroy	Cleland	Mauritius	25th March.
—	Bardaster	Vertue	Launceston	14th March.
—	Shepherdess	Glasgow	Mauritius	1st April.
5	Friends	Arnold	Singapore	15th March.
7	Cheviott	Nichols	Hobart Town ..	3d Feb.
9	Marquis Camden ..	Gribble	China	3d March.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
9	Derwent	Riddell	Hobart Town.	25th March.
10	Premier	Wire	China	1st March.
11	Andromache	New	Sydney	13th ditto.
12	Ld. W. Bentinck	Doutty	Ditto	28th Feb.
—	Cornwall	Bell	Bengal	8th March.
13	Arabiam	Cain	Launceston	16th ditto.
14	Sea Witch	Huson	Sydney	27th Feb.
16	Reliance	Robertson	Bombay	8th March.
—	Little Catherine	Hogarth	Hobart Town	5th April.
—	Charles Cartar	Christall	Cape	7th May.
—	Monarch	McNeillage	Calcutta	17th Feb.
—	Denison	Poole	China	
—	Thomas Grenville	Thornhill	Bengal	8th March.
—	Louisa Campbell	Buckley	Launceston	21st ditto.
—	Emu	Howard	Hobart Town.	31st ditto.
—	Duke of Sussex	Horsman	China	1st ditto.
—	Tigris	Stevens	Ceylon	7th ditto.
—	Juliet	Parker	Java	13th ditto.
—	Copeland	Crawford	China	21st Feb.
17	Kirkman Finlay	Russell	Ditto	1st March.
—	Kath St. Forbes	Fell	Hobart Town	8th ditto.
—	Arabian	Brown	China	3d ditto.
—	Juliana	Wainwright	Bengal	9th Feb.
—	Tinamara	Battershall	Ditto	11th March.
18	Bellona (Dutch F.)	Arriens	Madras	13th ditto.
—	Isabella	Ryan	N. South Wales	6th ditto.
20	George & Mary	Gibson	Mauritius	9th April.
21	Orixa	Ager	China	17th March.
—	Eliza & Susan	Webber	Batavia	11th ditto.
—	H.M.S. Water-witch	Dickey	Ascension	11th June.
23	Eleanora	Wallace	Ceylon	27th March.
24	May	Glass	Bombay	8th ditto.
27	Caledonia	Liddell	China	9th March.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
June 19 1838	Eliza	Mann	Llanely	Bombay
20	Hebe	Malcolm	Ditto	Cape.
23	Perthshire	Christie	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Eleanor Russell	Worth	Deal	Cape & Maurit.
—	David Witton	Wright	Ditto	South Australia
—	Mt. St. Elphinstone	Jolly	Ditto	Madras & Calcu.
—	Advocate	Wilkinson	Ditto	Cape.
—	Protector	Dixon	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Ganymede	Miller	Ditto	Algoa Bay.
24	Rosalind	Crouch	Ditto	China.
—	Mandane	Alderson	Liverpool	Singap. & China.
—	Seringapatam	Denny	Portsmouth	Madras & Calcut.
—	Orient	Taylor	Liverpool	Sing. & Batavia.
—	Adelaide	Greaves	Deal	New S. Wales.
25	Plantagenet	Domett	Portsmouth	Madras & Calc.
26	Lord Eldon	Worsell	Deal	New S. Wales.
28	Eliza Stewart	Millar	Ditto	China.
—	Maitland	Baker	Ditto	Sydney.
—	Laura	Day	Liverpool	V. D. L. & N.S.W
—	John Bagshaw	Blyth	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Frances Ann	Hay	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Coromandel	Loader	Deal	V. D. Land.
29	Calcutta	Brown	Cork	Sydney.
30	Singapore	Lock	Deal	Singapore.
—	Eleanor	Phillips	Ditto	Algoa Bay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	Destination.
July 3	Emily	Dunbar	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Britomart	McDonald	Portsmouth	Cape & Swan Ri.
4	Margaret Wilkie	Smith	Deal	Van D. Land.
—	St. George	Ellis	Oban	New S. Wales.
5	Jas. Ewing	Hamilton	Greenock	Calcutta.
—	Gazelle	Robertson	Liverpool	Cape.
7	Courier	Proudfoot	Deal	Ditto.
—	Cath. Jamieson	Hutchinson	Longhope	New S. Wales.
—	Ann	Jaffray	Llanelly	Bombay.
8	Jane Brown	Dunlop	Greenock	Batavia.
9	Bleng	McDowell	Liverpool	Madras.
11	Isabella	Robertson	Leith	China.
12	Abel Gower	Henderson	Deal	Sydney.
—	Celt	Gregg	Liverpool	Batavia.
13	Urania	Noakes	Ditto	Bombay.
—	Tory	Reid	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Nile	Anderson	Ditto	China.
—	Mauritian	Reed	Ditto	Cape & Mauriti.
17	St. George	Crawford	Greenock	Ditto, ditto
—	John Cree	Boyd	Deal	Calcutta.
—	Patriot King	Clarke	Liverpool	Ditto.
—	Zoe	Holmes	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Richmond	McLeod	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
18	True Briton	Beach	Torbay	Madras & Calc.
—	Elora	Blair	Clyde	Bombay.
—	Gloucester	Brooks	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Richard Bell	Williams	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Oratava	Watkins	Ditto	St. Helena.
19	Sophia	Johns	Liverpool	Batavia.
—	Madras	Henneker	Deal	Launceston.
20	Children	Browne	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Ann	McAlpine	Ditto	Cape.
21	Bengalee	Hamlin	Ditto	South Australia.
—	Sir J. R. Reid	Cumming	Portsmouth	Mauritius.
—	Trident	Brown	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Medusa	Purdie	Deal	Sydney.
24	City of Edinburgh	Thomson	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Allerton	Chatterton	Liverpool	Cape.
—	Ingleboro'	Buckle	Ditto	China.
—	Rajasthan	Richie	Deal	South Australia.
—	London	Wimble	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
—	Lady Nugent	Fawcett	Deal	Sydney.
—	Duke of Bedford	Bowen	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
—	Warrior	Douthwaite	Ditto	Ceylon.
25	Otterspool	Scales	Liverpool	Batavia.
—	Scotia	Campbell	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
—	Madagascar	Walker	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Malabar	Pollock	Ditto	Bombay.
—	Clydesdale	Davies	Liverpool	Ditto.
26	Blorunge	Banks	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Thomas Bold	Croughan	Ditto	Batavia.
—	Emigrant	Petrie	Ditto	Bombay
—	Tigris	Titherington	Ditto	China.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

John Dugdale, Liverpool to Singapore, Lat. 2 N., Long. 30 W., March 9th

Thomas Blyth, London to Mauritius, Lat. 2 N., Long. 21 W., June 8.

Crescent, London to Canton, Lat. 10 N., Long. 23 W., July 18.

Queen Mab, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 1 S., Long. 24 W., June 9.

Charles Heartley, London to Mauritius, Lat. 41 N., Long. 12 W., July 8.

William Metcalfe, London to Sydney, Lat. 8 N., Long. 20 W., June 13.
Alexander Baring, London to China, Lat. 10 N., Long. 25 W., June 19.
Strabane, Clyde to Bombay, on the Equator.
Felicity, Clyde to Cape, and N. S. W. Lat. 34 S., Long. 16 W., May 22.
Collingwood, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 49 N., Long. 7 W., June 22.
Parsee, London to Hobart Town, off Santa Cruz, June 10.
Agnes, London to Ceylon, Lat. 22½ S., Long. 27 W., April 30.
H. M.'s S. Volage, Portsmouth to East Indies, Lat. 19 S., Long. 30 W., May 8.
Duchess of Clarence, Liverpool to Ceylon, Lat. 43 N., Long. 12 W.
Richard, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 4 N., Long. 22 W., May 17.
Harrison, London to Mauritius, Lat. 2 N., Long. 23 W., June 25.
John Painter, Newport to Mauritius, Lat. 36 S., Long. 25 E., April 14.
Sir John Beresford, Liverpool to N. S. Wales, Lat. 49 N., Long. 9 W., June 14.
Aurora, London to Bombay, Lat. 48 N., Long. 13 W.
Pestonjee Bomanjee, London to S. Australia, Lat. 45 N., Long. 11 W., May 25.
Shepherd, London to Swan River, Lat. 10 S., Long. 33 W., May 25.
City of London, London to N. S. Wales, Lat. 24 N., Long. 20 W., April 11.
Orwell, London to Madras, Lat. 8 N., Long. 21 W., May 26.
Hortensia, London to Singapore, Lat. 7 N., Long. 20 W., May 24.
John O'Gaunt, Liverpool to Batavia, Lat. 48 N., Long. 10 W., June 17.
Sir Edward Paget, London to Bombay, Lat. 49 N., Long. 7 W., June 20.
Lotus, London to Launceston, Lat. 40 N., Long. 11 W., June 14.
Java, London to Bengal, Lat. 5 N., Long. 24 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Honduras*—(Launceston, March 12.)—This ship is bilged, all the cargo saved, 60 tons discharged, vessel a total wreck.

The *Lady Raffles* had got a new mainmast, and would sail from Rio about 10th May, for Madras and Calcutta.

Harrison, London to Mauritius, reported all well April 25th. On 5th April, near Madeira, saw a barque (about 600 tons) abandoned; a complete wreck, the sea washing over her.

The French ship, *Neptune*, Samarang to Havre, put back to Sourabaya 30th Jan., having struck on a bank in the strait of Bally; cargo discharging.

George and Mary, Mauritius to London, had sprung mainmast, bulwarks washed away, and had made some water in a late gale; wanted no assistance, per *Premier*, (off the Cape, May.)

True Briton, London to Bengal, put back to Portsmouth 9th July, having been in contact with the *Necoline*, (Norwegian,) considerably damaged—(sailed again 18th July.)

The *Isabella*, N. S. Wales to London, was boarded on the 4th July, by a piratical brig under Spanish colours, who took a new main-top-sail, cask of beef, &c.

The *Thomas Grenville*, carried away fore-yard, &c. on the 7th July.

The *City of Edinburgh*, N. S. Wales to London, at Rio Janeiro, May 20, much damaged during heavy gales; 80 bales of wool thrown overboard; the 2nd officer (Mr. Chase) fell overboard and was drowned.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Roberts, from Bengal, (expected)—The Hon. Mrs. and Miss Shakspeare, two children; Mr. and Mrs. Walters, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, three children; Major and Mrs. Hamilton; Capt. Bracken, and child; Mr. Bruce; Mr. Sievright; Lieuts. Lamb and Oatley; Mr. Farmer; Masters Amos and Fraser.

Per Euphrates, from Bombay, (expected)—Capt. Ramsay, 24th N. I.; Capt. Denton, 24th N. I.; Capt. Melchum, H. M. S. 6th foot; Mrs. Ramsay, three children; Miss Kelly; J. Cumming, Engineer from the *Berenice* (S).

Per Valparaiso, from China—T. Smith, Esq.

Per Persian, from Singapore—Lieut. and Mrs. Austin.

Per Greenock, from Mauritius—Mr. and Mrs. Leese, two children; Miss Hill.

Per Shepherdess, from Mauritius—Rev. Mr. Gueslenianni and lady; Mrs. Bull; Mr. Jones.

- *Per Walmer Castle*, from China—G. Coles, Esq.
- Per Hashemy*, from China—Capt. J. Hine, Dr. Cullen.
- Per Friends*, from Singapore—Capt. and Mrs. Biddle, three children; Miss Fische.
- Per Isabella*, from New South Wales—Capt. and Mrs. Muggridge; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.
- Per Copeland*, from China—Capt. and Mrs. Wemyss.
- Per Indiana*, from Bengal, (expected)—Mrs. Harrison; Lieut. Martin.
- Per Sesostri*, from Bengal, (expected)—Mrs. Yates; Miss Deane; A. Charlton, Esq.; E. W. Dodgson, Esq.; Cornet Shute; Lieuts. Turner and Fisher.
- Per Moira*, from Bengal—Capt. Donnelly; Lieuts. Daniell, Edgar; W. C. Crane, Esq., (2 Misses Crane); — Grant, Esq.; 150 Soldiers.
- Per City of Edinbro'*, from Sydney—Mrs. Abrahams; Messrs. Patterson, Schultze, R. Browne; Miss Docker and family.
- Per Portland*, from Sydney—T. Brown, Esq.; Dr. Clifford; Mrs. Bull and family; Mr. Powis; 2 Masters and 2 Misses Jacobs.
- Per Andromache*, from Sydney—Misses M. Reynolds, Staples; Mr. and Mrs. Ashley; Capt. Scott; Lieut. Singleton; Mr. Reid; Dr. Gannon.
- Per Charles Kerr*, from Sydney—Capt. and Mrs. Duff, late of the "*Africaine*;" Capt. Fothergill, H. M.'s 50th Foot; Dr. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Powell; 43 Invalids.
- Per Marquis Camden*, from China—I. S. Rigge, Esq.; J. Pitcairn, Esq.; L. Reade, Esq.; W. H. Anderson, Esq.
- Per Derwent*, from Van Diemen's Land—Mr. and Mrs. Reed; Mrs. Williams; Alex. Reed; Capt., Mrs. and Miss Langdon; Mr. and Miss Elliott; Mrs. Critchett; Miss Maccohiater; Messrs. C. Seal, Sen. and Jun.; Mr. Lester; Mr. Jackson; Dr. J. Macbraide.
- Per Lord Wm. Bentinck*, from N. S. Wales—J. Brarke, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Spencer and Nephew; T. Galloway, Esq.; Mesdames Jenkins, Douty, Osmond, (4 children); Denis O'Brien.
- Per Eleanor*, from Ceylon (expected)—Capt. Forbes, Royal Engrs.; Lieut. Brenghurst, 90th L. I.
- Per Duke of Sussex*, from China—Messrs. Dalrymple, Binks, Bedall—*From the Cape*: —Major and Miss Burney; Mrs. Col. Tennant, (4 children.)
- *Per Mary Catherine*, from Hobart Town—Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Messrs. Gibson, Bland, Bush, Preston, Hill, Smith, Shelleen, Gommell, Parke, Fletcher.
- Per Hindoo*, from V. D. Land—Dr. Bligh; Mr. Kemp and family.
- Per Emu*, from V. D. Land—Dr. and Mrs. Evans, (and children); Dr. Storritt; Dr. Lhotsky; Mr. S. Hossar; Mr. J. Holland.
- Per K. St. Forbes*, from Hobart Town—Mr. Gouger; Miss Rowlands and Servant.
- Per Louisa Campbell*, from V. D. Land—A. Clarke, Esq., Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, 2 Masters Clarke; Mr. Chitty.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

- Per China*, for Bengal—Major and Mrs. Burn, and child; Mr. King; Mr. and Mrs. Guiso; Mr. and Miss Bush; Mr. Coats; Mr. Campbell; three Midshipmen.—*For the Cape*—Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgking, two children; Miss De Witt; Capt. Yarborough.
- Per Iris*, for Ceylon—Lieut. Lord J. Beresford, H. M.'s 90th regt.; Ensign Pugh, ditto; Lieut. Vicars, Mr. Oliver, detach. H. M.'s 90th regt.
- Per Coromandel*, for Van Diemen's Land—Lieuts. Faunce and Martin, H. M.'s 21st regt.
- Per Madagascar*, for Calcutta—Brig. Penny; Col. and Mrs. Boyd, and family; Mrs. Swinhoe, and two daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Scott; Lieut. and Miss Boscawen; Mrs. C. E. Adams; Miss Howell; Capt. Bonham; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lattey; Mr. Earles.
- Per Malabar*, for Bombay—Col. Dunsterville and daughters; Major and Mrs. Leighton; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews; Mrs. Hayman, and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Erskine; Misses Lewis, Smith, and Spiers; Major Ottey; Messrs. Dunsterville, Eden, and Black.
- Per Carnatic*, for Madras—Sir Jasper Nicolls, and daughter; Col. Elderton; Major and Mrs. Luard; Capt. and Mrs. Hayley; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morant; Mr. and Mrs. Morton; Capts. Burn, Hector Mackenzie, and Voss; R. Hichens, Esq.

C. S.; Lieut. Nicolls; Ensign Morgan; Messrs. Hamilton, Gardner, and Cumming.

Per Lotus, for Launceston—Mrs. Reinecle, and two children; B. Stones, Esq.; J. Collyer, Esq.

Per Richmond, for Calcutta—Major Gen. Christopher Sullivan Fagan, C. B., Bengal General Staff; Mrs. James William M'Leod, of Calcutta; Capt. Knyvett, Bengal Army; Dr. Brett, ditto; Dr. Shillitto, ditto; Misses Fagan, Brett, A. Fagan, Wolfe, M. Fagan; James William M'Leod, Esq., (from Cape); W. Harper, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Army; W. Shillitto, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, ditto; J. Hamilton, Esq.; Alex. M'Hardy, and Arch. Chisholm, Esqrs., merchants; J. Robertson, Esq., H. C. Military Service; *Steerage*, sixteen Dutch settlers, one European woman, and five native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 22.—At Greenwich, the lady of Major C. L. Boileau, of the rifle brigade, of a daughter.

July 6.—At Freckenham, Suffolk, the lady of W. Ashmore, Esq., H. M.'s 16th regt., of a son.

8. At Boulogne Sur-Mer, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., Bengal, civ. serv., of a daughter.

9. At Bath, the lady of J. C. M'Nair, Esq., Madras art., of a son.

10. At Hanover Place, Old Kent Road, the lady of E. Cardozo, Esq., late of Madras, of a son.

14. At Weymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Todd, of a son.

18. At 8, London Street, the lady of Major M. Ramsay, Bengal army, of a son.

20. At Rothly Temple, Leicestershire, the lady of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., of the Bengal civ. serv., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21.—In London, G. Vandezee, Esq., of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, to Isabella, relict of the late Capt. T. Swaine, E. I. Co.'s Service.

— At Liverpool, G. N. Prior, Esq., Bombay Army, to Maria Louisa daughter of the late B. Way, Esq., of Denham Place, Bucks.

26. At Chiselhurst, W. S. Pillans, Esq., Captain, Bengal Army, to Maria Louisa, 2d daughter of W. Soltau, Esq., of Cornwall Terrace.

27. At St. James's, Capt. A. Grant, 61st Reg., to Harriet Sophia, 5th daughter of Capt. T. Deacon, unatt., late on the staff at Ceylon.

July 2.—In St. Marylebone, Capt. J. H. Robley, Madras Army, to Augusta, 2d daughter of the late W. Penfold, Esq., of Madeira.

3. J. Graham, Esq., 55th Bengal N.I.,

to Frances, only daughter of Z. H. Drake, Esq., of Devonshire.

5. At Glasgow, John Roche, Esq., M. D., Cork, to Catherine Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. E. B. Gillmor, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service.

— At Sidmouth, W. J. Church, Esq., 17th Madras N. I., to Frederica Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Walker, of the late Royal Irish Artillery.

9. At Rodmersham, Kent, the Rev. J. Morant, A. M., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the E. I. C., at Madras, to Barbara, 3d daughter of W. J. Lushington, Esq., of Rodmersham, Lodge, and niece of Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, K. C. B.

10. In London, M. Stovell, Esq., Bombay Med. Estab., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late G. Gordon, Esq., of Great Milton, Oxon.

12. The Rev. R. Shepherd, M. A., to Jane Barnes, East Malling, Kent, niece of the late Dr. Burke, Inspector-General of Hospitals in India.

17. At Bishop's Taunton, Devon, Lt. H. Lawford, Madras art., to Amelia, 2d daughter of Major F. Gordon, late of the Royal art.

24. At Bath, T. S. Price, Esq., of the E. I. C.'s Bengal Estab., to Mary, eldest daughter of R. Dickerson, Esq., of Bath.

25. At St. George's Hanover Square, Mons. L. du Pareg, of the Royal Marine Audit Office, Paris, to Sophia, the daughter of H. Newnham, Esq., formerly of the Bombay C. S.

Lately.—At Edinburgh, R. W. Suter, Esq., to Louisa, the 3d daughter of the late Capt. Suter, 44th reg. Bengal.

Lately.—At Keston, Henry, 2d son of the late G. O. Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Maria, youngest daughter of T. Tanner, Esq., of H.M.'s customs.

DEATHS.

May 12.—On his passage home from India, Capt. G. Gray, 21st N. I., Madras, last surviving son of the late Andrew Gray, Esq., of Craigs, Dumfriesshire.

June 11.—On his passage from India, Lieut Snell, 7th Madras Cav. aged 28.

20. At Boston, America, Mr. R. Hutchinson, E. I. Co's service, Calcutta.

24. At Boughton Place, Edinburgh, the infant daughter of D. Ainslie, Esq. of Calcutta.

25. J. A. Jones, third son of Mrs. H. Jones, of Aldgate, late a Midshipman in the Exmouth, Indianman, aged 16, (Accidentally drowned.)

26. In Saville Row, Lieut.-Col. W. Allen, aged 87.

— At Salamis, Mr. W. F. Innes, Midshipman of H. M.'s ship Bellerophon, aged 16.

27. At Liverpool, Capt. J. Peck, late of 9th Foot (stationed in Bengal.)

28. At 36, Connaught Terrace, Major-General Sir G. M. Cox, Bart., Bombay Establishment, E. I. Co.'s service, aged 61.

July 11.—In London, W. Skotton, formerly of Bombay.

12. At his house, in the New Road, Lieut.-Col. G. Constable, late of the Bengal Army, aged 81.

— At Rathmines, J. E. Frederick, Esq., Lieut. 18th Bombay N. I., only son of the late Capt. Frederick, of H. M.'s 35th Regt.

14. At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Lt. Gen. Sir J. Keane, K.C.B., G.C.H.

— At Hertford, the lady of J. Dallinger, Esq.

— At Englefield Green, Lady Brisbane, widow of the late Rear Admiral Sir C. Brisbane, K. O. B.

15. Near Folkestone, the wife of A. Morris, Esq., and only daughter of the late A. Roebuck, Esq., Chief Supercargo of the Hon. E. I. Comp. China.

17. At Brompton, Dr. W. A. Davies, formerly of Bombay Med. Estab.

20. At East Lodge, Enfield, Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, G. C. B.

25. At Bromley, Middlesex, Ellen, third daughter of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, principal of the E. I. College, Hertford.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANK SHARES.—Bengal. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) Rs. 2600 @ 2700 Prem.
Union. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) 375 " 400 "

EXCHANGES.—

H. M.'s Treasury, 30 days st.	Co.'s Rs.	1s. 10½d. a	1s. 10½d.
Rl. Bank Scotland, 30 days st.	"	1s. 11d. a	1s. 11½d.
On the Court of Directors, 12 m. date	"	1s. 10½d. a	1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.—The arrival of several vessels has caused a slight fall since our last.

INDIGO.—Accounts from the interior are rather favorable. Exports to this date have been Fy. Mds. 94,527.

COTTON.—Very little is as yet doing, but prices throughout have experienced a slight rise.

RAW SILK.—Transactions trifling, prices shew a rise of As. 4 per Seer.

SALTPETRE.—Prices shew no change since our last.

SUGAR.—Without enquiry.

LAC DYE.—With no alteration.

OPIMUM.—The sales that have been effected as was anticipated from the last advices from China, went off under previous rates.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—With little or no alteration. Woollens.—Without sale. Copper

—Sales confined and prices declining. Iron.—The same as our last quotation.

Steel.—Without sale, with a slight fall on blistered steel. Lead also without

sale. Spelter.—A sale has been effected at a further advance in price. Tin

Plates and Quicksilver, without any transaction.

MADRAS, 9TH MAY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per Cent Non Remit. Loan of 1825, Rs. 1 to 4½ Prem.
last 4½

4 per Cent Old and New " 4½ Discount.
Tanjore Bonds " 4½

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 months ls. 11½d. @ 2s. 1½d.
3 months ls. 11½d. " 2s. 1½d.

— Calcutta, 30 days . . . Rs. 100. a 104.

— Bombay, 30 days . . . " 99. a 101.

Sovereigns " 10½ a 10½ each.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—Dead weight £3. Light Goods. £5. per ton. Nominal.

COTTON.—About 500 candies of last year's crop have found purchasers at 71 & 72 Rs. Nothing has been done in the Western and Northern produce.

INDIGO.—In fair request, purchases in small parcels continue to be made.

SUGAR AND SALTPETRE.—In limited demand, and prices without alteration.

PIECE GOODS.—The sales have been rather limited, and markets without enquiry.

METALS.—Sales without any advance on previous rates.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Continue in limited enquiry. The market is overstocked with Metals, Cottons, Twist, Earthenware, Confectionary, &c., &c., which are in no enquiry at present.

SYDNEY, 15TH MARCH, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Rum, 3s. 9d.; Gin, pale, 4s. 6d.; Brandy, 5s. @ 5s. 6d.
½ gall.—Wines.—Port, £45. @ £50. ½ pipe; Sherry, £45. ½ butt;
Madeira, £35. @ £50. ½ pipe.—Ales.—Burton, £6. 5s. ½ bar; Taylor's,
£7. 10s. ½ hhd.—Porter.—Taylor's, £6. 12s. 6d.; Barclay's, £6; Elliott's,
£5. 10s. @ £6. per hhd.; Dunbar, in bottle, 14s. per doz.; other Samples, 11s.
@ 12s.—Oil.—Sperm, per tun, £63; Black, £25; Olive, 8s. @ 9s. per gall.
Tobacco.—Negrohead, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. per lb.; other articles generally as our
last.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 ½ Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India
House 2s. 3½d. a 2s. 3½d. ½ Sa. Rs.

India Stock 265½

Do. Bonds 74 76 Prem.

East and West India Dock Stock 107.

(The two Companies are now united into one).

Australasian Banking Company £40 paid £64½ per share.

Do. Do. 30 " 47. "

Union Bank of Australia 10 " 16 "

Australian Agricultural Company 27½ " 44. 5 "

Van Diemen's Land Company; nothing doing.

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA, &c

	Overland.	Per Ships.
Calcutta	11th May.	11th March ½ Tinamara.
Madras	12th ditto	11th ditto ½ Bellona.
Bombay	21st ditto	8th ditto ½ May.
Ceylon	4th ditto	27th ditto ½ Eleonora.
China	15th March	17th ditto ½ Orix.
Singapore		15th ditto ½ Friends.
Sydney		17th ditto ½ Alfred.
Hobart Town		5th April ½ Little Catherine.
Launceston		1st March ½ Louisa Campbell.
Mauritius		7th April ½ George & Mary.
Cape		19th May ½ Bellona.

LONDON

INDIGO SALES.

The following is the result of the Public Sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 10th, and closed 24th July.

The quantity declared for sale was 9541 chests, which presented the following assortment:—145 chests, very fine shippers; 995 chests, fine ditto: 2800 chests, middling to good ditto; 2030 chests, ordinary and middling shippers and fine consumers; 1600 chests, middling to fine consumers; 900 chests, ordinary and low ditto; 832 chests, Madras; 186 chests, Kurpah; 26 chests, Oude; 5 chests, Manilla; 22 chests, Bimlipatam—9541 chests.

Previous to this Sale the Indigo market was heavy, and whilst small orders for immediate consumption could not be executed under the rates of the April Sale; still, when parcels were pressed they could only be realized at a discount of 2d to 3d per lb. In this state of the market, and although the consumers held very limited stock, yet the quantity declared for Sale appeared so large that, should the Proprietors be inclined to realize, a small decline was generally anticipated, especially on the middling and ordinary sorts, which formed the bulk of the Sale. Contrary, however, to these expectations, from the very beginning the biddings were brisk, and the advance on the April rates, which was readily obtained for all good and decided qualities, fully made up for the discount which was submitted to for the ordinary and defective descriptions. As the Sale proceeded the competition became greater, and the qualities generally taken by the home trade, which on the first day had been selling at a small discount, very soon reached the last Sale's valuations, and have since kept steady at those rates to the close. Good and fine qualities for export were from the first day in active demand at an advance of 2d to 3d on the April rates, and as the Sale proceeded, the advance reached 4d to 5d per lb.

During the progress of the Sale, 474 chests were withdrawn, and about 700 bought in, leaving 8400 chests actually disposed of, which is the largest quantity sold in any previous quarterly Sale.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what proportion has been bought for home consumption and export, but we may safely state that the home trade have bought very freely, but to all appearances very little has been done on speculation, and that for the first time since 1833, purchases have been made for France.

Madras was nearly all of very bad quality, and sold very irregularly, which is to be accounted for, by the very mixed quality in the chests, and the consequent difference in the valuations; according to our own, it ranged from the last sale's prices to 8d. advance.

Kurpah was in general better than last year, and sold with considerable animation at an advance of 4d to 5d per lb.

ANNEXED ARE THE PRICES—

BENGAL.

Fine blue, 7s. 6d. a 7s. 7d.; fine purple, 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d.; fine red violet, 7s. 0d. a 7s. 3d.; fine violet, 7s. 0d. a 7s. 3d.; good and middling ditto, 6s. 3d. a 7s. 0d.; good red violet, 6s. 9d. a 7s. 0d.; middling ditto, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 9d.; good violet and copper, 6s. a 6s. 3d.; middling and ordinary ditto, 5s. 3d. a 6s. 0d.; low consuming ditto, 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; trash and low dust, 2s. 0d. a 4s. 6d.

MADRAS.

On Bengal principle (*Kurpah*) good and fine, 5s. 6d. @ 6s. 1d.; middling 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; ordinary, 4s. 0d. a 4s. 9d.; low, 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; regular Madras, fine, 5s. a 5s. 9d.; good, 4s. 6d. a 5s. 0d.; middling, 4s. 0d. a 4s. 6d.; ordinary and low, 2s. 9d. a 3s. 9d.

OUDE.

Low to middling, 3s. 6d. a 4s. 0d.; middling to good, 4s. 0d. a 4s. 6d.; good, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 10d.;

PATRY AND PASTEUR, BROKERS,
38, Mincing Lane.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.



INDIAN RULERS AND MISRULERS.

MR. SHORE'S NOTES—NOTICED.

"A new era seems at length to have dawned on this interesting country. Public attention has been much more directed of late years both in England and in India, to its concerns than formerly."—NOTES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. No. I.

These few words alone form sufficient cause for consideration and reflection of no ordinary kind. They form the commencement of a work which shews more true knowledge of the interior of India, than any book or books that have been published. They are the sincere and ardent aspirations of a benevolent mind; of a mind aware of its own resources, and of the justice of the cause about to be advocated. They are the fervent wishes of one who knows the evils which exist, who feels deeply for those labouring under them; who sees a hope of removing them, and though already burthened with the overwhelming duties of office, comes forward to expose and propose a remedy for them. No cause could be better, no object more laudable, no exposition could be more perspicuous, and no evil, whose magnitude called for such manifest demonstration. And yet have all these labors failed. How would the noble spirit which dictated the above-quoted lines have grieved, had he known that the grand foundation on which he had built his edifice was laid in sand; that the public interest, on which he had grounded his hopes that the wrongs of India might find, as he himself says, "fit audience though few," did not exist, and that his labor of love should be stifled in the birth. There is no denying the fact. The Hon. F. J. Shore's book on India, has fallen on the world unnoticed in any way which its own inestimable merits, and the importance of the subject demanded. Alas! that it should be so. That a country so vast as India, containing such a population, offering such a field for enterprise, so abounding in objects of curiosity, so fertile, so rich in mines and minerals, so shining a jewel in the crown of England, and yet so heavy a millstone round her neck, when the day of reckoning with nations shall come, should be so lightly estimated. The earnest eyes of the gifted writer of this volume were too miserably deceived by the false dawn at which he rejoiced, mistaking it for the true one. He did not live to see the darkness which has again fallen over the horizon, and which is

nearly as opaque as that of the preceding night. Yet, praised be Heaven, though the night may be dark and dreary, the blessed sun is not extinct; though yet invisible, his bright rays cannot for ever be concealed; the day will at length dawn, and truth will shed her glorious refulgence abroad.

But we will drop metaphor. Mr. Shore was deceived as to the extent of the interest felt in England for India. Two things led to this. First, the nearly simultaneous publication of a number of light works, descriptive of habits and manners in what, though Europeans had ruled the country for half a century and upwards, was almost a *terra incognita*. This interest was but superficial and nearly useless, save that it might perhaps have led some persons to a deeper study of the country and its position. The interest created was more respecting the habits and manners of Anglo-Indians, than any heartfelt anxiety for the welfare of the nation which was subject to the sway of England. The people of India were not the professed subjects of the authors, and they were looked upon as mere adjuncts to the state of the Europeans, or bees of the hive who made the honey for the consumption of the lords of the soil. It may indeed be with justice added that the writers of these books, amusing and instructive as they are, (and Miss E. Roberts' work in particular is so,) had but little opportunity of mixing much with the natives, or learning much as to the working of our system of government, a knowledge to be obtained only by a kind and familiar intercourse with the people. The second cause which led Mr. Shore to hope better things, was the apparent though factitious interest temporarily created by the then approaching discussion as to the renewal of the East India Company's charter. To this may be added the perpetual agitation created by Lord William Bentinck the Governor-General, by the proposition and effecting of new measures of petty detail, and by his continued and multifarious promises to remedy all existing evils, which ended in all but one or two instances in exhibitions of impotency, and latterly nearly created a general combustion.

The present age has been distinguished by many appellations, but it is more properly termed the age of hypocrisy than any other. There never was an age in which there existed more attempts to uphold appearances with a greater degree of disregard to the essentials. It was impossible that the existing administration could ever bring the very important question of the East India Charter to a conclusion, without appearing to have thoroughly sifted its various bearings. The most convenient course to be pursued was obvious, and it was all ready cut and dried before it became an object of public discussion. The intentions of ministers in regard to India were known, the terms of the new Charter were arranged and everything prepared before hand. The Committee of the House and the preliminary enquiries were a part of the farce which it was necessary to perform before the real play was brought forward; and so it was enacted *pro forma*. Just as the poor culprit, after having been convicted is asked what he has to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, and which sentence will be most indubitably passed against him whether he allege anything farther or no, in the same manner was India summoned before this most respectable committee appointed to ask questions, receive the answers, and to do—nothing. Whatever the result of these enquiries was or might have been it was all the same to the Ministry; they never

would have deviated from that on which they had decided. There were in fact conflicting evils to reconcile, *i. e.* their own interests and that of others in England. The only people whose interests were at stake, the people of India, had no representative in this august conclave. They who formed the apparent object, aim, and end of all this form and display, were wholly disregarded, and fell a sacrifice to interest and cupidity. The cries of unnumbered millions were neglected, that the London Tavern should yield its rarest banquets, and that the ministers should bolster up their waning influence. In considering the new Charter, it was never discussed how India was to be benefitted by her connection with that country, whose sons boast of her as being the pride of the world, and of themselves as the most enlightened of nations; the only real question agitated was, how much could be drawn from India without hazarding the loss of that country. In fact the discovery was attempted how many eggs of gold the goose might be made to lay without materially injuring her constitution so as not to bring about immediate decay; eventual, though early death, was not heeded as being beyond the sphere of present interest. The shareholders of stock naturally wished to preserve their dividends. The ministry wished, had they dared, to abolish the Company in toto; but this they could not do, for political jealousy stood in the way: they, therefore, remained content with sharing the spoil which they could not appropriate to themselves exclusively. But there were other claimants. The merchants of England deprecated monopoly, it was bad in principle, indeed infamous, unconstitutional, and everything else that was bad. Not that they cared whether Blackey was fleeced or no, but that they did not participate in the spoil was the cause of their overwhelming indignation. In the midst of these conflicting interests all were satisfied at the expense of the people of India. The shareholders had their dividends secured, the Ministry and the Court of Directors retained their patronage, and the trade was thrown open. India alone, India, which had committed no fault, had to satisfy the contending powers, by paying to these several parties, professing to act thus for her advantage only, an additional tribute of one million annually. No transaction on the page of English history displays more of unalloyed, unadulterated and cold-blooded villainy than this act. It is a foul blot on the English character and can never be effaced. After this was settled to the satisfaction of the recipients of India's life's blood, her wrongs and injuries are left to glide into oblivion, her name is scarcely mentioned, or if so, with a passing curse on a subject considered as odious and out of place. If the consciences of those legislators whose duty it was to watch over the welfare of India, were capable of virtuous emotion, these volumes of Mr. Shore's are trumpet-tongued enough to pierce to their dullest conception; his pages will remain to the latest posterity as records of England's shame; records, less brilliant though infinitely more valuable than those left by Burke, of preceding injuries which India has received from the country that should have cherished her.

Even now at this early period, have the natural consequences of this most nefarious compromise began to appear and to attract the notice of the Home Government. There can be no doubt that when Lord W. Bentinck went to India he had intimation of the intentions of the Government in respect to India, at least of that much of those intentions, which it was resolved to carry into execution under all and every cir-

cumstances, and at all risks and hazards; that is, that no one of India's burthens should be removed by the contemplated new Charter; but on the contrary that heavier loads were to be super-imposed. This determination, long before resolved on, was the cause of Lord W. B.'s strenuous efforts to economise the resources of the country, and, if possible, to put things in such a prosperous appearance as would in some degree seem to warrant the charge of extra burthens on the shoulders of the people of India, and to prevent the extreme odium of such a measure becoming too glaring in the eyes of those who were willing to wink and blink at them unless roused by too fierce a blaze; since no human being, who ever took the pains to examine the question with impartiality and candour, could fail to see the matter in its true light. True economy does not consist in the mere diminution of salaries, or the reduction of the numerical force of establishments and armies; that this remark is sufficiently apposite, the Government of India have had convincing proof, and we might were it here advisable or necessary, point out some striking examples of this. We casually allude to the Cole insurrection which broke out in 1832, and which, whatever might have been its origin, (it has by the way, to suit particular purposes, been much misrepresented,) was at the commencement a mere ebullition which fifty soldiers might have instantaneously crushed, but which grew by degrees into an organized rebellion, that has burned, smouldered, died away, and rekindled at periods from that time to this, because six weeks elapsed from its commencement before any efficient force could be brought to bear on the insurgents. Lord W. Bentinck had reduced the only force stationed to guard our frontier to one half of its former amount, and when a force was required none of strength equal to the emergency was forthcoming. The saving might have produced fifty thousand rupees a year, it has cost treble that sum annually ever since, besides many valuable lives. We will not here enter into further detail as to where or how Lord Bentinck failed in success as to producing a surplus revenue equal to the emergency, but that he did not effect that object, is well known. It became, then, necessary to look out for other and more immediate sources of revenue than that derived from diminution of expense; in fact, positive increase of income was requisite. The land revenue was looked to, but that was all unavailable; the screw had been long at work there, and in some cases it had become imperative to loosen it, for fertile smiling Bundelcund had, under the operation of a crack collector, become a desert. In this dilemma, a remedy presented itself, and it was eagerly seized. The rent-free tenures over which the Government had for fifty years asserted its claims, and respecting the investigation of which several laws had been successively enacted, yet remained intact. These tenures had been suffered to remain so long undisturbed, that the resumption laws, though occasionally acted on by fits and starts, and giving excellent opportunities for the native Government officers to extort money from those whose titles to the lands were supposed illegal, were considered in abeyance; the lands in consequence acquired among the natives a transferable title, which was vainly deemed secure, because the sale and transfer of such property was well known to, and sanctioned by the silent acquiescence of the Government officers. This is not the place to enter into the voluminous detail which would be requisite for the right comprehension of this long vexed question; it will hereafter be brought prominently

forward. Suffice it to say, that this resumption question afforded the prospect of realizing the harvest which was required. It might have been supposed, that if state necessity (which nevertheless is but a thief's plea on a larger scale,) required funds, the legitimate means then possessed by Government, would have been exercised to obtain them; that the laws, then in existence, and which had been deemed by the preceding Governments sufficient for their own protection, would have been put in course of execution. But no! now it was discovered that the former laws did not reach sufficiently far to meet the case; that is, that they were not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all that the Government wished. The old laws were therefore amended, and new ones enacted. The commonest principles of justice were set aside, a writ of quo warranto was issued against all parties holding rent-free tenures; the parties, who had held them in possession for successive years, and in some cases generations, were called on to prove *why* they held these lands; the neglect of the Government servants in not before investigating these tenures, was made the cause of the increased severity of the new enactments, and an increased degree of proof both in quantity and quality on behalf of the landholders was required of them, when the lapse of time which had been allowed by implied acquiescence of Government to pass by, had rendered such proof infinitely more difficult to be adduced than formerly, and failing which, the lands were attached by Government. To complete this edifice of injustice, these cases were not submitted to the ordinary tribunals of the country. On the grounds, that the ordinary tribunals were already too overlaid with business (and which if true, at once demanded reform instead of affording grounds for the infliction of further hardships) the resumption cases were made over to a special class of judges selected by the Government, and who, whatever may be said to the contrary, could not but feel that the eyes of the Government were upon them, and that any number of decisions given against the interests of Government, would have brought about their own amicable, but decisive transfer, to a less lucrative branch of the service.

The effects produced by this sweeping measure have been awful in the extreme; it has engulfed high and low; tens of thousands have been swept away in the flood. The suffering which has been created may be imagined, but not described. The operation of our system generally, has tended to bring about the gradual extinction of all the old families of name.* This measure has nearly completed it. Nor have the poorer classes suffered less. To them their small portion of five acres is as valuable as their more wealthy neighbours' estates of ten thousand; yet, comparatively small as can be the gain of Government in proportion to the loss suffered by the smaller proprietors, they have all fallen under the universal sway of the resumption officers. Of the many cases of this nature, we can specify by way of illustration, two or three, which will serve to shew the nature of these operations, one of which will evince, how, in some instances, the consequences, though ruinous to individuals, have been in respect to Government, absurd. The

It is essentially necessary to observe here, that we have worded the passage carefully, since, as we shall hereafter have occasion to see, we are not prepared to go to the length which Mr. Shore has adopted, when he says that the English system has brought about this state of things. It has had that tendency, but there are many other concurrent causes which have mainly helped on the catastrophe.

first case that has been brought to our notice happened in a district, which shall not be here mentioned, as uselessly bringing up the names of individuals, whose actions may appear harsh, but the blame of which does not lie at their door, since it originates not in themselves, but in the system which they are bound to administer. In this district there existed a few families, who had enjoyed from time immemorial a few acres of Chakeran* land from former Governments, and in the possession of which they remained unmolested during the British rule, until the recent resumption enactments. It may be necessary to mention for the benefit of such of our English readers as may peruse this, that in the hot weather in India, it is absolutely necessary to agitate the air in the rooms by means of large frames of wood depending from the ceiling, and which are pulled to and fro by persons in the room, or outside, by means of a rope passed through the door or wall. This little article, though perhaps the assertion may startle the reader, is as essentially necessary to good government in India, as laws, statutes, guard and jailer. The natives cannot well exist without its cooling influence, and the European officers and their assistants would be compelled to resign their seats, were they not kept from liquefaction by a well pulled punkah. The holders of these few acres were employed about the Court House of the district, and their usual occupation was that of pulling the punkahs for the judge, magistrate, and their assistants. One unlucky day the covetous eye of an officer in a resuming deputy's department, fell on the piece of ground which had not been included in the general settlement, and the occupiers were called on to produce proof of their right to the same, according to the form in such cases provided. On investigation, though length of possession was plainly proved, yet the seal of the grantor on the scrap of paper which was produced as a deed of gift, was pronounced doubtful, and the lands, on account of which the judicial and collectorate officers were daily refrigerated, were declared Government property. The next day the functionaries of the district were puffing, blowing, wiping their faces, and exclaiming in no measured terms against the absent punkah pullers who had so unaccountably relaxed in the performance of their duty; while substitutes were sent for who did their offices but imperfectly. The recusants were at last sent for; when they were asked the reason of their strange conduct, they very coolly and very naturally replied, that they had always done this duty in return for the land which they had held rent free from the Government, but that now that had been resumed, they begged to decline doing so any more. The argument was irresistible. The officers were obliged thereupon to make a special application to Government for permission to employ people to pull their punkahs, which, after much correspondence as to the necessity of the case, and the expenditure of much paper and some very valuable time, was sanctioned at the rate of twelve rupees a month, or one hundred and forty-four rupees per year, while the assessment on the land resumed did not yield the state one-fifth that sum. The use of this interference of the deputy collector is not apparent, but in acting as he did, he but performed his duty. The act, however, produced good to no one, while the resumption of the land so long possessed, exasperated the former owners, and added to the mass of discontent already created.

* Lands held on condition of service.

Another instance of what we will not scruple to denominate extreme hardship, if not gross injustice, is that of the Pergunna Bisthazaree in the Patna and Behar district. This tract of country, amounting nearly to ten thousand acres, was granted, as has been alleged, and hitherto credited, to Aulum Beg Khan by the British Government, for services rendered to it by him, shortly after it had obtained the grant of the Dewany in 1765, or when the English had become *de facto* masters of the country. Aulum Beg Khan was a Mogul, and originally from Caubul, who on obtaining this territory sent for his family and finally settled in the Behar district. From that period, which is upwards of seventy years ago, has this Pergunna been in the possession of Aulum Beg Khan and his descendants. The territory comprised a whole Pergunna or division, it was so registered in the collector's books, nor was any attempt at concealment made. Had such been tried, indeed, it would have been ineffectual. During all this period no Government officer thought of laying his hands on this land, so well established was the title supposed to be. In process of time the property became subdivided, and suits innumerable have been brought in the various courts of judicature to establish the various rights of inheritance of claimants; the cases relative to this property have been published, and Macnaghten's case book is full of them. One fact is perhaps more particularly singular. This, indeed, is the very property in respect to which the infamously celebrated conduct of Sir Elija Impey nearly produced a revolution in the country, and for deciding which the local native authorities were dragged down to Calcutta and imprisoned, and wherein the interference of Government alone, by strong remonstrances with the authorities in England, procured an adequate provision against the recurrence of such things in future. It might have been supposed, that an estate, the title of which had been held as valid, under circumstances of such publicity, where there was so total an absence of all attempts at fraud, where the Courts had so frequently, without opposition from Government, recognised its validity, and where Government itself had undertaken its partial defence, would have been allowed to remain in the hands of the owners. But no! this was a prize too large to escape the eyes of the resumption commissioners. A suit was instituted, and the unfortunate holders looked aghast, but they knew that the die was cast, and that justice no longer remained for them. As they anticipated, so it fell out. On hearing, (for we cannot call it investigation,) some flaw was found, or alleged to be found, in the original deed of grant, which had been executed upwards of seventy years back, and when there was even less regularity in the proceedings of the Courts and authorities than at present exist, and it was pronounced invalid; all other facts were thrown out of consideration, and at once the whole estate was resumed. Upwards of two thousand people with their relatives and dependents were ousted and rendered desolate; but the Government acquired two lacs of rupees per annum. Thus much for those who possessed the property alleged to be held illegally; but there were others, connected with the same property, whose case was if possible harder, and whose misfortunes were plainly attributable to the Government only, even if we suppose that the Government was justified in the course pursued under any circumstances. This estate had been so long in the hands of the former owners, that no soul in India doubted the validity of its tenure; it had been so recognised by the Government,

that its validity and the tenure of India by the British, were considered as co-existent. Those then of the sharers who from poverty or other cause had wished to dispose of their property, had found ready purchasers for what was deemed a most valuable estate. The land, as paying no rent to Government, was very valuable, and brought large sums. Many persons expended their all in purchasing shares in the estate. If fraud or falsehood *had* existed, *they* were not cognizant of it, nor could *they* deem that which the Government had tacitly allowed to be a just title, was otherwise. Nevertheless with the original title theirs fell also, and many were at once thrown into irretrievable misery and destitution. There is yet a class of cases of still greater hardship and of extreme injustice. Several portions of these estates had been sold *by Courts of Justice* in satisfaction for decrees. The purchasers of these too fell in the common ruin. Whether this case can be deemed one of justice, we leave to others to decide, and there can be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

One other case has been brought to our notice, and we shall briefly state the outline of the circumstances. Many more such might be produced, but for the present this shall suffice. At Sasseram, in the Shahabad district, there is a large estate which falls under the Mussulman denomination of Wukf, or property which, having been dedicated to religious purposes, cannot be alienated by sale or gift. The proceeds of this estate are dedicated to the relief of the needy and other objects of charity, and at a serai or receptacle for travellers at Sasseram, each needy person receives an allowance for one day. The present superintendent, by name Shah Kubeer ood deen, on succeeding to his office discovered that his predecessors had not acted faithfully in their trust, but on the contrary, on some pretence or other, that they had sold several of the villages. It is here necessary to observe, that the Government claim and exercise a species of supervision over all charitable endowments, in order that the incumbents may be compelled to duly execute the duties which devolve on them. The Shah Kubeer ood deen instituted a suit, with the approbation of Government, against the sellers and purchasers of this land for the purpose of recovering it, but the suit, though the matter at issue was as clear as the sun at noon, and precedents innumerable existed to guide the learned judge in his decision, found no favor with the Court, and was dismissed. An appeal was made to the superior Court; the decision of the inferior jurisdiction was reversed, and a decree was given in favor of the Shah. The opposite party was now displeased at this decision, and as in all causes above the sum of ten thousand pounds (which was the case in this instance) an appeal lies to the King in Council; he made his appeal to England, and security was demanded from both parties for eventual costs. In this dilemma Shah Kubeer ood deen applied to the Government for assistance, which, on the grounds of the land in dispute being devoted to charitable purposes, in its capacity as superintendent and curator thereof, became his security for costs. Whether the case has as yet been decided in Council, we have not been able to ascertain. It will perhaps cause no little surprise to the reader to hear, that since this event (which, by the way, was rendered notorious by the presiding judge of the chief court of justice refusing to receive the Government security, on the ground that the Company had only a *teeka* or lease of the country, which was then shortly about to expire !!!) the resuming deputy

of the Anah district, acting on behalf of Government, has actually challenged the validity of the title deeds of this land, and asserted it to be liable to pay revenue to Government, and not devoted to charitable purposes, or, as it is technically called, "wukf." In this peculiar state of things we see Government in two very singular and awkward positions, from which it would puzzle any but an arbitrary authority to extricate itself. First, there is Government in its territorial or grasping department (in which it much resembles many of the Hindoo deities whose images have a hundred hands protruding in every direction) versus Government in its paternal department of caring for the interests of its subjects with amiable solicitude. Here, it first rescues the poor man's pittance, and the weary wayfarer's morsel, from the grasp of the illegal wresters of wrong, to their own advantage; and there, it once more tears it from their expectant and outstretched hands. Secondly, we see the land, after an investigation entered into by the highest court in India, in a suit between two parties, declared to be wukf, and therefore unalienable; on the other hand, a special jurisdiction, erected by the Government for the cognizance of titles to rent free lands, and in which the presiding officer has barely served six years in India, challenges this decision and sets it at naught. Need we adduce more proof of the injustice and inconsistency of such cases as these? Surely a Government capable of such acts can command but slight love from the governed, and great indeed must be the straits to which it is put, before it would thus act in defiance of all right, and of all public opinion. In fact, from this but one conclusion can result: that the imposts so grievous and unjust which have been laid on India by the new charter, have rendered the realization of additional revenue compulsory, by whatsoever means it may be produced.

Though the sum of India's evils be still a fearful amount, and though through the agency of England and the English Government, she has been afflicted with additional tribute and heavy burdens, some gleams of sunshine yet appear through the midst of the dense mass of clouds which surround her. Were it indeed otherwise, and were there a bare hope only that things might yet be better, it is the bounden duty of all and every one, who has the interest of India at heart, to put forth his best powers in her behalf. The author of the book under notice, is a very noble example of how much one person may perform towards bettering the condition of the people. But there is more than a bare hope that we have better prospects; we have an earnest in the past. Since Mr. Shore commenced a description of the amazing filth which was collected in this Augean stable, and which tainted the whole fabric; some attempts to cleanse it have been made, and though much remains to be done, what has been effected is extremely beneficial. All this, however, is to be attributed to the Company's Government, and, not to any interest excited in the mother country, which still remains as deaf as ever to the cries of her adopted child. Among the principal measures which have been carried into effect for the benefit of the people of India, we recognise, a more general introduction of the agency of the natives of India (of whatever denomination they may be) in the administration of the affairs of the country; the appointment of additional judges to clear off arrears in Courts where they have accumulated to such an extent, that justice was not attainable; the change of the language

in which the revenue and judicial proceedings are carried on from the Persian to the vernacular tongue of the several Provinces; and though last, not least, the total abolition of the inland customs. These four measures are of the utmost importance to the happiness of the natives of India, and must give them extreme satisfaction, and with pleasure do we recount their having been effected.

The first of these improvements is but a matter of justice, as well as of sound policy. It must be a hard case for the natives of any country to see themselves and their families totally excluded from all hopes of distinction, or of attaining honor or emolument. This fact must not only have tended to discourage education, and to reduce the natives to a state of degradation, but must have engendered a feeling of hostility to our rule. The reason for this system of exclusion, and which is still partially maintained by a few, is briefly the unfitness of the natives for office, in consequence of their want of integrity, for of their capacity for such situations no doubt was ever entertained. The objection is not sound. The people of a country not in a state of high civilization are influenced by the Government which rules them. If the English found the natives of India a degraded race (and this is disputable) they should have tried to elevate them; they should not have kept them in their then state of depression, or have depressed them more. The present mode of restoring the people to their respectability of station and to their rights, is the only method of raising the standard of their moral or intellectual attainments; and though in the process, there may be many failures, and instances may arise where power may be abused, yet these can form no argument against the measure at large. Experience indeed has shewn, if we may credit what we hear, that very much good has been produced by the increased appointments of the natives of India, (in which we include the Indo-Britons) while comparatively few instances of delinquency have occurred. As yet these persons have only received appointments in the revenue, and strictly speaking, judicial line; we strongly advocate their being attached to the criminal or magisterial department, which still remains very ineffective for want of sufficient respectable officers between the magistrate and the police durgas, and who may be resident in the interior of the districts. This subject will be hereafter separately treated of, and we remark a report in recent papers from India, that this measure is contemplated.

The second of these measures, though scarcely deserving praise, accorded to those who set it on foot, is yet worthy of remark—because it shews to a certain degree, that the present Government is ready to acknowledge the force of evils, and to remedy them if possible. The evil of arrears and heavy files is one which has been staring each successive Government in the face since the establishment of our Courts of Justice, and yet until lately so little have the cries and necessities of the people been attended to, that nothing has been done to alleviate this mischief. Now, matters are differently conducted. The appointment of additional judges wherever the files were heavy, has had the effect of giving justice to the people, and the arrears still remaining, and in process of decision, are a trifle in comparison of what remained two years ago. Much praise is due to the judges who have done this, and to the superior Courts of Sudder Dewany Adawlut which keep a check on all subordinate jurisdictions. It remains merely to remark as regards this subject, that care must be taken for the future to prevent the accu-

mulation of suits in any court. It will occasionally happen, from unforeseen causes, that in particular districts, business beyond the efforts of the local officer to dispose of, will rise up. If a little extra aid be afforded from time to time in such cases, the evil repute of the want of justice, which has so long attached to the Indian Courts of Law, not from the inefficiency of the system or of its administration, but for want of sufficient numbers to administer it, will be removed for ever.

The third measure alluded to, that of causing the proceedings of the Courts to be carried on in the vernacular tongue of the several districts, has been a subject of much controversy. Hitherto all proceedings of public offices have been carried on in the Persian tongue, which has been considered the official language of India. For this purpose it has many a great qualification which are not possessed by the vernacular tongues; in combination with the Arabic inflections with which it is profusely sprinkled, it combines conciseness, and perspicuity, with a facility in writing, all of which in an Indian Court, where, from the multiplicity of business, the saving of time is an object, are matters of considerable importance. It is to be feared, that the business of the Courts will be, to a certain degree, retarded by the introduction of the vernacular tongue (Bengal, however, is an exception, as many of the decrees are there written in that tongue) and this will be a great drawback unless the general measures which have been introduced for the facilitating the disposal of causes, operate in giving the several authorities more leisure than they had. Two facts, however, seem to have been overlooked, or at least not prominently brought forward in this discussion; and, though the plan *has been* adopted, and is therefore no longer problematical, we wish to give the reader all sides of these important questions. The first is, that much benefit has been anticipated in the disuse of Persian, from the proper use of time needlessly occupied in the study of that language. Now it seems obvious, that, notwithstanding the immediate introduction of Hindee into the Courts, a good knowledge of Persian must for a long time be an absolute necessary to a good judicial officer, and to all respectable advocates, because for sixty years past all the important documents, such as deeds, decrees, and the regulations themselves, have been written in that language, it will therefore be impossible to discard it at once. The regulations of Government may indeed be rendered into Hindee, as they have been in Bengalee, but the translation of the voluminous records of the Courts is a physical impossibility. The second fact is one which may be disputed, but will remain uncontroverted; viz., the many different dialects which prevail in the various districts of India, and the varieties which are often used in the same district. The dialects differ from one end of India to the other, and the natives of one district are not unfrequently at a loss to understand those of a distant province. Now our Indian Courts are Courts of record, in which all the proceedings are reduced to writing, and on these proceedings, the highest Court of Judicature pronounces sentences of transportation for life, and of death. In the ordinary course of things, the several judges of the superior court, the jurisdiction of which extends over about forty different districts, can scarcely have had personal knowledge of more than five or six. It would therefore follow, that in many of the proceedings forwarded to this Court, whose functions are of such importance, some parts would be difficult of com-

prehension; and this in cases of life and death would be a great obstacle. The only manifest method of obviating this, is that of furnishing translations of all cases of difficulty, but then Persian cannot be totally abolished. Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties, the change now effected must eventually be productive of so many benefits, and is so much a matter of intrinsic justice to the people at large, that the minor impediments must be forced to yield that such great good may universally result.

The last of these measures which we have noticed, the abolition of the inland customs, has removed an incubus which had long weighed with a heavy hand on the internal commerce of the country, and threatened its extinction. This measure has, in all probability, caused the cessation of more direct and positive oppression, not only on the merchants and traders of the country, but of the population at large, than could have been effected by any other act whatever. The countless methods of extortion and oppression which were practised by the searchers and guards stationed throughout the country were beyond all description; and travellers could scarcely move one day's journey without encountering them. It was a notorious fact, that merchants paid more in douceurs and bribes in passing through the British territories, where the authorised tolls were moderate, than in the Punjab and other countries where exaction was openly professed and practised. As a specimen of the extent to which these things might be carried, and of the profits which were realized by those concerned therein; we have received the following from good authority. A person was brought before one of the courts charged with assault and wounding, which had occurred in respect to part of an estate that he had purchased, but of which he had failed to obtain possession. He stated himself to be a peon or guard of the Ghazeepoor custom house, of fourteen years standing, besides which occupation he had no means of subsistence. The estate which he had purchased had cost him nearly one thousand rupees. Now his pay was four rupees per month, and had he accumulated that sum for fourteen years, without deducting anything for living, the total would not have reached seven hundred. Where the rest came from is obvious. Doubtless each of the fraternity did the same, and the higher grades of officers accumulated fortunes in proportion, so that the aggregate of oppression may easily be conceived. With the abolition of the duties, has fallen the oppression; and let us here pay the just tribute to whom it is due, for the exposition and abolition of these enormous grievances. Mr. Charles Trevelyan has the just merit of having prominently placed these things in the proper light, so as to shame the open day. Mr. Shore followed up the case, and Mr. A. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, has the high credit of having dared to crush them utterly. Let us hope that now search for smuggled goods has been put a stop to, and extortion on this hand prevented; something may be done to prevent the commission of similar acts on the part of the opium and salt peons, who are in nowise behind their brethren in these matters. Time has been, when the head native officers of this department have actually established *chokies* or searching houses on their own account, and furnished the guards with Government badges, of course without the knowledge of their superior. Things are, however, better conducted now than formerly.

We have thus briefly touched on all these points, because, they

afford us hope that the present Government of India will not stop here, but proceed with a vigorous step. A field for operation can never be wanting, for wrongs and hardships are abundantly rife. Let us hope that the eyes of authority are open, not only to the particular hardships to which India is subject, but to the whole system on which they have been engrafted, or from which they have spontaneously sprouted. Should information be wanting, Mr. Shore's pages will amply supply much that can be required—and more may be had for the seeking. Having observed these signs of the times in the home and local Governments of India (for in England, generally speaking, as we have before observed, Indian topics are excluded) we feel bound to shew our deep sympathy with the people, and to do what in us lies to add impetus to the current now seemingly running in their favour, by devoting part of our pages to the discussion of her internal affairs. For this purpose there can be no better text book than Mr. Shore's, which we shall take accordingly; and we propose discussing with him the various topics to which he has alluded. In the performance of this task, some difference of opinion may arise; but in such cases it will originate not on facts, but in opinions. In the majority of cases, we shall be able to confirm and verify all which that illustrious individual has written, and to illustrate his arguments by facts derived from good authority.

APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL TO THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA—SUGAR.

(Third Article)

Instead of expatiating upon the old theme of the political ills which beset India, we have preferred the course of presenting that magnificent portion of British dominion to the attention of Englishmen in a new point of view. We have preferred directing to it the attention of British merchants and capitalists, over that of indolent members of the House of Commons, and apathetic writers in, or readers of, newspapers. We wish to be the real, the practical champions of her cause, and we adopt the method best calculated to produce a practical and direct amelioration of her condition. The Agricultural Resources of that vast portion of the British Empire is a theme to English ears so new that from its very novelty it may be hoped to possess a certain attraction. Of the riches, of the opulence of the regions of the Eastern hemisphere, all have heard, to all the theme is familiar; but those riches, that opulence, have too long been supposed to consist only in the least substantial sources of true wealth, in gold and silver, and precious stones, those least productive of the elements of national gain, without a moment's coupling with these, the unparalleled fruitfulness of her soil, the

sumptuousness of her climate, and the abundance, or rather superabundance, of her now slumbering human industry.

Sincere and enthusiastic in our advocacy of the claims of India upon the justice of England, we are proud to feel that we have been the first to put the question in its true light and upon its most solid basis. If it be to be admitted that India possesses claims on England, it is equally demonstrable that the interests of England are identical with an acknowledgment of those claims; that what is necessary on the part of India to her prosperity, is precisely in concurrence with the interests of England to cause to be brought into operation. And under this form of consideration neither is the question one in which the legislature need interfere, but the public. The question is one thoroughly public, thoroughly national. No measure on the part of any Government would be half so effective as effort by members of the community themselves, and in their individual capacity. Individual enterprise of whatever kind is seldom in need of the aid of authority. If Government will but let alone, but leave things free, it does the utmost to be required; and in this case, so far from calling upon the Legislature to interfere, we feel that the cause of the regeneration of India is in the hands of the people of this country themselves, and that the prosperity of the manufacturing, commercial, and hence by necessity of the national interests of England is wound intimately up with her prosperous fortunes, and that if it be wished to promote the good of both, it must be through a development of the powers of the soil of India, by an application of the powers of capital and skill possessed by the mother-country. At this moment, the destiny of India is literally in the keeping of the merchants and monied men of this country; while with equal truth it may be asserted, that the interests of the monied and mercantile classes of the British community are to the life wrapped up in the same issue. The capital of the one region wants scope, the latent wealth of the other calls for development. The commerce of England wants direction; her ports are crowded with shipping, that should be on its march to every quarter of the globe, and her warehouses are lined with manufactures that should be in progress of exchange for those commodities whose purchase is otherwise made by the most enormous of sacrifices. It is time that both the merchant and manufacturer of this country, both the capitalist and the operative were put in a new way of realising their profits; the desideratum is a field of enlarged operation, and that field there can be no doubt is India.

However, these and other arguments of the same effect, we have already adduced in our previous papers upon the subject. We have there, likewise dilated upon the general advantages held out by the East; and it will now be our province to complete the discussion by an enumeration of the specific instances in which enterprise should direct itself, and to which, as the first in the scale of importance, we emphatically point to the article of Sugar. Among the various staples of Indian commerce we know of none, with the exception indeed of cotton, to which the attention of British capitalists could be so profitably directed. The immense field for its production, the extensive markets for it when produced, and the advantageous circumstances under which, after the preliminary outlays, its production might be carried on, admit of no doubt that the East, and not the West Indies, is the sphere whence the commerce of the world should be supplied with it. In India the

powers of skill and capital have never been exercised in the improvement of the commodity. On making its appearance in the home market, it is invariably scouted; but not from inferiority in the intrinsic properties of its nature but simply from the fact that it presents itself under its least cultivated aspect, while brought into competition with a description upon which art has been brought to bear in its highest perfection.

The first remark that occurs to be made on the subject is, that Hindoostan is the native region of the cane. Hence it may very naturally be taken for granted that no portion of the earth is so well fitted for its culture. In the West Indies the plant is an exotic, and although it is sufficiently known that in those islands the Indian cane, which was the kind first introduced, has been replaced by the Otaheite, yet it requires no arguments but facts to establish the position, that with adequate culture the cane of Hindoostan would be unrivalled. At present indeed so utterly is its culture neglected that the sugar principally in use throughout the east is derived from Palms. In the whole of the countries constituting the southern Peninsula of India, in the Burmese and Siamese empires, in Cambodia, Tonquin, Ceylon, and the Eastern Islands, palm sugar is largely produced, consumed, and even exported. Yet wherever the manufacture of sugar from the cane has been established, cane and not palm forms the consumption. Among a population so poor as that of Hindoostan, it is the cheapness of the one over the other that constitutes the attraction. If palm sugar be the coarser, it is the cheaper; it is easy to understand therefore that it should be preferred. Though nearly all of them are capable of producing a saccharine juice, yet the palms chiefly cultivated for the purpose of yielding sugar are of four sorts, viz. the wild date, or *Elate Sylvestris*, the Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*); the Sagwire (*Borassus gomutus*); and the Coçoa (*Coccos nucifera*). All of these are orientals, and the two latter natives of countries within 10° of the Equator. It is only after eight or nine years growth they yield their juice, and the quantity varying with the season, they continue to yield it for ten or fifteen years. The labour required in obtaining the dulcorific fluid is extremely small, while the quantity obtained is surprisingly great. The only process necessary in its manufacture is boiling; and it is then capable of being sold at a price of less than one penny per lb. The natives content themselves with procuring sugar, but entirely neglect the farther process of elaborating any spirit. European skill by deriving this addition from the juice of so abundant a production of nature as the palm, would of course add incalculably to the value of the speculation. But in point of value, it is the sugar of the cane which is decidedly of the highest importance, as of all vegetable productions it is that the saccharine matter of which is at once the most abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The sugar cane is the *Saccharum Officinarum*; Hindoostan, as we have elsewhere observed, is said by botanists to be its native region, although so profuse and extensive is it in growth, that there is no tropical country of either Asia or Africa, in which it does not present itself; in the northern hemisphere extending from the Equator to the 30th degree of latitude, and in the southern as far as Otaheite, in the 20th. As a garden-plant, for the purposes of use as a vegetable or a sweatmeat its culture in India is universal; but for more extensive objects in husbandry, or in other words for the production of sugar, it is cultivated only in populous coun-

tries, or in the more fertile plains. In all the poor, sterile and peopled portions of the country, it is palm sugar, as we have already given to understand, that is principally in use. But still it is not difficult to point out the regions in India and Asia generally, where the preference is given to cane sugar, and where it forms a large branch of husbandry. Under this head come the entire plain of the Ganges, which, with an area of 170,000 square miles, contains a population of 45,000,000; the three southern provinces of China, which, with a superficial extent of 330,000 square miles, contain 55,000,000; Siam, a region extending over 30,000 square miles, and inhabited by 1,500,000 human beings; and Tonquin and Cochin China, Luconia and Java, whose superficies respectively are 20,000, 30,000, and 50,000, with populations of 1,000,000, 1,500,000, and 6,000,000. Over this enormous extent of territory the sugar cane may be represented, as being brought into extensive cultivation and under virtually thriving processes of manufacture.

But enormous as this extent of territory may appear, yet it by no means comprises a view of the whole of the countries of Hindoostan suited to the growth of the plant. It is an enumeration merely of the provinces whither its cultivation at present extends; but speaking of India exclusively, the great and fruitful province of Guzerat cannot be omitted, still less the elevated and fertile table-land between the two Ghauts, the valley of the Nerbuddah, or the vallies of the Indus with its tributary streams. In point of soil and climate, the whole of these immense tracts are admirably adapted to the most flourishing growth of the cane, a fact addressing itself in terms so forcible to the attention of the British capitalist, that we refrain from adding to it a word.

The sole cultivators of the cane for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from it in the Archipelago and indeed the East generally, are the Chinese. "The industry, skill, and machinery, are theirs, the natives furnishing nothing but the lowest sorts of labour. "The Chinese," says a writer, "supply the place of the European colonists in America; the natives the place of the negroes of the west without stripes or bondage." The Hindoos, however, carry on a species of the manufacture for themselves; and it is not irrelevant to the object of this paper to present a description of the manner in which the manufacture is conducted. The cause of inferiority will then be sufficiently obvious; for if the skill of the Chinese be inadequate to the production of an article equal to that of the British plantations, how much less prepared must be the Hindoos to do so, whose process in manufacturing is under the rude method we are about to describe. It should previously be observed, that like many other articles, sugar to be successfully manufactured can only be done so in the large way. The works for its production, according to the European system, are the most expensive employed in husbandry. One reason of this, is, that the saccharine juice of the cane runs rapidly into the acetous and vinous fermentation. The sugar mill and boilers, therefore, must be on a large scale. Besides, the labour in feeding the mill should be continuous, and the skill, as well as vigilance in watching the process of boiling, the most experienced. Even the Chinese pay considerable attention to all these particulars; and in Siam for example, a salary of a thousand Spanish dollars, or £200 a year, is not unfrequently given to a skilful overseer. But among the natives, instead of this expensive machinery, and practised skill, lo! a sugar-mill

consisting of but two small rollers, from four to five inches in diameter, turned in mutual opposition by two men, or perhaps a wretched bullock! The boilers being four small earthen jars, of about the value of two pence. Then, the grinding, boiling, and distilling houses, one and the same, consisting of four stakes driven into the ground, covered with a mat for a roof. The first manufacturer carrying the process no further than extracting the juice, and the result being nothing but an odious brown mass, containing both the sugar and the molasses. This product has then to be carried to another description of manufacturer, five, ten, twenty, and sometimes one hundred miles off, whose work is to re-dissolve it, and with the assistance of alkalies to neutralise the acid which has been generated through the tedious and paltry process of the previous manufacturer, a labour which, after all yields no more than 25 per cent of sugar, and this an ill-granulated acid deficient in dulcorific matter. We have now then been enabled to shew, 1st, that the culture of the cane in the East may be carried to any extent; and 2ndly, that not only in the culture of the plant itself, but likewise in the manufacture of sugar from it, an opening there exists for an application of British enterprise and capital of the widest and most boundless description. The remarks which remain for us to make are few, however important; and condensing further observations into a summary we should say the:—

1. Object of the speculator would be the selection of the best and most useful variety of cane. Like other vegetable productions, although originally a single species, yet it has diverged into many varieties, and it is a fact worthy to be borne in mind, that of the three kinds now considered the most valuable, the preference is given in the first instance to that of the island of Bourbon, subsequently to that of Otaheite, and thirdly, to that of China.*

2. The selection of a proper soil is the next desideratum, and on this head it merely remains to be observed, that a fine dry soil is agreed on all sides to be the most congenial.

3. A more important stage in the speculation is comprised in the question of machinery. The machinery would prove the expensive part of the undertaking. On computations of a credible character, it has been estimated that a capital of £20,000 sterling would be the lowest, with which on a prudent calculation of circumstances, the speculator would be justified in embarking. Works capable of producing yearly £10,000 worth of indigo may be constructed, it is asserted, by competent judges, at an outlay of £1,000 sterling; but to yield the same value in sugar, twenty times that amount, it is computed, would be necessary.

4. A further consideration hence evidently is, that it is not to small capitalists the subject addresses itself; but to the most opulent men in the country, or perhaps indeed to men acting under a system of co-operation.

5. The expenses of machinery would arise in the first place from the nature of the works in themselves, and also from the fact of the necessity of their transportation from the mother country to so distant a sphere as the region of their destination. The works would have chiefly to con-

* A Captain Sleman has introduced the first kind into India with success; the field of his operations being the Nerbudda Valley.

sist in a mill and boilers, and it would be the extent and size of these which would determine the probable prospect of profit.

6. But the preliminary expenses overcome, the subsequent results would consist in absolute profits; the larger the amount of capital embarked, the larger would be the amounts of gain—the quicker would the sugar be produced, the better its quality, the larger its amount, and the more rapidly and certain its returns.

7. It likewise presents itself, that as an equilization of the sugar duties of both hemispheres has taken place, the greater distance from the home market against which the East Indian planter would have to contend, would be more than balanced by a crowd of natural circumstances altogether in his favor; independently of a vaster field for action, the advantages of soil, climate, and labour at its minimum, being on his side.*

8. But neither would distance from the home market be matter of subsequent solicitude in any degree; one of the most conspicuous features in the project being, that the most important market would offer at its own doors—viz. India, and ultimately the entire East. The lucrative nature of the speculation cannot perhaps be more abundantly tested, than by the fact, of the almost countless population in Asia by whom the commodity would be purchased as a necessary, not as a luxury. At present, the annual consumption of the article by the countries in question is reckoned at the enormous quantity of 850,000 tons; a quantity which is more than four and nearly five times the consumption of the United Kingdom.

9. Of the prodigious limits of the speculation in a lucrative point of view, enough then we trust has been said to demonstrate it as a fact to the most hesitating and incredulous; of its merits under far higher considerations in its results, as a great social good, as the most effectual plan that could be instituted against that most direful scourge the world has ever known, we mean of course Slavery, much remains capable of giving rise to very ample discussion. In this sense, of any valid objections that could be raised against it even by the most interested of the champions of West India Proprietors, we confess ourselves in uttermost ignorance. At the worst it is but an introduction upon the arena of the hostile powers of Slavery and Freedom in fair and equal conflict. If the latter reap the trophies of victory who indeed would be found to contend against the justice of the decree, or to offer a single interposition by which the destiny might be reversed! We own we see at once how the odds must run. Slavery under any form, or called by whatever name, whether a declared bondage as that of the negro previous to the present date, or hill-coolie apprenticeship, can never we are bold in asserting, raise the flag over labour that is free. The thing cannot be; in the struggle, Slavery must strike; and then—without an addition to the compensation sum of £20,000,000 sterling, without monopoly fees and 125 per cent. more than its natural cost, upon every grain of sugar entered at the Custom-house on the Thames—behold the British Empire ridden for ever and for ever of a curse upon its fortunes and a blight upon its fame, and this so transcendent a good accomplished even through an instrumentality which bringing the two elements in a direct and natural manner to bear upon each other, establishes the ascendancy of the one, by at once annihilating in every shape the other.

In conclusion, we cannot depart from the opinion here barely hinted at, that a steady and vigorous prosecution of the culture of sugar in the East, would indeed be the most infallible cure for the disease of slavery in the West, that could be devised. Let the abolitionists, we pray, attempt it; never, surely, would a question, the question of slave labour and free labour be brought to a more just issue. It would be a trial of it by its own strength; a bargain made with itself for its own worth. And, neither could any thing be more appropriate in point of time. The designs of the instigators of the Hill Coolie system must now be too apparent to deceive any one, and not to present a counter-check to them, not to confront them in a manner both direct and practical, in other terms, to abandon longer to ruin and neglect those vast and fertile regions whose resources in themselves form the true baffling force against the demon which avarice in its most inordinate excess has conjured up, would be nothing but tantamount to a tacit sanction of those dark designs, and an indirect advocacy of the project by which slavery is now attempted to be perpetuated. Hence, under every possible view of the subject a suggestion of India as a theatre for agricultural operations, and as a field more especially for the culture and manufacture of sugar, becomes a matter of momentous interest. It assumes, in fine, a double bearing; and its commercial and political advantages being weighed against each other, they will be found to have arrived at an equilibrium. In reference to its commercial importance, it would be insufficient to suppose that its objects would be compassed, in erasing from competition its rival of slave growth, as it must be instinctively perceived, that to have carried itself to these bounds would be to carry itself beyond all bounds, in short, to have anticipated the demands of entire Europe.*

Again, regarded under its political aspect, it must inevitably be allowed to possess a hold upon the attention of those who rank themselves as the foremost champions of the slave, far too strong to be at pleasure relinquished; it would be impossible under any combination of circumstances whatever, not to concede, that a theatre opens for the cultivation of sugar in the East; that it does so under contingencies surpassingly favorable; that the extent to which sugar might be there produced would supersede the sugar of the slave colonies, and finally, that its culture among the free inhabitants of Asia would be the highest

* We are fully sensible that our discussion of the foregoing subject merely extends to an outline of its more prominent points and important preliminaries. To have entered more into detail would have been quite facile to us, but not possible under our necessary limitations of space. We might have entered at ten times the length upon the topics of suitabilities of soil, of the immense streams by which the amazing surface of territory indicated are traversed, and which serving to a higher fertilization of soil, yet enhance the prospects of speculation by the facilities they afford to conveyance and communication. A description of the roads might have been introduced; or, thanks to the East India Company, the lamentable instances in which works of such eminent advantage are still the good to be desired; and we might have recorded other information of a statistical character, which to the immediate embarkers in the adventure would prove of the most vital interest and importance. But our readers will do us the justice to remember that we are writing for the community at large, rather than for its members individually, when it will appear that to have dilated of greater length on local points, and minute items, would be beyond our province and design.

The next branch of the great subject before us will be the cultivation of Cotton; a subject in which of course the whole commercial world is interested.

rampart that could be erected against the evil they are concerned in overthrowing; that the example would operate propitiously to the cause at large, even to fixing upon it the attention of America, who thence, in a practical illustration, would be taught the truth of the axiom, of which theoretically she is sceptical, but which the other institutions of that country so gravely inculcate, viz., the incontestable superiority of freedom over slavery, even when brought down to a question of the nicest individual interest.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LETTER III.

We trust we have not been misunderstood in our former remarks on the slow state of promotion in the Indian Army, and on the futility of the attempts hitherto made by the home authorities to remedy the evil. We admit that the new rates of pension offered to retiring officers, are in themselves liberal and handsome, as much perhaps as any state could in reason be expected to bear. The option of an annuity of £450 after thirty-two or thirty-five years service is not to be despised by a worn-out veteran; we only assert that it fails to cause the required promotion in the now stagnant ranks of the Indian Army at large. The reasons, we think are plain. The officers of the Army of India are a community, *per se*; a distinct and segregated body of men, corresponding with no existing and known class of public servants elsewhere. They are sent to India, expatriated, as it were, as boys—have to toil on in subordinate capacities (of late most lamentably so) during the entire effective periods of their lives, while by the constitution of their service, they know, that the survivors among them *must* at length reach to posts of honor and emolument, although at that late period when other men are elsewhere be-taking themselves to the seclusion and slippered retirement of old age. Again, unlike most armies, every other officer in that of India is now a married man.* The funds and benefit societies kept up mainly amongst themselves for widows and orphans, are upon an extraordinary scale. In fact, the army is literally a family army; and its commissioned ranks

* It is a curious fact, that some printed returns lately received from India of the state of the Bengal Military Fund, as exhibited on the 31st December, 1837, prove that nearly all of the higher ranks (the only classes entitled to retire on pensions) are married men, viz. —

Out of 80 subscribers as Colonels, 71 are married, and 3 widowers.

Out of 146 subscribers as Lieut.-Colonels, 125 are married, and 3 widowers.

Out of 171 subscribers as Majors, 124 are married, and 12 widowers.

Out of 482 subscribers as Captains, 308 are married, and 22 widowers.

As none of the individuals here enumerated are possessed of private fortunes, it is plain they cannot retire on the pensions now open to them, which may be in reach in a few years. This picture of an entirely *married* army, is new in military annals. But in India, this adds to the respectability of the officer in the eyes of the soldiery, nor does it impair efficiency. Lord Lake had no love for the married parties with his Divisions, and called them by a somewhat amusing generic name, but he often admitted that he had no braver soldiers than his matrimonial ones.

but a teeming barrack of wives and children! And still India is not their home. All are constrained to look to Europe for a provision for their families. Colonization is little thought of, nor is it the policy of the Company to encourage it. But by the time an officer reaches his period for pension, it is idle to talk to him of home, or of foregoing the service, when its good things are just opening in view, though perhaps distantly before him. How can he retire to his native country, with a rising family, in poverty himself, and with a bare *life* annuity of some three or four hundred a year to depend upon? How is he to educate and put forth his children? How to pay the heavy subscriptions to the still necessary benefit societies of his army? He asks himself these questions, and though the pension is foregone often with a pang, the cautious father of a family is constrained to linger on in India, simply that he may be able to remit the means to pay for heavy English school bills, or provide for the many who by this time have a claim upon him. The scheme, also, of a progressively increasing pension for increased service, though humanely and liberally intended, is wrong in itself. Every man, even when inclined to go, clings on to the service, that the next brief term of years may go by. The "*one year more*" malady has become, they say, proverbial in India. Neither is the tacit sanction now given to the purchasing out of seniors by regiments, at all conducive to general promotion. All seniors now look for an extra bonus before quitting, a thing unheard of in former years, and as the paying parties are necessarily the captains and subalterns, one or two efforts exhaust their entire means, and all promotion is soon stopped from mere poverty and inanition.

Having thus shewn the insufficiency of present plans to weed the Indian Army of its superannuated seniors, or of those disinclined to remain on for the honors of the service; on a future occasion, we intend to shew the only thing which in our opinion can effectually answer the end in view, without infringing on existing rights and principles. That something is essentially called for, all will allow. The efficiency of our Indian forces, and the existence of our Eastern empire itself depends on the proper officering of the Native Army. We shall offer no excuse then for devoting so much of our attention to this important question.

LETTER IV.

We intend to-day to exhibit to our readers what in our opinion may effect a cure for the present depressed state of promotion in the army in India. We must preface our remarks, however, with an opinion, that the Company cannot be expected to do more. It seems disposed to grant at least £150,000 per annum to pension off superannuated European officers, a sum as large as the territorial revenues of India can bear, for this purpose. Including the native invalid establishments, and other similar charges, the entire military pensions are already, we believe, considerably more than half a million sterling per annum. The army therefore must now meet its own wants, and we would suggest the fol-

lowing outline of a plan, leaving to others, if necessary, to work out the details. We can furnish them if called for.

We suggest that all cadets appointed to the service do pay down the sum of £250 to form a pension fund. It has been found that not a *third* of the cadets are *extant* after twenty-five years service, and of these survivors not a half could be induced to retire. The entrance money improved for survivors at the common rate of interest, would be sufficient to provide a handsome pension to the few claiming it at the end of twenty-five years. The pension we would fix at £600 per annum.

As this would only apply to cadets henceforward to be appointed, we would recommend, in order to give a present impetus to promotion, that the East India Company at once allow all who have now served twenty-five years to retire also on £600. The number might be limited altogether to forty retirements per annum, in their due proportion to the three armies. To meet this increased expense the army to be called on to surrender eighteen months difference of pay and allowances on all occasions of parties being promoted to a higher step. A Major now is seven years attaining a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, but forty retirements per annum would reduce the term by one-half, thus proportionally advancing every rank in the service. The army, we should say, would cheerfully agree to this arrangement, or in plain English, be glad enough to give up a moiety to ensure a whole, which whole it would never have had a chance of, but by such an arrangement and means of acceleration.

The above is our entire plan, simple enough it will be admitted. We are prepared to prove that the means spoken of are amply sufficient for the pensions proposed, the Company always contributing its present grant of £150,000 for pensions.

- The pension of £600 per annum might be offered to all entitled, beginning with the seniors. No higher pension than £600 to be granted, whatever the term of service, and all parties declining in turn, to have their names placed in due order, as last on the list of yearly eligibles.

The existing retiring regulations might be cancelled, with exception of the regulations of 1796, by which, if an officer choose to retire on the pension of his rank after twenty-two years service in India, he may be permitted to do so. But his retirement is to count as one of the number limited for the year.

The advantages of this simple plan are—First, that £600 per annum is the lowest sum that can induce officers to retire in sufficient number to produce accelerated promotion. Secondly, a fixed pension, whatever the term of service, will prevent officers clinging on to the service as at present, for an increasing annuity. Thirdly, there will be an ample list of old officers still remaining in India, to retain with the army the proper proportion of experienced officers for the higher posts and commands. Fourthly, there is no danger in this place of an overburthened pension list. Its maximum we find would be attained in forty-three years, and meantime the more the retirements (to the limit prescribed) the more the promotion, and thereby the means to pay the pensions. The sum of £250 paid as entrance money by cadets, we calculate to be ~~applied~~ with the present pension funds, to meet the required pensions for survivors eventually, and we do not think that applicants for cadetships will be

fewer than such premiums are exacted for all nominations in the first instance.

It will be seen in this we have borrowed freely from Mr. Curnin, departing often where necessary. But though we often do depart from him, we think him a high authority. He has been hardly treated and neglected.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.

At length the public mind is aroused to this subject; at length it has become matter of discussion in the columns of the daily Press. And this is the object we wished accomplished for it. All we desired was to see it brought under discussion by the public mind. It is the accomplices in, the organizers of the plot, that should have exerted themselves to save it from this consummation. Public opinion once brought to bear upon it, and the object is gained; the evil can no longer be permitted existence.

What! in the nineteenth century, in an age of universal political amelioration, at an era which, superseding the mere theory of, has established the reality of a system of human liberty; at such a period, in such a state of society, to attempt a revival of that plague-spot upon the annals of the human race, of that climax of crime, the Slave Trade! The possibility indeed of such a contingency seems lost in its improbability; and if public attention have seemed slow in directing itself to the enormity of a project which goes even to the lengths of a design so monstrous, in justice it should be attributed, not to apathy, but to incredulity, that such a project could find projectors, or that it should be within the limits of the present social stage to have produced so flagitious an iniquity.

On a former occasion we have discussed at large the whole question; and we succeeded in demonstrating, that call it by what name the machinators may, the scheme for an importation into the Slave Colonies of "free labourers," can be no other, in fact, than a renewal of the Slave Trade in the first instance, and a perpetuation of Slavery in the second. Notwithstanding the first inevitable construction to which the *experiment*, as it is called, was liable, yet, discarding every thing like passion or prejudice from our mind, we entered upon an investigation of the question with the most sedulous attention to the facts of the case, and with the calmest consideration of the arguments attempted to be adduced in its favor. Not one escaped us; we grappled with and irrefutably replied to all. We proved that to call it a Contract-System, was in itself the fabrication of a fraud; that not a Coolie among them all, understood even the signification of the term Contract; that in short, the intention of the project was manifest by its own results, which even already as far as it had gone, had proved its identity with the old Slave Traffic, in producing as nearly as possible the same injuries and mischiefs, and in entailing upon its victims the same privations, cruelties, and bondage. It was thus we met it in point of fact; while, as a commercial speculation we as equally clearly shewed

that, unless with a malignant intention to gratify, it could not possibly meet the views of the speculators. To unravel it from the mesh of contradiction in which it was involved was, in truth, a task of some difficulty; but this, likewise, it will be remembered, we applied ourselves to do, when the result only went in farther confirmation of our sole and original conclusion, viz. that as Avarice was the parent, so Fraud was the offspring of the entire scheme. The projectors argued that it was a course they were driven to by the force of circumstances; that it was a plan simply in self-defence. They urged on the one hand, an influx of "free labourers" necessary, by way of stimulus and example to the negroes; and on the other, as an indispensable endeavour against the rise of wages. And it was here we had them on their own ground; here we caught them in their own net. If the "influx" were required to save them from a rise of wages, why seek to stimulate the negroes to labour whose labour was the cause looked upon as the cause of a rise in wages; on the contrary, why seek to depreciate wages, by which the *real* stimulus to the negro would be done away with? It was this manifest contradiction in their arguments, that as much as any thing tended to elucidate the character of the plot. Something sinister, it was evident, was intended; and which, combined with the arduous endeavours to wear in other respects a specious and plausible aspect, lent suspicion its safest clue to the detection of what was studiously sought to be concealed. But whatever danger to the revival of the Slave Trade and prolongation of Slavery, was threatened by the experiment, may now be regarded as incapable of further fruition. The public eye is fixed upon the scheme, and if Government have it not in its power to exercise a direct agency against the prosecution of so direful a mischief yet it has an indirect power to that effect: it has an undeniable right to rescind the obnoxious ordonnance which affords it countenance, and which, the public attention being awakened on the subject, is a step, we are exceedingly mistaken if it will not be required to take.

Of the blame to be attached to certain departments of the administration, that such countenance should ever have been afforded, little may be said, because the fact is at once as self-evident as it is unanswerable. The best condemnation will be in the necessity for an immediate blotting out from the council book of the obnoxious measure; for to suppose that it should be suffered to keep place there, would be nothing short of giving the world room for believing that the £20,000,000 abstracted from the coffers of the country was an empty show, an impudent pretence, the better to keep up the evil it was its profession to abolish.

When, indeed, the Council Book shall have been purged from the pollution, there will be nothing to regret that the endeavour was made, because the attempt to prolong the abomination of Slavery will have been proved to be impossible. For the rest, we cannot do better than reiterate what in other pages of this periodical has been urged, that as an additional immediate step to the full and certain abolition of Slavery, it is to the East we should begin to look for the objects upon the culture and production of which Slavery has been regarded as indispensable. In a word, it is to the East, Great Britain should look for its supplies of that commodity, whose name, blended as it is with that of slave, sounds like a sarcasm on itself, we mean of course—

sugar! and which the East could so produce, in quantities so immense, that if, as an authority upon India writes,—“the Antilles were swamped in the Gulf of Mexico, it would be a matter of no concern, or rather as we on our own part would say, would be a good. As, for what could hope long for beyond, than such an opening of the floods which envision them, as that in their recoil submerging, would sweep them from the memory of man for ever!”

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. IX.—THE MEDICAL SERVICE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

As the medical officers who receive appointments from the East India Company have usually passed the period of extreme youth, and therefore may be supposed to have entered the service of their own free choice, and after duly weighing its advantages and disadvantages, the present paper may be deemed a work of supererogation. Nevertheless, it frequently happens that professional men of very respectable standing in the world, go out to the Presidency, to which they may be attached, almost as ignorant of the nature of their prospects, as the younger cadet, who has only just left school. This ignorance is certainly not occasioned by indifference upon their part to a subject so important to their future interests, but from the difficulty of procuring accurate information.

It is with some diffidence that the following observations are offered to those gentlemen who look to India as a field for the pursuit of their professional career, not because the subject has not been attentively considered, but on account of its extended nature, and the impossibility of doing justice to the numerous points which claim attention. Persons of great experience have shrunk from the task, and I am therefore compelled to present the remarks and opinions gathered during my residence in India, unassisted by the better judgment of gentlemen far more capable of fulfilling this duty. In the first instance I feel particularly anxious to disavow any intention in the following observations, to cast the slightest shadow upon the illustrious names which compose the body of Indian medical officers; nevertheless, without disparagement to the numbers of highly gifted individuals who belong to this branch of the service, it appears to me to be upon its present footing the most inefficient of any of the Indian departments. In the improvements which have been introduced with a view to the advantages, effectiveness, and economy of the service, the medical branch has been less fortunate than any of the others. An appendage on the civil and military establishments, and on account of its peculiar functions unconnected with political power or authority, it has met with a smaller degree of attention, than those apparently more important departments; nor are its details

arranged in the manner best calculated to do justice to its own body, or to supply the wants of the service at the most economical rate to the Company. On this subject I may offer some remarks at the close of my paper, but in the first place, it is necessary to advert to its present position, and the prospects of those who enter it. The establishment in Bengal amounts, I believe, to 350, that of Madras to 230, and that of Bombay to 150 medical officers; making on the whole 730. At each Presidency there is a Medical Board composed of the three senior medical servants, which forms the highest grade in the service; the next is that of superintending surgeon, of which there are a certain number attached to each Presidency, this grade has the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and the duties correspond with those of inspectors of hospitals in the British service. Then come the regimental surgeons, and assistant surgeons, corresponding in rank and pay with those of Captains and Lieutenants in the corps to which they are attached. The period of service, before promotion can be expected in this department, (which, as one of strict seniority, varies according to peculiar circumstances) may, generally upon an average be calculated at about fifteen years in the rank of assistant surgeon, twelve to fourteen in that of surgeon, eight in that of superintending surgeon, or in all about thirty-six or thirty-seven years in Bengal, before the medical officer can reach a seat at the Board. At Madras the period is usually shortened by four or five years, and at Bombay it is still less, the numbers to be got through in the latter named establishment, being fewer when compared to those of Bengal. This is one of the greatest grievances of which the Bengal medical officer has to complain, for as the advantages, and especially the retiring pensions attached to the Indian medical service depend entirely upon the rank attained by the individual, those in Bengal are obliged to serve much longer than in the sister Presidencies, before they can obtain the promotion, and consequent increase of pay and allowances, which follow upon shorter periods of service at Madras and Bombay. In no one single branch of the E. I. Co's establishment, have the advantages and emoluments been so extensively reduced and curtailed as in the medical department, and there is reason to fear that in many respects the zeal thus displayed has been of a very injudicious character. About every eight or ten years a sweeping and radical change of system appears to have taken place, introduced by, and under the sanction of the Government, each change being accompanied by important reductions to all except the highest grades of the service. Some of these alterations and regulations may have been requisite and proper, but in the opinion of those who are the most competent to form an accurate judgment upon the subject, they have exceeded the just bounds, and will be found to operate prejudicially, in consequence of the extent to which this principle of change has been carried. In pushing a theoretical principle, good perhaps in itself, to an unnecessary extent, when opposed to a practice that was found to work well, Government has overlooked some important considerations. The result of the late changes deprives the officer belonging to the medical branch of the Indian service, of all hope of deriving any pecuniary advantage from Government beyond his pay and staff allowances, and these are fixed, amounting when in the execution of his duties while in the medical charge of a regiment, to about 700 rupees a month to a surgeon, and 450 to an assistant surgeon. The cavalry regiments, and the European corps, are paid at a higher

rate, since a surgeon's income who is attached to either may be estimated at about 1000 rupees per month. Under the former system, in addition to these advantages, it constantly happened that there were vacant medical charges of detachments or regiments, which fell to the care of the surgeon already in possession of the pay and allowances before mentioned, and if he were content to work double tides, that is, to perform these extra duties, he obtained large additional emoluments which often doubled and trebled his monthly income. Thus a man possessed of energy, industry, and talent, could improve both his fortune and his professional experience, whereas now, these additional duties bring with them no adequate remuneration in return, and consequently the great stimulus to exertion is taken away. Under the present system, whether a regimental surgeon has much or little to do, his emoluments remain the same, and therefore, it is obviously his interest to undertake as small a portion of duty as possible. With these discouragements to contend against, the professional character of the department can scarcely improve, and it is no fault of the Government if it does not deteriorate.

Private professional practice is handsomely remunerated at Calcutta only, the other Presidencies, and a few of the large stations in the interior. Military surgeons in India are rarely offered fees, and those attached to civil stations, depend almost solely upon their public allowances. With respect to remunerating practice amongst the native population, according to the best information I could gain upon the subject, it is my belief that it is never regarded in a promising light. Instances of natives of rank applying to European physicians occasionally occur beyond the Presidencies, but these instances are so rare, that they form the exception, not the rule. The natives themselves possess a certain degree of medical information amongst their Hakeems, derived chiefly from the Arabian schools; and in some of the principal cities, as at Benares, Agra, and Delhi, natives of high repute practise medicine, and are often sent for from great distances to attend chieftains of rank. Their profits, however, are small, the fee of a native physician seldom exceeding one rupee. His prescription is taken to the Utter or native druggist, with whom he has often an arrangement for a share in the profits of the sale of the medicines prescribed, this latter source forming the chief portion of his emoluments. The greater number of a native doctor's patients, especially those who go to his residence to consult him, receive their prescriptions gratis, being too poor to pay a fee for the advice thus obtained. A few of the most eminent of the Hakeems at Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, and Agra, may acquire by the pursuit of their profession an income of from one to three hundred rupees per month, while some of them support this dignity on ten and twenty. Surgery is also practised amongst the natives, but in a rude and barbarous manner by the Gunas, or barber surgeons, who possessing no acquaintance with anatomy, often commit grievous mistakes, yet it is surprising that they should succeed at all. Ophthalmic diseases prevail much in India, probably in consequence of the heat and glare of the sun, and the sand and dust which fill the air, and cataracts or opacity in the lens of the eye is a common complaint. In the warm weather these Gunas may occasionally be seen in the streets of Agra or Delhi, seated in the morning with their rude instruments for extracting the cataract, consisting of a lancet and a steel probe. With the former the operator makes

an incision in the eye, into which he introduces the blunt end of the probe, and by gentle friction on the diseased lens, he gradually detaches it from the affected part. Binding up the eye, the patient is sent home with injunctions to keep quiet, and to live low, and considering the rude method in which the operation is performed, and the nature of the instruments employed, it is wonderful that success should so frequently attend the experiment. The native population of India appear to place great confidence in their native practitioners, both physicians and surgeons, which is yet wanting to the more scientific attainments of European skill; and beyond the precincts of Calcutta, where knowledge is now advanced, it does not seem to me that the native feeling is sufficiently favorable to warrant any expectation of a profitable employment of professional talent to European practitioners in India.

At Calcutta and the sister⁶ Presidencies, medical practice forms a source of large emoluments, both European and native families paying handsomely, and generally by the year, for medical attendance. The usual fee amounts, I believe, to from 600 to 1000 sicca rupees per annum, and is often higher, so that a medical officer in good private practice makes his £5000 or £6000 a year; but, as it has been before stated, beyond the Presidencies private practice is not depended upon as a source of emolument, medical fees being seldom to be taken into calculation by that part of the profession resident at a distance from the seat of Government, or the large civil stations. The great object, therefore, of a medical officer in the Company's service is to obtain an appointment, however trifling, at the Presidencies, since though the allowances may be small, it will enable him to engage in private practice. Otherwise there is nothing to look forward to excepting the rise by seniority in the service, and a small number of lucrative appointments; and as the system of the Government seems with few and rare exceptions, bent upon the exclusion of its medical servants from every situation not belonging to their own particular department, their prospects are limited indeed. They cannot expect to share in the hopes of those who may look forward to the diplomatic and political line, to which both civil and military officers may aspire. Formerly, to those disposed to engage in commercial enterprise, advantageous openings were made by appointments to civil stations, where mercantile speculations could be successfully pursued. Even, however, in those halcyon times, for one fortunate person who obtained wealth, many were ruined; and now that India is open to every adventurer, the slight advantages formerly held out by the exclusive nature of the trade, being removed, such prospects are justly considered extremely hazardous, and are seldom made available by the service. From this statement it would appear that the medical department of the Indian establishment is certainly at present the one affording the lowest prospects to those who enter it, holding out nothing more than a moderate competency to the survivors after lengthened periods of service. There is also one great disadvantage which this department labours under, and which indicates very decidedly the inferior interest taken in its prospects by the higher authorities. The medical service is excluded from that very important boon lately granted to all other Indian military officers, the grant of pensions according to length of Indian service, as well as according to rank. The justice of their claim to participation in this boon is too clear and evident to be long withheld,

but its postponement marks very strongly the feeling which their position in the service creates with the controuling powers at home, as compared with that manifested towards other military officers. The career of a medical officer in India may generally be described by the following routine. Upon his first arrival he is sent to the European Government hospital at the Presidency to act under the surgeon, quarters being found him, and his general allowance being about 230 rupees per month. He will, in all probability, be speedily removed to some regimental European hospital, to act under the regimental surgeon, until he shall have time to acquire some knowledge of the native language, and should he find his own quarters, his allowances will be about 260 rupees per month. After a time he may expect to be removed and posted to the charge of a native infantry battalion, where he will have the entire medical care of the corps under his superintendence, his allowances in this capacity being about 450 rupees per month. In fourteen or fifteen years service, he may expect to be promoted to the rank of regimental surgeon, when, according to his medical charge being in the infantry or the cavalry, he will receive from 700 to 1000 rupees per month. After twelve or fourteen years of further service, he will probably obtain the appointment of superintending surgeon at an allowance of 2000 rupees per month, and in six or eight years more, he may look to a seat at the medical board. A certain proportion of the officers of the medical service are lent to the civil departments doing duty at civil stations, the allowance of an assistant-surgeon thus appointed being about 350 rupees per month, while those of a full surgeon vary from 700 to 1000. This, according to the observations which I was enabled to make, appears to me to be a just representation of the advantages and prospects of a service whose promises are apt to be overestimated at home. It may still be said to offer a fair field for exertion, yet the hopes it holds out are scarcely of a nature to induce medical men of high attainments to leave their native country, should they entertain any expectation of success at home. Nevertheless, having shewn the unpleasing realities of the case, India, it must be admitted, possesses great attractions to the scientific and enquiring mind, and the long list of distinguished names amid the rolls of the Company's medical practitioners shew that it affords a wide scope for the exertion of superior talent. In addition to their peculiar professional studies, medical men going out to India will do well to acquaint themselves with some branch of native philosophy; botany, and geology are especially recommended, as being likely to attract the attention of Government, and leading either to the few select appointments now existing, or to the creation of others. Officers belonging to the medical service differ in opinion regarding the expediency of carrying out an extensive library. Some consider a great number of books in the light of a burthen, it being, in many instances, impossible to convey them about, while others deem a large collection of medical works indispensably necessary; it will at any rate be advisable to carry out the most important books of reference upon the subjects connected with any particular pursuit, portability of size being a great desideratum.

Government will supply all the surgical instruments which are required, it is therefore optional with the medical officer either to furnish himself, or to be content with those that are issued for the use of the service. Should he be in the habit of making chemical experiments

it will be prudent to take with him from England every thing that is necessary for the purpose, always looking to weight and size in the selection. Scientific men belonging to this branch of the Company's servants, will find in India an unlimited field for the study of *materia medica*. Native drugs not yet sufficiently known to Europeans are in general use in the country, and the investigation of their properties may prove exceedingly beneficial to society. Indeed the productions generally of a country which most unaccountably has not hitherto invited research, and which are still very imperfectly known, demand the attention of the scientific world. There can be no doubt that a great proportion of vegetable products which are now disregarded would be found exceedingly serviceable in many of the arts and manufactures of Europe, and for the latter there is a field open to the scientific and enterprising enquirer, of unbounded range, which would richly reward the trouble and pains bestowed upon the investigation. It would not be proper to conclude this paper without adverting to a new era opening in India for the promotion of medical science. The proceedings of the late Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, in founding, as it were, a school of medicine in Calcutta for the instruction of natives, to be employed in the service, should receive all the praise they merit. The activity of mind sometimes carried to a fault, of a nobleman whose administration was distinguished from those of his predecessors, by the working out of the minute details of suggested improvements, which the more pressing political exigencies hitherto arising under former Governments, had unavoidably postponed, was in this instance wisely directed. The success of a measure of considerable promise at the time, has, I believe, exceeded the expectations formed of it. A spur has been given to the advancement of European science in India, in this particular branch • which it is sincerely to be hoped may extend its useful influence as rapidly as its early success has been effectual. Lectures are given, I believe, in English on the more important branches of medicine and surgery, by gentlemen belonging to the profession, to a certain number of native youths, whose previous education has qualified them to become candidates for admission to this institution. When they have attained sufficient knowledge for the trust, they are attached to the military and civil departments of the service, in the character of native doctors, two being allowed to every regiment; and these are placed under the superintendence of the European surgeon; two in like manner being appointed to every civil station. Native doctors have hitherto been useful only as compounders of drugs and dressers in hospitals, and though I believe they were found to answer these purposes admirably, their natural intelligence, aptitude to learn, amiable temper, and handiness with the sick, rendering them peculiarly fitted for these duties, few of them possessed more than the mere routine knowledge of hospital practice. Having no acquaintance whatever with anatomy, while proving very useful and even valuable aids to the surgeon, they could scarcely officiate without his direction and superintendence. Now, however, that they are receiving a regular and well-grounded education, and, as I am informed upon the best authority, that the Brahmin and Hindoo youths amongst these medical students, have so completely overcome their prejudices as to study anatomy from dead subjects by dissection, with as much ardour as any pupil of a London hospital, the time is approaching when the higher duties of the profession in

the native hospitals and gaols may, in many instances, be left to native practitioners thus educated; in surgical operations, the delicacy of hand, and sharpness of eye which distinguish the natives, will, when combined with competent knowledge, render them superior even to the European practitioners. When the time arrives in which native talent will be thus made available, and all who regard the subject stedfastly consider it to be in speedy progress, a gradual reduction of the already enormous medical establishment of India will certainly be advisable. The establishment is, according to the opinion of many competent judges, much larger on its present footing than a judicious arrangement would render necessary. Many of the details could now be carried into effect by the natives, in which event the superintending duties, together with the more important departments of the service could be conducted by less than half the existing number of surgeons. The only objection to a new system arises from the manner in which it might affect the patronage of the home authorities, but here, probably, the pen becomes too discursive, a point of this nature not belonging legitimately to the subject under discussion. When, however, we consider that the Indian medical establishment amounts to seven-hundred and thirty surgeons and assistant-surgeons, and compare the number of these functionaries with the duties which they have to perform, and the community in whose behalf they are chiefly if not solely occupied, and then advert to the talent and capacity of the natives, we are surprised that arrangements, similar to those now in progress, should not have been adopted at an earlier period. If it be an object of importance to give efficiency to every department of the Indian service, by adopting improvements which experience has pointed out, and making requisite additions when the advantage is obvious, it is not less so that there should be nothing superfluous or redundant. When, on account of a change of system, or the necessity of new arrangements, situations formerly indispensable, shall no longer be required, every available opportunity should be taken to suppress them, and by this means needless expenses would be reduced, and facilities given for the extension of further improvements by the judicious application of funds so acquired. With this view the medical department of India will, in all probability, be scrutinized by the home authorities. It appears to be likely, that in the first place, the medical boards as they are now constituted, and the changes and reductions which they will admit, will come under serious consideration. Secondly, the propriety of equalizing by a more just and judicious arrangement than now applies, the prospects and advantages attendant upon promotion, and the retiring pensions of the medical officers belonging to the three presidencies will afford a subject of discussion. Thirdly, the improvement of the prospects of medical officers in India by some increase of allowances according to lengthened periods of service, without regard to promotion, will force itself upon the notice of the court; and fourthly, retiring pensions granted according to the number of years devoted to the service in India, similar to the advantages conferred upon all other military officers but from which the medical branch has hitherto been most unjustly excluded, will undoubtedly be conceded. Though many medical men obtain very considerable eminence in their character as physicians, in Calcutta and the other presidencies, and no small number turn the experience which they have acquired in India, to good account at

hence, the greater proportion who have distinguished themselves are indebted to their superior attainments in branches of science independent of their professional studies. Excepting in a few instances there is scarcely a sufficient field in the routine of medical duties, to satisfy the ambition of high-minded men, and perhaps their attention has not been sufficiently directed to the natural productions of the scene of their residence. The proceedings however of learned bodies both at home and at the three presidencies, are now doing much for the promotion of this desirable object, and we may look especially to the labours of the medical profession for an acquaintance with the agricultural resources of India, and the capabilities of turning many of its neglected products to advantage.

EXPEDITION THROUGH LITTLE TIBET.

Mr. Vigne, an English Traveller in Central Asia, writes an interesting letter from Lahore, (11th January,) to the *Agra Ukhbar*, the object of which is to create an interest in favour of Ahmet Shah, the Rajah of Bultistan, or Little Tibet. The Rajah behaved most kindly to Mr. Vigne.

Mr. Vigne announced to the Rajah in the summer of 1835, that he was coming to see him. "At five days march from Iskardoh I was met by one of his sons, Achmet Ali Khan, and on the next day by Ahmet Shah, in person, who had come thus far for the purpose of protection and welcome. He there destroyed a large band of plunderers that would have crossed my path that very morning. In consequence of the lateness of the season I remained only two months in the country; but nothing could exceed the kindness with which I was treated there. Animals, minerals, fruits, &c., and, in fact, every thing that the country produced were brought to me; he himself attended me on a week's excursion to the northward, and I was freely allowed to visit forts to which access was forbidden, even to his own sons. After joining in the festivities during the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Lahore, I again in the spring of last year, proceeded through Kashmir to Tibet, with the Maharajah's permission to go thither by any road that pleased me. I parted with Runjeet Singh on the most excellent terms, and he ordered the Rajah Divan Sing, in my presence, to give me a guard of 24 men as far as Ladak, and, in fact, to provide me with all necessary assistance. . . . With the assistance of the Little Tibetians, I was enabled to bring my horses over passes that were covered with deep and trackless snow. Ahmet Shah, although lame, advanced three days to meet me. I soon asked him if it were possible to go to Gilgheet; he said, no; but that he was making arrangements for me. I made up my mind to visit the left source of the Indus, which is a very large lake, known as the Nubra Soh. Its situation is very elevated, being surrounded by glaciers and snowy peaks. A few years ago the place of egress got dammed up with ice, a vast body of water was thus held *en potense*, the barriers burst with its weight and a mighty torrent swept along the valley of the river, doing vast havoc even as far as Iskardoh.

In two days after my arrival at Iskardoh, I was again, by the kindness of Ahmet Shah, on my way towards the Nubra Soh, with a strong guard, commanded by his son, Achmet Ali Khan, and a number of attendants, carrying sufficient provision for the whole party for five or six weeks. The horse-path lies in the bed of the river; I was on the move too early in the year, and very unfortunately, in consequence of there being too much water in the bed of the river we were obliged to walk along the very narrow and dangerous paths over the bare granite rocks by its side. I found them too slippery for me and turned back, from a fear of falling, through giddiness. I accordingly cut across the mountains to the Ladak frontier." As soon as Mr. Vigne gets within the frontier, which is under Rajah Gulab Sing, he is subjected to various insults and annoyances. "Every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of my progress. A bridge over the Indus was burnt by order of the Sikhs, and a forged note was written to me, in which I was charged with having set it on fire. No human being was allowed to visit me, and even the cows, the sheep, and the goats of the country were driven out of my sight. When I sought to purchase anything in the bazaars, all was hidden." Mr. Vigne, however, is all the time gradually proceeding on his journey, and ultimately gets without the nominal boundary of Gulab Sing's late acquisitions. "When I arrived at the villages on the frontier, towards Little Tibet, the villagers were eager to assist me, &c. &c., but they were all driven off by Gulab Sing's dependents." He soon arrives in his old friend Ahmet Shah's dominions; he tells the Rajah how he has been treated by Gulab Sing; the Rajah is exasperated and terms his enemy a sheer coward, "who (he adds) would not have dared to insult you had I been there." Mr. Vigne now proceeds for Gilgheet, by Assor or Astor (a tributary valley of the Rajah's) and scaled the dividing mountains. "The summit was more than 16,000 feet in height, and five glaciers were in sight there; at the same time ropes were brought into play to prevent our horses from falling into the crevices of the ice. Astor and Gilgheet are valleys which may be here said to debouche at right angles on the Indus. Gilgheet is on the north bank. I had sent two of my servants forward with a present to the Rajah; they were well received, and all was in good train for my visit. I pushed along the south bank of the Astor river, thinking that if I received an invitation to cross the Indus to Gilgheet, I should be ready without delay; on the other hand, were I refused, I had the satisfaction of seeing the Indus at that spot. A more magnificent mountain-view could not be conceived. The noble river itself was flowing at a depth of several thousand feet below me, and its course was visible, almost to its debouchure on the plains of Peshawur. Here there really was some danger to be apprehended from robbers, and Ahmet Shah, in his great anxiety, had contrived that my guard should accumulate from day to day to about 150 mountaineers commanded by his son. Had I waited for an answer as I was advised to do at the killah of Astor (two days journey behind) all would have been well; but directly they heard in Gilgheet that I had so large a force with me, they became alarmed, and another bridge over the Indus was destroyed by them. But for this I could easily have visited Chitral, or Little Kasghar. Time obliged me to return towards Kashmir and the Punjab." Dr. Henderson visited Ladak before Mr. Vigne.

"The nearest passes from Yarkund to Kashmir lie through the

country of Ahmet Shah, and were he (says our traveller) to be in any way encouraged, I believe he could be successfully employed as a medium through which many, perhaps all, of the mountain-tribes to the westward of Little Tibet could be brought to a friendly understanding with the Indian Government. The whole of the passes from Great Tibet to Kashmir are in the hands of Gulab Sing, or his brothers. Their insolence is intolerable." The acts of Gulab Sing have ever marked him as a tyrant, according to all that Mr. Vigne had heard; "six months ago (says our traveller) he ordered three of his prisoners to be skinned alive in his presence. The deed was done at once, and insulting effigies made of the bodies afterwards."

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

A valued Correspondent has favoured us with the following Table upon this interesting subject, the correctness of which may be fully relied on.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Cornets going on from 8 to 14 years standing, from Season of appointment	19	—	—
From 5 to 7	8	2	—
Ensigns from 8 to 14 years	44	4	20
“ “ 5 to 8 “	50	32	17
2d Lieutenants of Artillery, 8 to 10 years	15	—	11
2d Lieutenants of Engineers, 8 to 11 years	11	—	—
Brevet Captains in Cavalry 1 to 4 years	9	3	—
Ditto ditto in Infantry, 1 to 6 years	53	52	37
Ditto ditto in Artillery, 2 to 4 years	13	—	10
Infantry Colonels 50 years standing and upwards from Season of appointment	15	8	5
Between 40 and 50	49	38	17
From 38 to 40	12	8	6
Total	76	54	28
Average Service of 50 years and upwards	58 13-15	57 1-8	53 2-5
Between 40 and 50	42 4-49	43 29-38	41 15-17
From 38 to 40	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 5-8	39
Average Service of Infantry Cols.	44 33-38	44 53-54	43 9-28

SEETABULDEE.

AMID the numerous battle fields in which the British have triumphed over a superior force, and in despite of the most disadvantageous circumstances, none have been more brilliant and decided, or more fortunate in their consequences, than the action at Seetabuldee, which has led, though somewhat tardily, to the honours conferred at the late Coronation, upon the officers who distinguished themselves upon this occasion. In 1817, the army of Appa Saheb, Rajah of Nagpore, consisting of about 18,000 men, of which 10,000 were infantry, supported by a strong body of Arabs, than whom there are none more determined or more gallant soldiers, manifested hostile indications, which compelled the British Resident to take immediate measures of defence.

At half-past two o'clock, therefore, on the 25th of November, 1817, Sir Richard, then Mr., Jenkins, sent orders to Lieut.-Col. Scott, to march from his cantonments at Telincary, three miles distant, and post himself on the Seetabuldee hills. The troops of the Residency, under the command of Captain, now Sir William, Lloyd, got under arms at the same time, to prevent the enemy seizing the position before the arrival of the troops from the cantonments. These amounted to about 400 men, and consisted of the Nagpore escort, two field pieces, and about 200 men, commanded by Lieut. Bayley. Between two and three o'clock, it was reported to the latter officer, that a body of Arabs were marching to Seetabuldee, and he, apprehending an attack, very judiciously took possession of the tombs on the east end of the large hill. At this period, Lieut.-Col. Scott was in full march, with three troops of the 6th Bengal cavalry, two six pounders, and two weak battalions of infantry, accompanied by the camp followers of the force; fortunately, the enemy did not harass the line of march, but allowed the British to encamp on the two hills of Seetabuldee in full view of the Mahratta army.

This bold movement being quite unexpected, occasioned great surprise to the Rajah, who, before the day had closed, saw the British in quiet possession of the strongest ground in the vicinity of his capital.

Early in the morning of the 26th, the troops were posted at their several stations for the defence of the hills, and an attempt was made to strengthen the small hill, though to little purpose. Capt. Lloyd was directed to provide for the defence of the Residency, which embraced the whole of the western line of the position, and upon this side the British force might have been assailed at all points; both by cavalry and infantry. He caused the Treasury, which he had built with stone, with a view to defence, some years before, to be occupied by a portion of the escort, and erected a scaffolding within its walls, to admit of the men firing over them; small parties were posted in the houses of the gentlemen of the Residency; a small but strong guard-room, which flanked a long line of buildings, was pierced with loop-holes; and chevaux-de-frise were arranged to fill up void spaces, and check the irruptions of the enemy's numerous cavalry. Neither time, materials, nor troops, would allow of any thing more being done. The events of the battle afford sufficient proofs that all these precautions were necessary, for on this side not a house was destroyed, neither did the enemy's

cavalry succeed in penetrating through the open spaces which occurred frequently on this side, though they attacked the Treasury, and, made an attempt to enter by the guard-house, and by Mr. Gordon's bungalow.

It was upon this side, towards the close of the action, that Capt. Fitzgerald made his celebrated charge upon the enemy's cavalry, and earned those distinctions to which he is so justly entitled. The British right rested on the large hill of Seetabuldee, the left upon the smaller one, 400 yards distant, directly north, and connected with the large hill by a curved ridge, over which there was a road to the city. Both hills are elevated about 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and command an uninterrupted view of every object around. Their summits have very different forms. The large hill is flat, covered with mausoleums and tombs, and 280 yards in length, from east to west. The small hill is peaked, the top being only 100 feet long, by 17 feet broad; this hill slopes gradually to the north, south, and west. The eastern side, at about thirty yards from the summit, is scarped away by the formation of a deep and extensive stone quarry. The slopes of the large hill are likewise easy of ascent, excepting to the south, where it is abrupt, but nevertheless practicable for infantry: considerable portions of the eastern side are also quarried, at distances of from 80 to 100 yards from its brow.

The cantonment of the Nagpore escort runs along the base of the small hill on the western side, and to the north and east beyond the quarry it was embraced by the suburbs of the city. On the eastern side again, the base of the large hill is covered with huts, and houses with mud walls, and court yards. An extensive village stretches along the foot of it to the south, and the houses of the gentlemen of the Residency occupied the base of the western face. The city of Nagpore lay on the east of these hills, with the Mahratta camp beyond it, which extended from the east round to the south, and was distant about three miles from the point of defence.

From this minute detail of the localities of the British position, it will be perceived that the small hill on the left was their weak side, and that the force was much too small to take every advantage which the ground offered.

The 1st battalion, 24th Madras N. I., with two six-pounders formed on the northern side of the small hill, the line extended from east to west, with Telessooree, a part of the suburbs of the city, not more than sixty or eighty yards in front. The first battalion, 20th regiment Madras N. I., and a company of the 24th, drew up on the large hill facing the south and east, and one hundred men of the Nagpore escort with one six-pounder, occupied the western end of the same hill: the remaining gun being placed at the opposite extremity. Those men of the Nagpore battalion who had arms, the remainder of the escort, and a small detachment of the 20th, were disposed of in the Resident's house, the houses belonging to the gentlemen of the Residency, the burying grounds, treasury, and guard-house. And the three troops of the 6th Bengal cavalry, and detail of the Madras body-guard, went out into the fields nearest the enemy, the British force consisting in all of about 1,300 men.

The action began early in the evening by a smart fire of musketry from the enemy's huts, and the quarries on the east side of the large hill, accompanied by a brisk cannonade, and shortly afterwards they

opened a destructive fire of musketry from the huts in front of the 24th regiment, on the left of the British position; the battle thus became general.

As it did not appear probable that the point on which the Nagpore escort was posted, would be attacked, Captain Lloyd detached a part of his corps, and marched them to the eastern extremity of the hill, joining the troops engaged in defending it. There was considerable confusion at different times; the sepoys being too much exposed, crowded together in the ranks, many deep, or sought refuge in the tombs in the rear, the fire of the Arabs never ceasing, while, to complete the disorder, the six-pounder Limbar blew up about half-past nine o'clock, illuminating both hills, and dealing destruction to every thing within the sphere of its range.

Nothing could be more splendid than this explosion, and so great was the effect produced upon the contending parties, that both ceased firing while it burned, but another gun being drawn to this point, and brought to bear upon the enemy, a constant fire was kept up which prevented them from showing themselves beyond the huts and quarries.

The left of this position was all this time defended with the greatest gallantry by the 1st battalion of the 24th. The enemy's Arab infantry who occupied the huts in their front, fired from this cover at one time with most decided effect, occasioning a great number of casualties, the sepoys returned it with equal determination, and being aided by the two six-pounders contrived to set the place on fire not long after the action began. The enemy, however, again occupied the huts, and fired with as much spirit as before, but not with the same effect. Captain Charlesworth, who assumed the command at the fall of Capt. Sadler, who was killed, directed the men to fall back a few paces and sit down. This movement was very judicious, since it placed the swell of the small hill between him and the suburb which screened his men, nevertheless it was deemed necessary to reinforce the 24th with the grenadier company of the 20th under Lieut. Dunn, and by one o'clock, A. M. this gallant corps had suffered so severely, that it became expedient to withdraw it to the right of the position.

Meanwhile very considerable bodies of the enemy's cavalry with guns, arrived from the Mahratta camp, and took up positions to the north, south, and west, forming the segment of a large circle; they did not however attempt to close with our cavalry, but confined their operations to a cannonade and skirmishing at intervals, throwing up rockets whose long luminous tracks crossing the horizon in various directions, produced a highly picturesque effect. In fact nothing could be more magnificent and exciting than the scene presented during the whole period of the action. The vast extent of country displayed when the moon arose to light up the whole wide field, rife with human beings, and showing squadrons of cavalry, guns, elephants, camels, and all the gorgeous pomp of an Indian camp: while previously to the appearance of the queen of night, the partial illuminations of rockets, and the flash from the cannons and musketry, afforded awful glimpses of the points of action, the places in which the deadly combat raged.

The situation of the British force became every moment more critical, and it was of the utmost importance that it should be made known to Lieut.-Col. Gahen, advancing to its aid from Hossingabad, with a

battalion of sepoy, and to Major Pitman's detachment in Berar. All communication with the surrounding country was now cut off: the camp followers, including the wives and children of the troops engaged, were exposed to the enemy's shot, while the supplies were only sufficient to last a few days, even ammunition being far from plentiful. The task was hazardous, but it was undertaken, two of Capt. Lloyd's personal attendants volunteering, together with a sepoy of the Nagpore escort, who all succeeded in passing the enemy's posts, and in delivering their despatches safely. Nothing indeed could surpass the resolution displayed on all sides by the devoted band who shared the fortunes of this day. The coolness, intrepidity, and self-possession of the Resident, Mr. Jenkins, the determined gallantry of the officers, and the general steadiness and good conduct of the men, inspired those who had never carried arms, or seen the smoke of powder before, with fortitude. All were ready to perform their part, and water was carried up to the very guns to slake the thirst of the combatants, by men who had never been exposed to dangers of the kind before.

At midnight it was determined to withdraw the troops from the left; they had sustained a heavy loss, both in officers and men, and were fatigued and unable to dislodge the Arabs from the strong cover in which they fought; one hundred men of the Nagpore escort, and fifty of the 20th regiment, were therefore ordered to relieve them under the command of Captain Lloyd. It took some time to collect and form this detachment, and consequently they did not reach the southern slope of the small hill before half-past one o'clock. Captain Lloyd fixed two six pounders on the summit, and the battalion of the 24th regt. on the northern slope engaged with the enemy, while Captain Macdonald, who had succeeded to the command when Captain Charlesworth was wounded, was employed in superintending the construction of a slight breast work of bags of grain, but so low down upon the hill, that independently of other inconveniences, there not being a sufficient number for the purpose, (a circumstance of which Captain Macdonald was not aware at the time) to form an extensive enclosure, or time to complete it before day-break, the little which had been done was undone, Captain Lloyd finding it necessary to confine the defence to the summit of the hill. The body of the huts occupied by the enemy were not more than 150 yards distant, and the firing was kept up from them with great vivacity, and steady aim, but with Captain Macdonald's assistance the entrenchment at the summit had made some progress. In the interim Captain Lloyd was twice wounded, and Captain Macdonald's detachment being drawn off in consequence of the loss it had sustained, the enemy perceiving this movement rushed out of the huts with loud shouts and other displays of exultation, and extending their front under shelter of the fall of the ground, between the British and Telessooree suburb, kept up a continual fire upon a position now confined to a single point. Repeatedly did this handful of sepoy charge down the hill, and dislodge their opponents, but as it was impossible to maintain this position for any length of time, the enemy whose numbers were hourly augmenting, instantly returned as the British troops re-occupied the summit of the hill.

A small reserve divided into three parties, consisting of fifty men of the 20th regiment, and a couple of sections of the escort, had already been posted in rear of the hill on the south side, which secured the

sepoys and pioneers, who worked with remarkable coolness and most laboriously, since the bullocks employed in carrying the bags of grain, instinctively aware of their danger, could not by any means be brought to the top of the hill, but threw down their loads at some distance from it, two or three exceptions however occurred, which shewed the difference of temper and courage of these animals, and excited the admiration of all present.

By day-break the summit of the hill was crowned with a breast-work, if it could so be termed, three feet and a half high, enclosing a space barely sufficient to contain 100 men. All were obliged to sit down close to the parapet, and unfortunately the breadth, seventeen feet, and not the length of the top of the hill, pointed to the enemy, consequently not more than ten men could have fired upon them in a direct line, if the six pounder had been away, as it was, the fire of the British was reduced almost to nothing.

The British now for the first time obtained a distinct view of the number and position of the Mahrattā army. The cavalry mounted, and drew nearer, not in lines, or columns, but in large irregular masses; many of their guns supported by infantry were drawn to more favorable points. The activity of the Arabs increased, so that by seven o'clock in the morning, the British had to sustain a better directed, and heavier fire, than at any previous period of the battle. Between eight and nine o'clock the enemy had nine pieces of artillery playing upon the small hill, and of these, two were stationed not more than 80 or 100 yards from the summit. Had it not been for the elevation of the hill, the British force must have been swept away in a quarter of an hour. The casualties now became serious, two men were killed by one cannon shot, a third had his cap knocked off, in short the enemy had got the range so exactly, that unless the British could seize the two nearest guns, the most serious consequences were to be apprehended, for the slight breast-work of bags of grain, could not withstand the effect of artillery. Capt. Lloyd directed the small reserve to make a dash at these guns, but by some mistake thirty of the sepoy had gone away, and the remainder were unequal to such an undertaking. At his requisition, however, Capt. Brooke with the light company of the 20th came to execute this duty, but the opportunity was lost; the Arabs guessing what was about to take place, drew back their guns amongst the huts. Capt. Brooke in the most gallant manner offered to make the attempt, but the Arabs were in such force, and so strongly posted, that it was judged necessary for him to withdraw to the right. Before he went, Captain Lloyd requested that he would report to the commanding officer that the post was untenable unless measures could be taken to dislodge the Arabs from the cover in front, the breast-work being too weak to resist ordnance, and the six pounder quite useless in consequence of its exposed situation.

[To be concluded in the next Number.]

LITERARY NOTICES.

China Opened ; or a Display of the Topography, History, Customs, &c. &c. &c. of the Chinese Empire. By the Rev. C. Gutzlaff. Revised by the Rev. A. Reed, D. D. 2 Vols. 8vo. Smith, Elder and Co., 1838.

The title of this work affords a fair idea of its contents. After the criticism and elucidations of the daily and weekly press, which have been unsparingly administered, to *China Opened*, we need not enter to the length we otherwise should do, in our notice. Mr. Gutzlaff already possesses a respectable reputation as the author of "An Outline of Chinese History" written a few years back. The present work appears to be modelled on the old one; and we agree with the Editor, "that it is much superior to it both in interest and execution." It is an elaborate history of China, which could not have been written without a complete knowledge of the Chinese language, and the prosecution of much address and research in a country where a system of exclusion has been rigorously practised against Europeans, and which has seldom, if ever, been entirely overcome. We are unable to judge of the extent of the Rev. A. Reed's assistance as the Editor of this work, except from his own assertion that he has, at the solicitation of the publishers, condensed and otherwise reduced to a smaller compass the bulky M. S. placed in his hands by the author. As every page of *China Opened* possesses considerable interest, we may be warranted in supposing that the condensation has been judicious.

A Visit to St. Petersburg, in the Winter of 1829—30. By T. Raikes, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. Bentley, 1838.

Mr. Raikes has here presented the circulating libraries with a book of a more interesting character than might be expected, considering that some dozens of works of a similar sort have within the last few years followed each other in quick succession. The author's object has been to introduce an essay on the construction of the Russian power, and of its objects, particularly as affecting British interests; and to diversify his remarks with a view of society and manners at St. Petersburg, &c. &c. This object is pleasingly accomplished. The present proceedings of Russia with regard to Persia, indirectly affecting as they do our own interests in India, tend to invest Mr. Raikes' observations on the Russian Government, with an interest sufficiently sterling, to withdraw his work (for a time) from the ephemeral existence of the generality of such productions.

Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan, with a visit to Loo Choo ; descriptive of these islands and their inhabitants ; in an attempt with the aid of Natives educated in England, to create an opening for Missionary labours in Japan. By P. Parker, M. D., Medical Missionary from the American Missionary Board. Revised by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D. D. 12mo., 1838. Smith, Elder, & Co.

A Narrative of an attempt made by an American commercial house in Canton, to open a communication with Japan, under the guise of landing seven shipwrecked sailors, belonging to that country, upon their native shores. The attempt was entirely unsuccessful, and the parties thereto narrowly escaped with their lives; fired upon as they were, on two occasions by the Japanese, with the utmost virulence. For full explanations of this hostile proceeding, we cannot do better than refer our readers to a valuable article upon that extraordinary country, contained in the second number of this work.

The Religious History of Man ; tracing Religion and Superstition from their Sources. By D. Morison. 12mo., 1838. Smith, Elder, & Co.

This is a highly interesting work, and well worthy the attention of our readers. To those connected with our Eastern empire we particularly point out the chapter on Idols, as containing some of the leading objects, proving the parentage of the extraordinary mythological system of India. The subject of idolatry in India has been latterly much before the public, and we rejoice to add that the Home Government has at length promised to use its utmost exertions to put a stop to it, at least so far as relates to the Christian servants of the East India Company being in a measure compelled to join in it, which (to whose disgrace we need not say) has been hitherto the case.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

DARJEELING—THE NEW INDIAN SANATORIUM.—We have frequently adverted to the exertions which have been made in Calcutta to form a healthful retreat from the oppressive climate of that city, and the enervating routine of occupation pursued therein. The site of Darjeeling, always recommended, has now been fully decided upon, as affording the Sanatorium so long and anxiously sought for. As a matter of considerable interest we lay before our readers the following detailed account of Darjeeling, derived from the long delayed report ordered by Government.

CLIMATE.

By persons who are enjoying the delightful temperature of 96° in the shade, the first question naturally is, when enquiring about a Sanatorium, what sort of climate is it? and this question can now be satisfactorily answered, since we have in the volume before us a meteorological register for the whole year. From this it appears that the mean temperature of the hottest months is scarcely above 60°, and that of the coldest about 41° of Fahrenheit. The mean annual temperature, according to Captain Herbert, is 51°, or only 2 degrees above that of London, and even the hottest month is scarcely equal to the coldest in Calcutta:—

“Colonel Lloyd’s and Dr. Chapman’s opinions in their joint six-monthly Report, dated 5th June, 1837, are expressed to the above effect.

“According to Dr. Chapman in the essential points of temperature and general condition of the atmosphere, Dorjéling appears to possess the qualities constituting a good climate for at least six months of the year; and although the place is at present encompassed by dense forest and decaying vegetation, no fear can be entertained regarding malarious exhalations, at an elevation of 7000 feet with a corresponding low temperature. The uneven surface of the ground does not admit of the lodgment of water, which after the heaviest rain is rapidly carried off into the deep surrounding vallies. These deep vallies at the bottom appear to be little else than conduits for the several rapid streams which flow into the Teesta, east of Dorjéling. Dr. Chapman knew of the existence of no swamps at the base of the hill on which Dorjéling is situated, even if there were such, their immense distance below would render any exhalations from them harmless, as far as the place itself was concerned.

“Dr. Chapman thinks that it must be admitted that the mountains to the south-south-west and west materially modify this climate; during May thunder storms were of almost daily occurrence in their immediate neighbourhood, generally from S. W. to N. W., these on approaching Dorjéling appeared with few exceptions to be diverted from their original direction, and passed either to the north or south into the valley of the Teesta, and were frequently observed to divide, half going in the one direction, the other in the opposite, and thus while encircled by storms, there was a clear sky at Dorjéling, or merely a shower of rain fell. It might fairly be expected the said mountain screen would always afford considerable protection from the violence of the rainy season.”

ROUTES AND APPROACHES.

Captain Herbert’s Route is delineated by the following summary:—

Dawk Stages.

February 6,	8 P. M.	Left Calcutta.
“ 7,	2 P. M.	Reached Kishnagur.
“ 8,	5 A. M.	Arrived at Berhampore.
“ “	4 P. M.	Left Berhampore.
“ 9,	2 P. M.	Arrived at Malda (stoppage two hours.)
“ 10,	2 P. M.	Left Malda.
“ 11,	5 A. M.	Arrived at Dinajpore.
“ 12,	3 P. M.	Left Dinajpore.
“ 13,	11 A. M.	Arrived at Titalya.
“ “	2 P. M.	Arrived at Homskwar Stockade.

Recapitulation.

Calcutta to Kishnagur	18 hours.
Kishnagur to Berhampore	15
Berhampore to Malda	21
Malda to Dinajpore	16
Dinajpore to Titalya	20
Titalya to foot of Hills	8

Total by Dawks.... 98 hours.

Which at $3\frac{1}{2}$ an hour = 319 miles.

* * * * *

Colonel Lloyd adds the following description of the roads and approaches:—

"Taking my departure from Titalya, the position of which I presume to be sufficiently well known, I shall merely mention that it lies in North Latitude $26^{\circ} 30'$, and in East Longitude $88^{\circ} 21'$ on the banks of the Mahanunda, a river navigable in the rains for boats of 500 maunds burden as far as six miles north of Titalya. From Titalya there is nothing different to be remarked in the road from other roads in Bengal, until arriving at Rameedanga in the Sikke Morung; after leaving this place the road traverses an elevated, sandy, and gravelly bank, about four miles to the commencement of the saul forest; through the forest the ground continues of the same character, but is clothed with long grass as well as trees—there appears to be no swamp. The course of the road is parallel to the Balasun river, the principal feeder of the Mahanunda, and in about four miles after entering the forest, the road crosses the Balasun, and proceeds along the left bank as far as Tippera Munny, where it enters the bed of the river at the foot of the Hills. Thus far wheeled carriages can come at present, and most of our supplies were brought to this place upon hackeries. From hence the present road is wretchedly bad, scarcely practicable for cattle unloaded, until reaching Samdong. It passes over various steep ridges, spurs from the Nagree Hill, and among the large rocks and stones in the bed of the river, and although the direct distance from Tippera Munny to Samdong, can be little more than eight miles, it takes two days fatiguing march to accomplish. This line of road may also be considered as liable to malaria, particularly in the rainy season. If Dorjéling is to be resorted to as a Sanatorium, a different line of communication must be found, and there is every reason to believe an eligible one may be obtained by avoiding Tippera Munny, and ascending an elevated ridge, or plateau, called Punkabarree, which is met with immediately after crossing the Balasun, and which rises with a very gentle slope to the foot of the Sinchul Hill, along the ridges of which Hill a road may apparently be easily constructed to Dorjéling. From Samdong the road improves, proceeding along a gradually ascending ridge till it arrives at the top of Sinchul, an elevation of about 8,000 feet; parts of this road are sufficiently steep, but as it will not form any portion of the proposed new line, it is unnecessary to notice it any further. At, or somewhere near this part of the Sinchul ridge, the proposed new line would join the present road, and with the exception of one descent for a short distance, and a subsequent ascent, it is generally on a descent, all the rest of the way to Dorjéling."

Having got to the top of the mountain, the next thing is to house ourselves, and we are told that abundance of stone and timber is to be had, but casual visitors would prefer hiring to building, and we have heard a report that an enterprising Calcutta tradesman has a project for establishing a hotel, and building a few bungalows. We wish him success, and if his project assumes a tangible shape, will do our best to make it known. The following concluding remarks are worthy of attention, as our readers will see that it depends on themselves, whether they will have it in their power to avail themselves of this Sanatorium or not.

"Government has failed in no endeavour thoroughly to explore the station of Dorjéling, and ascertain its merits and capabilities. The officers latterly deputed for this purpose have not been mere visitors of a day, but have consecutively resided during all seasons of the year, and the reports obtained from them are the result of accurate observation specifically directed to the discovery of what was unfavorable, as well as the contrary; they cannot, therefore, be regarded as the colored representations of sanguine theorists and speculators. Their number and variety afford sufficient assurance of the accuracy of the conclusions in which they agree, and there can be

no doubt that all of them correctly exhibit the views and impressions of the several authors. The public, however, will be able to judge for itself from the various extracts here collected, and from the character of the gentlemen whose testimony is thus submitted of the degree of reliance to be placed on these reports. As its decision shall be favorable to the station, or the contrary, the Government will determine upon the prosecution of further measures for the establishment of a permanent Sanatorium, or upon its abandonment. If this decision shall be favorable, a Government officer will be placed at Dorjéling, and Government repeats its assurance that the requisite arrangements will be made for its military protection, and for the preparation of a road from the plains. Colonel Lloyd is now engaged in exploring the line by which to lead this road.

"The maintenance of the station as a permanent Sanatorium for Bengal will of necessity involve the Government in some expense, and *unless the British community evince the desire largely to avail themselves of the benefits it offers, and grants of lands are solicited freely, and arrangements made for speedily occupying the different localities, the Government must not be expected to continue these expensive preparations.*

"Colonel Lloyd has been empowered to receive applications and to fix sites for the grants of land for building purposes, with reference to the priority of claims, and to the wishes of the parties keeping in view the convenient location of all who may desire to resort to the Sanatorium. The lots will of necessity be of limited size, and the rent to be reserved will be the fund from which the station must hereafter be supported and improved. The Government seeks no permanent revenue from the spot, neither does it hope to obtain any return for the outlay necessary for its first occupation, but the Government will of course expect that when once established it shall support itself, and *the want of a confident assurance of this, will of necessity be regarded as evidence of ill success.*"

OFF RECKONINGS.—The balance of off reckonings for the year 1836, was likely to be declared for distribution in May. The probable amount of the single share was not expected to be more than 4,500 Company's Rs.; and as the advance on account, which sharers in India have already received was 3,266 Company's Rs., the surplus now about to become due will only be 1,234 Rs. for each colonel.

BARRIER TO PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—A correspondent of the *Englishman*, (March) in reference to the insurmountable barrier to promotion in the Indian army, which he plainly makes apparent in an ingenious table, exhibiting the promotion which has taken place in the Bengal cavalry since 13th May, 1835, observes—"From the mean time required to obtain each step of promotion in the cavalry, a cornet must serve four years and nine months to obtain a lieutenancy; a lieutenant just promoted must expect to serve nearly thirteen years before he can obtain his troop, and from his obtaining his troop, he will have to serve fourteen years five months to obtain his majority.

MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—Abstract of the votes of the army upon the several questions connected with the Maddock rules:—1st. The amendment generally of the Maddock rules; for, 510—against, 61. 2d. The abandonment of No. 6, of the Maddock rules; for, 622—against, 33. 3rd. The abrogation of the six Maddock rules; for, 212—against, 30. There cannot be any doubt that the proposal for the abolition of the rules will be adopted.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.—The General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, respecting medical etiquette, (see *Oriental Herald*, vol. ii., p. 188,) elicited a few observations from writers in the *Englishman* in April and at the commencement of May, but they have not been followed up. The question will, of course, be viewed through different media. To the well-disposed medical officer, it appears a hardship to be obliged to give his attendance whenever and wherever required, to say nothing of the unpleasant position in which it places him with reference to professional brethren who may not regard violations of understood etiquette with patience or complacency. On the other hand, the order relieves the sick soldier from the risk of being sacrificed to mere questions of professional courtesy. Our own opinion is that the order is a good and a requisite order, and does credit to Sir H. Fane's humanity.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—The Native Commissioned Officers, whose names appeared a short time ago in the *Government Gazette*, as deserving of the above distinction, are likely soon to be rewarded with the emblem. Some difference of opinion between the present head of the Government and the Commander-in-Chief, as to the device, has led to the subject being referred to the military board, at Calcutta. The result has been, we hear, that instead of either the

crown or lion rampant, as suggested by the authorities above alluded to, a star on enamel has been decided on, with the motto, 'Order of British India,' in English and Nagree. This is to be suspended by light blue watered ribbon of a similar description to the ribbon of the Guelphic order, and the whole in appearance, we are given to understand, will be very similar to the decoration worn by commanders of the Bath, or Knights of Hanover.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS' BRIGADE COMMANDS.—It is understood in quarters interested in the result, that the reference which is said to have been made to the Supreme Government regarding the claim of ordnance officers to succeed to brigade commands, has been decided in their favor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—BONUS.—It is by this time pretty well known (says the *Englishman*) to our military readers that in our army agent capacity, we have addressed a circular to all the Bengal Infantry regiments, apprising them that a lieutenant colonel is prepared to quit the service on receiving a bonus of between 25,000 and 30,000 Rs., and that if they would consent to subscribe the amount amongst them, and remit it to the Union Bank, we would take the necessary steps for giving the measure effect. Up to this moment we are in possession of the replies of ten of the regiments nearest the Presidency, and we are happy to say that, in most instances, the majority of the officers assent to the proposition, and are prepared to pay their respective quotas. In some corps, however, officers have recorded their dissent, and four or five of the non-contents have avowed us with their reasons for declining to unite with their brethren in raising the fund for the purchase of the lieutenant-colonel's exit. These reasons may be thus enumerated:—1st. No immediate benefit is accruable to all the subscribers. 2nd. The adoption of the practice of buying out old officers of the superior ranks would stop promotion. 3d. It is inequitable to expect regiments, remotely benefitting by the step, to pay as much as those which immediately gain by the same measure. 4th. There is no use in buying out one lieutenant-colonel only. 5th. No scale of payments is proposed. 6th. Nothing should be done until the system of buying out becomes general.

LEGALIZATION OF PURCHASING-OUT, (from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, May 8).—Dispatches have, we understand, been received in India, announcing the intention of the Honorable Court to withdraw their old prohibition of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army; in other words it has been found expedient to legalize the purchasing system which could not be prevented. We congratulate our military friends upon the occasion, and we shall use our best endeavours to acquaint ourselves with the details of the dispatch, and lay the substance before our friends at the earliest possible period.

THE TOLERATION OF BLASPHEMOUS IDOLATRY.—In addition to the usual atrocities of the Churruck Poojah, which Government allow to be openly exhibited in the metropolis of India, a new outrage on public morals had been perpetrated during April. A portable stage was formed, on which one native personated a Missionary, while others represented a group of Native Christians listening to his discourse, which was filled with the most blasphemous allusions to our Divine Saviour. This exhibition was ostentatiously paraded through the streets of Calcutta, amidst the scoffs of its vagabond and meretricious population. The police appear to have taken no means to correct the nuisance; and no effort has since been made, as far as we can learn, to trace the authors of this transaction, and to prevent a repetition of it. It will, therefore, be established in the belief of the Bengalee Baboos, who get up the Churruck Poojah, and of the dissolute varlets who assist in it, that the Christian religion is henceforth to be considered as a legitimate subject of ridicule, upon every recurrence of this annual saturnalia.

CAPTAIN WELSHMAN.—Captain Welshman was robbed (April) under aggravating circumstances, though not to any very serious extent, by certain native servants in his employ. On Capt. W. referring the affair to the police office, it was discovered that he had been the unknowing harbourer of not one, or two, but a complete gang of native pilferers. Fortunately their plans of depredation were discovered soon enough to prevent extensive robbery.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—At the end of 1837, the number of deputy collectors, in reference to the resumption of rent free lands, now in progress, appointed in various districts, was 115, viz: Hindus 54; Mahomedans 37; Christians 24. The expense attending these appointments at Rs. 300 a month each, amounts to Rs. 34,500 monthly; or Rs. 414,000 a year.

THE PENAL CODE.—The Legislative Council has officially expressed its wish to receive all suggestions from public officers and individuals, tending to render the code "as complete and free from faults as possible."

NEW PRACTICE ADOPTED IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY COURTS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—We are informed on credible authority, that a practice has been adopted by some of the civil and military courts in the North West Provinces, which to our apprehension is wholly illegal and unauthorized; and this practice has been fostered and encouraged by some of the covenanted heads of departments, without whose co-operation it never could have been introduced. The practice we deprecate is this. When a decree is given against any party who happens to be in the uncovenanted service of Government, the court who passes it, instead of adopting the ordinary course provided by the laws of the country, sends it for realization to the head of the department to which the individual belongs, who forthwith directs it to be deducted from his salary.

The following case has been communicated to us as an instance of the injustice that may be done by the extra judicial cutting system before adverted to. Several decrees were passed by the Agra Military Court of Requests, against a writer who had formerly resided in cantonments, but who had subsequently left, not only the cantonments, but the station itself, to join the camp of the Governor General. The decrees were of course given *ex parte*, and if the court had been left to adopt the ordinary process, the individual in question would have had his remedy, had they proceeded to arrest him or attach his property, he not having been subject to their jurisdiction; but instead of this, they send an extract of their proceedings to the man's official superior, who forthwith orders it to be cut from his salary, without enquiring into the merits of the case. Any one unacquainted with the state of things in India, would say, why not bring an action against the functionary for the amount of salary thus illegally deducted; but those who know the precarious tenure of a section writer's office, and the immeasurable distance still preserved, notwithstanding the rapid progress of liberal opinions, between the bureaucracy and their subordinates can well understand why the poor man should rather pocket the injustice than make a stir that might end in his own ruin.

One of the public functionaries at Agra, who is famed for his kindness and consideration to people of all classes, has, we are happy to hear, adopted a very different course. It is said that he has written to one of the zillah judges to know by what law or regulation he calls upon him to deduct the salaries of his subordinate. This will probably occasion a reference to Government, which will no doubt settle the question. In the mean time, we commend his example to the notice of others. Indeed it is somewhat strange that it has never occurred to the gentlemen who have adopted the practice, that they must cut sorry figures in the character of sheriffs' officers.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 18.

JUDICIAL PROMOTION.—We believe, says the *Hurkaru*, there are only two instances of promotion from the bar of any of the three Presidencies to the bench, at least within a very long period; one was the appointment of Sir Herbert Compton, who had been at home however in the interim, and the other was the elevation of Sir James Dewar at Bombay, who had previously held the appointment of Advocate-General there. The system, almost uniformly acted upon of passing over the local bar, in favour of candidates from among the home practitioners, does not appear to possess the advantages either of fairness or expediency.

THE FAMINE.—It is generally understood in India, that the Famine of the present year has solely originated in the want of money by the poor to purchase food; and not in the scarcity of food itself, which is plentiful.

THE GREAT INSOLVENTS.—The Friend of India characterises the late decision of the Supreme Court, (*Oriental Herald*, vol. i. p. 602) in the case of Fergusson and Co., as a case of very considerable importance, because it affects the character not only of the late house of Fergusson and Co., but of some of the other houses. It is a well known fact that the partners of some of them retired to England with very large fortunes; but it is very much a matter of doubt, whether at the time of their retirement, the houses were not insolvent. To take one particular instance, the house of Alexander and Co. had sent home previously to 1820, four partners, with large fortunes. In 1832, that is twelve years after the departure of the last partner, the house fails for 350 lacs of rupees. Of this sum one tenth will possibly be realised from its assets. If therefore in 1820 this house was solvent, the managers of the concern, during these thirteen years must have contrived to annihilate property to the extent of 3 crores and 20 lacs of rupees, (more than three millions sterling) or 24 lacs of rupees a year; or, 20,000. per month! which is utterly incredible.

UNION BANK—DOUBLING THE CAPITAL.—A writer in the *Hurkaru* animadverts on the intended measure of doubling the capital of this bank, as uncalled for and hazardous. He grounds his opinion on that of a late partner of Messrs.

Cockerell and Co.'s house, a director in the bank of Bengal and Union Bank, (Mr. William Martin). "No doubt," says Mr. Martin, "an addition of capital would be advantageous to the country if *gradually introduced arising from the profits of trade*; but I submit that its sudden introduction, seeking employment without much fear of risk will afford a ready means to forward the views of speculators; will derange the present order of things, affect existing contracts, and lead to incalculable mischief."—"If," adds the *Hurkaru's* correspondent, "the 40 lacs be *gradually* subscribed, I believe no mischief will arise."

ADMISSION OF CLERGYMEN AS SCHOOLMASTERS.—The Education Committee was engaged (April) in discussing an important subject, the admission of clergymen as instructors into the different seminaries of the Presidency under the control of the committee and the auspices of Government: a strenuous objection has been raised on the score of impropriety, with reference as we presume, to what would look very like a gross violation of contract, by interfering with the religious prejudices of aborigines.

GERMAN MISSION OF TINEVELLY.—The fourth half yearly report of this most interesting and successful mission, has been published. The Native Christian population in connection with this mission included, at the close of the past year, 7,378 souls, or 2,157 families. The clear increase during 1837 was 86 families, comprising 373 souls. These 2,157 families are scattered through 210 villages. The Tinevelly missionaries have adopted the excellent plan of purchasing small quantities of land on which Christian villages are planted. Much solid good has thus been accomplished; sixteen such villages have been fortified within the last two years; and on which 495 families have been fixed, while the expense has only been Rs. 710. The whole expense of the Tinevelly mission during 1837, did not exceed Rs. 25,972; or above Rs. 2,000 a month. This is certainly the first of all modern Indian missions.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—At a Meeting of Subscribers to the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund" held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, 9th April, 1838, the Secretary read the report of the proceedings of the Committee of Management during the last quarter. The retirement from the service from the 1st March, 1838, of Surgeon Thomas Munro Munro, M. D., having been announced, he has been admitted to the 5th Annuity for 1833 from the date of retirement. His Annuity is payable by the Fund Agents in London. The prescribed affidavit of age from Mr. Super-Surg. Geo. G. Campbell having been furnished, and his retirement from the service announced, he has been admitted to the 6th Annuity for 1833 from date of retirement.

Mr. Surgeon John Turner (whose application for admission as a Subscriber was circulated for the votes of the subscribers with the Secretary's letter of the 23rd of December last) having been admitted by a majority of votes, declared his intention to accept the only remaining Annuity referred to in the Committee's last Quarterly Report (par. 8th) and his retirement from the service from the 1st March, 1838, having been announced in Government General Order, dated 12th March, he was admitted on the 1st Annuity of 1834. This gentleman's Annuity is payable from the Treasury of the East India House.

The Committee of Management beg to notice that the investment of realizations since May, 1837, (Co's. Rs. 89,965) has been made by the Sub-Treasurer of Government in 6 per cent. treasury notes, under the orders of Government dated 20 Feb. 1837.

The assets of the Fund since its establishment up to 30th April, 1837, continue uninvested owing to the account of interest required by the Committee on the 3rd October last, not having been yet furnished.

The receipts since last Quarterly Meeting amounted to Co's. Rs. 51,438	5	0
Deduction	949	10 0

Net Receipts Co's. Rs. 50,480 11 0

By the state of the poll for the election of two managers in the room of Messrs. A. R. Jackson and C. C. Egerton gone out this year by rotation; the majority of votes appeared in favour of Messrs. John Grant and C. C. Egerton, the first was declared elected, and the second re-elected as Manager to fill existing vacancies.

A majority of subscribers having declared for a reference to a *professional* actuary for opinion as to the basis of the Fund calculations, Dr. A. R. Jackson (who has proceeded to England) has been empowered to consult on his arrival in England, and furnished with a bill of Exchange for £50 as the actuary's fee.

A Resolution fixing a graduated scale of penalty for all future admissions is now in circulation for the votes of subscribers.

Mr. Surgeon W. Dwyer, and Assistant Surgeon Alexander Smith, M.D., are elected subscribers, making 3 admissions, including Mr. John Turner, since admitted as an Annuitant, during the past quarter as subscribers. During the past quarter applications to become subscribers have been received from Assistant Surgeon T. W. Burt, and Surgeons N. Wallich and J. Hutchinson, which are now in circulation for the votes of subscribers. The Committee have received intimation that the Hon. the Court of Directors decline to depart from the rules limiting the number to *three* annuities of each year payable through their Home Treasury, in favour of the Committee of Management's request, that payment of all *six* annuities granted annually from this Fund be paid from the Company's Treasury in London, to obviate the necessity of employing private Agency. The Committee have made arrangements with the house of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. of London to pay the remaining three Annuities, so that no disappointment or irregularity in receipt of annuities shall occur to the annuitants, who will not receive their annuity at the India House.

Resolved,—That in consequence of loss having accrued to the Fund from difficulty of recovering arrears of subscriptions from the estate of lapsed members, the Committee of Management be requested to represent the matter to the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council in the hope of the authority of Government being issued, authorizing Pay Masters and other disbursing officers to deduct monthly the amount of subscriptions from the Pay Abstract of all subscribers to the Fund in every case the same as is done in respect to the Orphan Fund subscription. *Resolved*,—That as it appears that some few Members of the Medical Service who although they have intimated their desire to become Members of the Med. Retiring Fund have not formally signed the Fund Deed either in person or by attorney, and have not continued the payment of the subscription, the Secretary to the fund be directed to inform such gentlemen that the provisions of Rule VIII. will be strictly acted up to in their case unless they immediately sign the Fund Deed, in due form, and continue their contributions to the fund.

Dr. Grant submitted to the meeting a memorial that he had altered from one drawn up at Agra, reiterating the prayer of the medical service to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company that the *boon* granted to all the departments of the army for pension according to length of service, instead of rank, be extended to the medical service. *Resolved*,—That the secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund do circulate to the several superintending surgeons the amended draft of the memorial just submitted by Dr. Grant, with the request that they take the sense thereon of the medical officers in their respective divisions.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—The following programme will afford the reader, unacquainted with India, some idea of the system on which the study of medicine is pursued at Calcutta. It is valuable as a strong demonstrative proof of the progress of native education.—Lectures and Instructions on the subjoined subjects will be given at the Medical College, during the Summer Session 1838.

GENERAL CLASSES.

Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, thrice weekly from 1st May to 1st October, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 p. m.

Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Goodeve, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 1st May to 1st October, at 3 p. m.

Physiology, by Dr. Goodeve, Mondays, at 3 p. m.

Clinical Surgery and Surgical Operations, by Dr. Egerton, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1 p. m. from 1st May to 1st October.

Clinical Medicine and Hospital Practice daily

Medical Botany, by Dr. Wallich, twice weekly, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 a. m.

Anatomical Demonstrations, by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 1st May to 1st October.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

The Elements of Chemistry.

1st Division—The Gases and Non-Metallic Elementary Bodies, by Baboo Isserchunder Gangoley, from 1st May to 15th June.

2.—The Metals and Salts, by Baboo Sibchunder Kurmocar, from 15th June to 1st August.

3d.—Organic Chemistry, by Baboo Samachurn Dutt, from 1st Aug. to 1st Oct.

Weekly Public Examination, on Saturday at 1 P. M. at which Medical Gentlemen and the Public generally are invited to be present.

The Government and Tagore Prizes to the College Foundation Pupils, for proficiency in the branches of knowledge above specified, will be assigned in October, by public competition.

Hindoo College, 20th April, 1838.

DAVID HARE, *Sec. Med. Col.*

N. B. It is worth Editorial notice that the native pupils of the Medical College are able to lecture on Chemistry!

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—*Proceedings of a Meeting* (7th April).—J. Watson, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, and J. Maxwell, Esq., of Madras, proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

The following paper was presented:—

Cases shewing the symptoms consequent upon disease or accidental injury of the Brain and Spinal Marrow by W. A. Green, Esq., of Howrah. Dr. Goodeve communicated to the society that he had lately removed with success a large Elephantiasis of the Scrotum. The operation was performed in three minutes and a half, and scarcely any blood was lost by the patient. No flaps of integument were preserved, as there was no sound skin to form them, and the wound healed by granulation without any bad symptom. One peculiarity attended this case, which Dr. G. believed had not been previously observed in others, viz. the absence of Hydrocele on either side.

A long discussion upon the treatment of Tumours of this character, followed by an animated debate upon Cholera, in which nearly all present took part, protracted the meeting till a late hour, rendering it impossible to read any of the regular papers for the evening.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall (April) to inspect the accounts of the Academic Institution: Sir J. P. Grant presided. Baboo Nobeen Madhub Day, the Sec., read the account of total receipts and disbursements, by which it appeared that a balance of not more than 40 Rs. is in favour of the institution. Baboo Ram Chunder Mittre rose and spoke on the injudicious plan of establishing schools depending chiefly upon the precarious bounty of the public, and therefore, proposed that the parents be called upon to pay something for the education of their children. This being fully approved of by the learned judge, it was resolved to charge 8 annas per each boy to place his seminary upon a permanent footing. It was afterwards proposed and carried nem. con. that a subscription book be also circulated to the European and Native gentry, and that Rajah Rajnarain Bahadoor of Andool be elected as the patron of the institution. The distinguished example set forth by Baboo Nobeen Madhub, will, we fervently hope, induce the managers of all other schools, principally conducted by subscription, to come forward to open their accounts to public examination, as that will convince their supporters of the just use of the funds which they have contributed.

A NEW SOCIETY.—A society is about to be established in Calcutta under the name of "The Society for the acquisition of General Knowledge." The projectors of it are certain native gentlemen famous for their extensive knowledge of English, and of unexceptionable character in every other respect.

NATIVE MURDERERS.—The Rajah Chundun Singh was brought before the Session Judge's Court, Raugulpore, on the 1st January, accused of the murder of a native retainer whose head he barbarously severed from his body, and then severed the body in two, in a momentary fit of passion, and without any apparent provocation. The Rajah, a young man aged about 25, pleaded not guilty. The court agreed with a verdict previously given by a local authority, that the Raja deserved capital punishment; the case was accordingly directed to be forwarded to the Nizamut Adalat for final decision.—Gundoree was brought up (Jan. 3) as an accessory to the murder of a slave. The slave had deserted his avocations, he was discovered in his retreat, dragged forth, dreadfully beaten, and finally "he was hoisted by the hair of his head to the roof of a verandah, and suspended there; his hands tied behind him, and each of his legs to a post on the right and left. In this position he was horribly beaten to death with a *godad*, such as is used in driving bullocks, and is usually pointed with a piece of iron. The sufferer's waist was broken by the blows." The prisoner does not appear to have assisted in tormenting the victim, but he instigated the murder. As in the first case, the crime was proved against the culprit and the proceedings were forwarded to the Sudder Nizamut for final judgement.

WESTERN TIRHOOT—INDIGO.—I am told, says a correspondent of the *Englishman*, that the undermentioned crack factories hold forth the most flattering prospects

to their fortunate owners, if the season be good:—Sarryah, 1200 Maunds; Barrah, 700 ditto; Jogoliah, 400 ditto; Kurnaul and Dooriah, 1000 ditto; Cental, 600 ditto; Peeprah, 600 ditto; Dyneemutt, 400 ditto; Rajepore, 600 ditto; Turcoola, 700 ditto; Muckwah, 400 ditto; Burhurwah, 400 ditto; Lallsaryah, 350 ditto; Ghyree, 200 ditto; Burrariah, 300 ditto; Mootearee, 450 ditto; Soogong, 250 ditto.

INDIGO CULTIVATION.—The great Jungypoor Factory, has out of 56,000 big-gahs of Indigo, sown only 6,000; the small Jungypoor only 8,000, Meettrapore, Gomally and Malda, none.

GOOD NIGHT TO THE SEASON.—The following *Jeu d'esprit* affords a characteristic and amusing sketch of men and manners, in polite anglo Indian Society. We quote the *Oriental Observer*, April 21. The gay season of 1837-8 is over. No matter though there be still one re-union lingering, from causes over which the committee had no controul—for even a Calcutta management cannot rule the arrival of Lent,—the Season is as thoroughly over, in time, in spirit, and in essential fact, as the cold weather itself is; and those men and maidens who may not have made their little arrangements up to this period, must just be content to perspire in single blessedness, till the month of November next ensuing; for Hymen has left Calcutta in order to be in time for the London winter which has now set in with its usual flirtations. Had we indulged in a weekly lucubration on the state of the matrimony market, as we have been doing on that of the dross-money one, during the cold weather which has gone to the burying-ground of the Capulets, our cogitations would have been hardly more cheering in the one case than in the other; for the demand for hands has been flat; rings have been heavy, and so were not fingered; acceptances were at a discount; offers fluctuating; *yesses* were in plenty, but no takers; hearts were to be had for money, but no purchasers; and the few that were negotiable for love went off unsteadily, and in some cases at considerable risk. Banns might have been had for asking, but licences kept their price, though there were few transactions. Smiles and squeezes were exchangeable at par, and one gentleman, who speculated boldly in foot-touches, met with favourable returns. Sighs latterly were heavy; but small talk continued brisk throughout the season, and bright eyes looked up occasionally, but soon fell again; though business continued to be done in blushes. Silly looks were not in demand, but free-and-easies rose considerably above par, and drove genuine modesty almost out of the market. Maternal frowns were in considerable quantities, and it is thought they prevented many imprudent bargains from being finally settled. Scandal kept its usual high ground, and more transactions occurred in that line than in any three others put together. On the whole, at the close of the market the single per cents. were not much reduced, as compared with the proceedings of former years; and there was a sluggishness in even improper flirtations, which had no doubt its share in casting a gloom and a monotony over the general course of the exchanges. But the season was not without its extraneous attractions in the way of fits and starts; for the Dutch Prince came and danced with ladies to whom he spoke not; and Sir Charles Metcalfe came and spoke to ladies with whom he danced not; and there were public dinners for liberty, and fancy fairs for charity; and theatrical crowdings for valedictory purposes; and there was (lastly) Jim Crow.

LAST REUNION OF THE SEASON.—The Reunion on Monday night (end of April) consisted of about fifty persons, of whom some nine or ten only were ladies. We suppose the weather is to be blamed, though the nine who did duty for the absent ninety, were apparently quite indifferent to its enervating effects. Dancing was kept up with great spirit from half-past ten until past one, the Band, under the direction of Ballin and Stone, playing entire new sets of quadrilles, some of which were elaborately arranged from *La Muette de Portici* and *Der Freischütz*. These last appeared to give great satisfaction.

A NEW STRAND ROAD.—Before long the inhabitants of the City of Palaces are likely to have a new Strand road, as it is stated that Government has in contemplation the making of one. The alluvials on the banks of the river from Hauteolah down to their southern extremity, have already been surveyed, and it has been ascertained what would be the probable amount to be realized by selling them off. This our informant adds has been found to be sufficient to cover the expenses to be incurred by the measure.

THE AQUEDUCT.—A branch of the aqueduct is in course of being carried across the Chowringhee Road, opposite the western end of Kyd-street with a view of replenishing Speke's tank, or, as it is more commonly designated *Jingurree Tullao*,—with water from the river.

EXECUTION AT HOOGHLY.—On the morning of the 21st April, a notorious sirdar
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dacoit, of the name of Nundo Chung, expiated his crimes upon the scaffold in front of the criminal jail at Hooghly, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. He died as he had lived, a hardened villain, singing Bengallee songs on his way to the gallows, and shouting *hurree bol! hurree bol!* upon the scaffold, until the drop fell and put a period to his existence. He was a nephew of the celebrated Radha, dacoit, who was executed on the same spot in 1832.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL AT TRIBENNY.—The *Probhak* announces the establishment of an English school at Tribenny, zillah Hooghly by Baboo Jugguth Chundar Sein and Peary Mohun Sein, for the education of such children whose parents have no means to pay for their tuition.

AWFUL FIRE IN MOZUFFERPORE.—(*Per a Letter from Tirhoot of April 29*).—"This station was visited by a severe calamity yesterday. We might say that the whole of it, with the exception of a small portion has been completely destroyed by fire. At noon a violent westerly wind set in, such as had not occurred during many years. The fire broke out at the west end of the station, and swept every thing before it. We occasionally saw a flood of the devouring element some thousand feet in breadth rolling along and licking up every obstacle in its way. Several parts of the town were blazing up simultaneously. The wretched people knew not what to do, or where to fly. Houses of every description, amounting to some thousands, were destroyed. The property consumed must be immense. The fire was not allayed till it had reached the Gunduk, and there ceased its ravages by burning up the magistrate's cutcherry, and doing considerable damage to that of the collector. At the close of the day we saw several corpses, the victims of this dreadful visitation. More than a hundred lives have (probably) been lost; what a lamentable sight did the town exhibit this evening. One of the largest and most populous Mofussil district stations, which in the morning we had seen cheerfully bustling with business, crowded with habitations, and well stocked with goods, reduced to ashes, turned into a sickening picture of groups of roofless houses; sites of thatched hamlets in every direction, converted into heaps of ashes, and heart rending cries of the sufferers, heard everywhere. We attempted to count the number of houses consumed and destroyed in other respects, but gave up the task in despair."

FIRE.—A rather violent fire had broken out in Puddoepooker, consuming about twenty straw huts.

FIRE AT MOJEELPOOR.—A destructive fire happened at Mojeelpoor in the 24 *Persunnahs*, on or about the 28th of March. The number of houses burnt principally thatched, and some brick built, was about a couple of hundred.

FAILURE.—On the 12th April, the respectable native banking firm of Kissin Doss and Ootumchund, in the Burrah Bazaar, failed.

MINOR LOTTERIES.—A suspicion has gone abroad that there is foul play in some of the minor lotteries. In some cases, in several lotteries consecutively, the great prizes have gone to the families of the projectors. This might happen without foul play, (says the *Hurkaru*,) but then, why are the wheels charged at the private dwellings of the projectors? We remember, that owing to some stir being made against that practice, some of the lottery projectors advertized that their wheels would be charged in the presence of the subscribers. Why was that practice discontinued? Secrecy is always suspicious, and we strongly recommend those who dabble in these little goes, and especially Mofussil subscribers who have no means of enquiring on the spot into the respectability of parties, to have nothing to do with any, the projectors of which do not charge their wheels in public, and lodge the prize tickets in some bank, or with some respectable firm before the drawing.

ROHILCUND.—The Visit of the Governor General to Rohilcund is, we presume, (says the *Agra Ukhbar*) taken with a view of inquiring into the state of that district, and certainly in no part of these provinces is the presence of his Lordship more required. This district both by Climate and Soil is the most favoured in Hindostan, and one that offers the strongest inducement to the European Capitalist: but all is counteracted by the disturbed state of its indolent and bigotted population, and the bad superintendence, under which they are placed. The *Ukhbar* proceeds to give an abstract view of the modern history of Rohilcund, shewing that the character of the people is so decidedly indolent and rapacious, that to pacificate them one must not practise forbearance, but severity. The former they have always construed into timidity on the part of our Government; the latter has yet to be tried, and certain characteristic traits of the people lend to support the opinion, that by coercion alone can they be brought to subservience. The *Ukhbar* censures the Government of India for its defective supply of military and judicial power in Rohilcund.

MR. TURTON.—A letter from Mr. Turton, dated Temple, Jan. 20, addressed to

Mr. Dickens, on the Black Act matter, was published in the *Englishman* of the 16th April. It makes professions of great exertion in reference to the Black Act measure with the Home Government; no sort of hint is given Mr. Dickens, about Mr. T.'s views as to Canada: though Mr. Turton's letters from England to Mr. Dickens, have, judging from those published, appeared generally of a semi-friendly chit-chat sort of character. Probably Mr. Turton, on the 20th January last, had no idea of holding his present appointment.

The following official communication relative to the Black Act which Mr. Turton received in December last, and which was published at Calcutta in May, was received by Mr. T.'s party, with feelings of a nature by no means gratifying.

India Board, Dec. 2, 1837.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners for the affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of —, enclosing a petition from certain inhabitants of Calcutta, and others, complaining of the enactment by the Legislative Council of India of Act No. XI. of 1836, and praying that the same may be disallowed. The Board having duly considered the tenor of the aforesaid papers, desire me to acquaint you, that they have not seen any reason for withholding their sanction to the enactment complained of, and that a dispatch communicating such sanction has, with their approbation, been addressed to the Supreme Government by the Court of Directors.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) R. VERNON SMITH.

THOS. TURTON, Esq.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF A HURRICANE.—Serjeant Floyd has been officially despatched with a party of convicts to proceed to the villages devastated by the late storms, and to bury the corpses of the persons who were killed by the hurricane. The bodies were stated to be strewn about the villages in all directions, some with their arms and legs carried away. Cows and bullocks had had their horns driven into the earth, and many lay dead in that posture.

NEPAUL.—A well executed likeness of the present Maharajah of Nepal (by a Nepalese Artist) has been presented by his Highness to the Governor General, and a portrait of Lord Auckland was expected ere long to adorn the walls of the presence chamber in the palace at Cathmandoo. The Maharajah is said to be about 25-years of age; of middle stature, pleasing countenance, intelligent, and of highly prepossessing manners.

KOTAH.—Native reports state that our inconvenient and anomalous system of Government (which has held together now many years) in reference to Kotah, is on the point of being disannulled, the treaties of separation between the Maharajah and the Raj Rana were being drawn up by Capt. Ludlow, the political agent.

SYLHET.—We have received, says the *Englishman* (May) from a correspondent at Sylhet, an interesting letter, of which the following are extracts:—

April 2, 1838.—"Whilst you are grilling in Calcutta, we are enjoying the most delightful weather, cool and quite refreshing. Punkahs we have none, and if we had, they would hang useless; I have never known such weather since my arrival in India. The mornings and evenings are still cold, and quite an English feeling in the air. The soil of Sylhet appears to be rich, but the people are wretchedly poor. The arrival of the troops will certainly be of one use, and that is, in distributing some odd thousands of rupees monthly amongst those, who till lately, hardly knew the coin by sight! It is a fact, that only a few coss from the station before the arrival of the troops, as much fish or rice might be had for a few cowries as for a pice! so little did they know the value of real money. Workmen have poured into Sylhet, and wages are consequently low; coolies willingly take five pice, and grammies six per day. Most articles of common daily use still continue cheap, though some are getting dearer.

April 9.—Our rains appear to have regularly set in, we have more or less every day; but fortunately all our bungalows are choppered and some finished. Numerous are the reports we have here about troops. One is, that a corps of local horse is coming here! but what they are to do after getting here, no one can tell, for there is not a road of any kind three miles from the station, and of what use cavalry could be in a lilly country, covered with jungle, will perplex any one to say. Another rumour is, that we are to march further eastward after the rains, and that the Nepalese are building forts in every direction. If we do move, it is to be hoped we are to have something to do, and next year may be allowed to return here, for we have been

put to a sad expense in building. The *Daily News* says, the Munnipore road advances a-pace! It may be so, Mr. Editor, but I will wager him that if ever we go over it, it will be *in boats*, and that six months hence there will be about as much dry-footing on it, as there is at the bottom of the Hooghly! The Saugor Railway project is nothing to this!! The Munneepoories are increasing in number here, and I only wish they were doubled; a more happy, laughing, peaceable race I never saw. In feature and figure, they much resemble the Chinese, but their eyes are not quite so small, nor are they quite so ugly. The men, I fear, are but an idle set, but the women work extremely hard and well. They are never seen idle, and have always a bundle of wood or cloth on their backs, or are weaving or selling their wares. The cloth they make is extremely good, strong and cheap, some of it very pretty, and much resembles the Scottish plaid. The women in figure remind me of good stout Highland lassies, and are always laughing. Some of the young ones are even pretty in spite of their flat noses. The men are very square-built, squat fellows. Both men and women are very fair, and do not in the least resemble the Hindoos of other parts of India; indeed, they are more like the Irish. Their language is unintelligible to other Hindoos, and is spoken with quite a Lancashire-like twang. The Bengalees of Sylhet are a miserable set of beings, only one degree removed from the monkey; indeed, our sepoys say they have only lately been caught, and had their tails cut off! But I must say they appear to be honest, for a theft is hardly ever heard of, and this is saying a great deal, when you consider the number of months we were in tents, and how exposed officers and men's property was. Major Lister, commanding the Sylhet Light Infantry, and Lieut. Carr, the Adjutant, have been out quelling some disturbances amongst the Cosseyah; the latter has returned, but the former is still out. It is really too cold here for white jackets in the mornings and evenings; fires would be most comfortable, and glass doors to keep out the cold wind are absolutely necessary. What will the grilled Ditchers say to this in the month of April!! Is it known to many in Calcutta that excellent cinnamon is to be had in the Cosseyah Hills for three rupees per maund? It is much to be regretted that no enterprising man with capital will come and settle here for some time. The valuable resources of Sylhet and Cachar are quite unknown to the merchants of Calcutta; but I trust before long, we shall see men of research amongst us, and then depend upon it this part of the country will turn out by far the most valuable of the Company's possessions.

- **GLAZEPORE.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of H. M.'s 44th Foot, dated Glazepore, 29th April.

"At this moment our Regiment is suffering much from sickness; the number of men daily reported in hospital during the present month, has been from 100 to 120, independent of about 80 men, whom it was necessary to turn out of hospital as convalescent, before they otherwise would have been, owing to the crowded state of the hospital. There are a great many reported sick, considering that our strength, including non-commissioned officers, is not more than 560. The women and children are also suffering much from sickness, but only a few serious cases are existing amongst the officers."

HILL COOLIES—KIDNAPPING IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA.—Yesterday evening we perceived, in custody of the thanadar of Toltullah and a constable, two or three stout looking natives bound and led off to the Police office. On inquiring we learnt that these persons had been in the habit of way-laying persons passing in the streets on foot without a companion and enticing them to some liquor shop when they and their companions thrust a few coins into their hands and bullied them into a conviction that they had received this money as an advance of wages to be shipped off to the Mauritius, and laid hold of them and confined them in one of their dens in which the coolies intended to be shipped off to the Mauritius are generally kept until they are shipped on board. The case will be immediately tried before the Chief Magistrate.—*Hurkaru*, May 4.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION, (end of April.)—We beg to call the attention of our readers (says the *Courier*,) to the copy of a Memorial to the Right Hon. the Governor General, on the subject of Internal Navigation, to which his Lordship has replied. We understand that since his Lordship's answer has been received, the petitioners have collected all the information within their reach from the several gentlemen now in charge of, or formerly connected with, the Canals; and that the result, which it is their duty in compliance with his Lordship's commands to lay before the Governor General, is greatly in favor of the feasibility of the construction of a connecting link in Canal Navigation, between the Jumna and Doab Canal on one side, which already

partially exists, but too high up, and the Doab Canal and the Ganges on the other hand, taking advantage of an old cut running through Meerut, known by the name of Aboo's Canal. To effect this, with a certainty of its general utility, it would be necessary to increase the waters of the Doab Canal and throw more of the Hindoon and East and West Kalli Nuddes into the new cut, and carry the combined streams some distance down the Doab, say perhaps along the side of the Eastern Kallee Nuddee, before crossing into the Ganges. Futtighur would, no doubt, be the most eligible point of junction.

MR. WAGHORN.—We have, says the *Hurkaru*, already refuted every word about the Post Office here giving any guarantee for letters being transmitted through France, if transcribed via Marseilles. (The *Calcutta Courier*, says that the *Hurkaru* has not refuted the statement, but only attempted to do so.)

ELECTION OF VESTRYMEN.—A meeting of parishioners was held at the Cathedral, April 16th, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. It having been determined that the old system of re-election should not continue in force any longer, but that the two senior Vestrymen should go out as a matter of course, and not be eligible for re-election until they had been out of office a twelvemonth, Messrs. J. S. Judge and Robert Molloy went out, and were succeeded by Messrs. Thomas Leach and Charles Mackenzie. Messrs. A. Sim and Alexander Colvin were then re-elected to serve during the present year.

ELECTION OF A TRUSTEE.—At a general meeting of the parishioners held at the School Room of the Principal Catholic Church, a trustee (Mr. Rostan junior) was elected in the room of Mr. Roussac, who had left Calcutta.

ANTI-MALTHUSIAN EDICT.—BHAWULPOOR.—The Nawab has just issued an edict enjoining a more zealous observance of the great law of nature, "to increase and multiply" which in His Highness's opinion, his subjects were neglecting. By the new edict females on attaining the age of fifteen are to enter the happy state, but if preferring the happier, they are to be taxed, as indulging in luxury. It appears early marriages have not hitherto been among the customs of this nation. Considerable immigration from the Eastward is taking place into the district, which is suffering less from the present famine than the country in that direction.

CABUL.—About four months ago the ruler of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, having taken a "*Koran*" in his right hand, and a sword in his left, came into the Choke Bazar of Cabul and all the principal inhabitants crowded around him, to whom he, with tears in his eyes, said, that formerly he fought with Runjeet Sing for the sake of his Country, but now he will fight for religion, therefore if he fails in the war their religion will be polluted by Kaffirs. They said in reply, that if he would now take the field against Runjeet Sing, they are all ready to follow him.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7.

DELHEE.—The Nuwab Mogul Beg principal servant of the new King, has gone crazy, owing, it is said, to his having been guilty of the grievous crime of reducing the allowance of the lazy useless hangers on of the palace.—*Ibid*.

LOODEANAH.—A camel load of old Sikh coins, in a very superior state of corrosion and illegibility, have just arrived here from Captain Burnes or Masson. They were collected in Peshawar, and are destined for the learned Secretary to the Asiatic Society.—*Ibid*.

LUCKNOW, (April).—Golam Yihiah, the late Minister was gathered unto his fathers the day after the "now-roz," and has been succeeded by the talented and unassuming Ahmed Ali Khan, the Hukeem's nephew, under the title of "Monowur-ool-dowlah," and who, there is no doubt, will evince more spirit and ability in the discharge of his important ministerial functions than his predecessor, whose narrow views, and the corrupt, low, and dirty acts of intrigue which he employed to attain such eminence, rendered him not only obnoxious to his master, by whom he was preferred to succeed the venerable Hukeem, but contemptible in the eyes of every one else. The Mohurram has commenced here, as usual, on a splendid scale, and, from the vigorous and active measures adopted to preserve order and tranquillity during the festival, there is every reason to hope, no affrays or disturbances of any kind will take place.

SHAHJEHANPOOR.—Perhaps it may be interesting to collectors of facts curious or otherwise to learn, that on the 28th day of March, the first Steam engine in these provinces started into life, or, to come to sober prose, was first put in motion at the establishment of Messrs Saunders, Barron and Co., of this place, and is a most interesting spectacle. The engine is of eight horse power, and is intended for sawing wood, raising water and working a powerful air pump. The air pump is to act in the

two-fold capacity—first, of creating and maintaining a vacuum under an immense boiler to be used in the making or refining of sugar, after the manner of the celebrated Howard's patent, improved by Messrs. Oakes and Co. of London; second, of curing sugar by what is called the pneumatic process, which consists in placing the recently crystallised sugar in a case with a wire gauze bottom and exhausting the atmosphere from beneath, when the air rushing through the mass, carries all the molasses below, leaving the crystals perfectly pure and—to use an expressive phrase—dry as a bone. This mode of curing sugar is a modern substitution for the old lazy and imperfect method of allowing the molasses to drain through the riddled bottom of a hogshcad. So much, says an enthusiastic scientific friend, for the march of science. This is the first attempt of the kind in so distant a part of the country, and seriously speaking, will in all probability have a most happy effect in improving and extending the exports of the country—or, as the orators, have it, “developing the resources.” The spirited owners have had rather an unfortunate season to commence with, but we hope for the encouragement of enterprise, that the profits—“the well beloved per shents”—will soon remunerate them for the present disappointment.—*Agra Qakhbar*, April 5.

DELHI.—A native, a female, who, to all appearances, had expired, when undergoing the process of ablution previous to cremation, showed signs of life. Her humane and sagacious relatives around, ascribed her resurrection to the evil spirit or some equally satisfactory cause; nor was it until the poor creature had been exposed on her funeral pyre the whole day, and showed local symptoms of life and consciousness, that she was borne home. Suttee is but half abolished, while the murders that are frequently perpetrated in cases like the above, are suffered to take place.

SUSPENSION OF THE MOWLOVE TEACHERS OF DELHI COLLEGE.—*On dit* that Mr. J. R. Colvin, private secretary to Lord Auckland, has suspended the Madrassces or Mowlove teachers of the Delhi College, owing to their inability to do justice to their high situations.

DISCONTENT OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.—The natives appear to be greatly dissatisfied with the proceedings of Government in resuming freehold lands, and in abolishing the use of the Persian language from the courts. These two circumstances, they say, have entailed poverty on many a respectable family who derived their livelihood from these sources solely.

DEBATING CLUB.—The *Probhakur* (native journal), of April, mentions the establishment of a new debating club for the benefit of native students of English, by the managers of the Hindu Benevolent Society.

THE DHURMA SHABHA—WEALTHY CULPRITS.—The Hindoo community in Calcutta has been in a great fermentation, (April). Some of the principal families have been highly incensed at the unjust decisions of late passed by the Dhurma Shabha in favor of certain wealthy culprits, who have sinned against the rules of the Shabha, and to the prejudice of those with empty pockets. A fresh Shabha would be set on foot.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NATIVE JUDGES.—Instructions have been circulated by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to the various zillah judges on the subject of the mode of address to be adopted by the native judges when corresponding on matters of business with natives of rank.

SINGULAR MODE OF TRIAL.—Mr. Swinhoe, an attorney, having been robbed, his servants were put to the ordeal of eating parched rice at the police office (April 7). Of the five suspected persons who attempted to eat the rice, two only could do so; the remaining three, either from guilt or fear or other unaccountable cause, could not, in spite of all their efforts, contrive to swallow the stuff. They were consequently suspected to be the thieves. The magistrate expressed surprise that they could not eat their portion of the rice; and after questioning them with no satisfactory result, he remanded the prisoners to await a further inquiry.

Madras.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We stated in our last number in hastily glancing at the last report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, that we had already availed ourselves of whatever subjects of interest it contained. In fact, the usual half-yearly report is always anticipated by the Indian Press, which, as we have said, is usually put in possession of any important circumstance emanating from the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce long prior to the appearance of its report. However, the latter gives in *detail* what has been previously published in an abstract form; and therefore we deem it worth while in the absence of the usual overland despatch to enter more fully upon the commercial advantages which have been obtained and are progressing through the instrumentality of the above-named most valuable institution.

Third Half-Yearly Report of the Committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, (9th April, 1838.)—Sugar Duties Bill.—The Committee have to congratulate you on the success of the Petition addressed by this Chamber to the House of Commons on the above subject.—In the Annual Sugar Act, passed in July 1837, a clause has been introduced to the following effect, viz. “that on proof being laid before Her Majesty in Council that the importation of Foreign Sugar into any British Possession, within the limits of the East India Company’s Charter, has been prohibited, Her Majesty may by Order in Council permit the importation of Sugar the growth of any such British Possession at the low rate of duty under the same restrictions and conditions as sugars the growth of Fort William.” The Act was promptly forwarded by the East India and China Association to the Committee; who addressed Government with the request that they would be pleased to move the Supreme Government to pass an Act of the Legislature, by which the importation of Foreign Sugar into Madras and the Ports subordinate to it, shall be prohibited, the same to take effect eighteen months after the Draft of the Act shall have been promulgated. The Chamber are aware that the importation of Foreign Sugar into this Presidency is very small, and that the prohibition of this small quantity is of trifling importance, compared with the advantage that will be derived from the Act above quoted, being thereby brought into operation—no reply has yet been received to the Committee’s application, which was dated on the 15th of January last.

Warehousing Act.—The Supreme Government would be prepared to sanction the required exemption from duty on re-export being applied to such articles as would not otherwise be brought to the Port and might be brought under that condition.

The only advantage intended to be bestowed by the Warehousing Act is the temporary suspension of the settlement of existing duties.

In respect to the intermediate arrangement which the Supreme Government express their readiness to sanction, viz. the exemption from duty of such Articles as might be expected to be brought to the Port for the first time if allowed the privilege of being exempted from duty on re-export—the obvious remark occurred in the Committee’s answer to Government that there are very few Articles which are not brought to the Port in some quantities, more or less, so that the concession if only intended to apply to Articles which are not brought at all would not be of any important benefit.

Transit Duties.—This question has remained *in statu quo* since last report.

Acceleration of the Dak.—Every improvement that the Chamber or the public could require, in this matter has been effected by Government.

Government Promissory Notes.—Propositions hereon have been made, but no satisfactory result can at present be reported.

Currency.—Under this head a letter has been addressed to Government requesting their influence to move the Government of India to permit the Madras Rupee to be exchanged at the Treasuries of Calcutta and Bombay for Rupees of the New Coinage, the ground of which request was stated in the following terms, viz. that the circumstance of the other two Presidencies having an uniform currency gives them an advantage in their mutual commercial transactions of which the Merchants of Madras are deprived by affording a certain means of passing funds from one Presi-

dency to the other at a fixed charge. In a general point of view (it was stated) the effect of this facility cannot but be advantageous to the commercial interests of both Presidencies by leading to a general circulation of the currency, and by preventing at any time an undue fluctuation in the Exchange or variation in the price of Government Securities. It appears that the Madras Government had previously addressed the Government of India on this subject, and the Committee's letter has also been forwarded to Bengal with reference to that communication.

Marine Stores.—A somewhat unimportant improvement had been sought for herein, which having been refused by the Bengal Government needs no further reference.

Port Dues.—A revised plan for the collection of port charges, at Madras and the out ports, and for the registry of country craft, was forwarded to the Committee by the Marine Board in November last for their opinion. The objects of the proposed plan were—1st, to unite all port dues, by adopting a consolidated charge; 2d, to fix this charge upon the tonnage of a vessel instead of her rig; 3d, to abolish the destinations of British country and Native craft, and to assimilate (in respect to port charges) all classes of registered vessels belonging to British subjects, with the view of bringing forward the vessels that constitute the medium of the country trade; 4th, to provide a fund for improvements on the coast; and lastly, to provide a simple form of registry for such vessels in the country trade belonging to British subjects, as are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the provisions of the British Registry Act. The Committee concurred in the general principles of the arrangement, but held that Light House dues should always form a distinct charge from other port dues, and suggested a few alterations in its details.

Public Holidays.—The Chamber will not require to be reminded of the inconvenience that was experienced by the mercantile community, during the period when the public offices were closed at Christmas. The committee represented this inconvenience to Government, and requested that whenever any holidays should again occur, provision might be made for carrying on business as usual, in such offices as are connected with commerce. The Government have promised to take the committee's request into consideration in the event of any holidays occurring again.

Experimental Farm.—After much consideration the committee have come to the conclusion, that insuperable objections exist at present to the establishment of an experimental farm, and the offer of 5,000 Rs. from the Madras Philanthropic Association to assist the Chamber's views, was declined on this ground, though with every acknowledgment of their spirited intentions.

Tariff.—The proposed tariff for 1838 was submitted by the collector of sea customs for the committee's opinion and certain alterations suggested.

Finally, the committee have only further to apprise the Chamber that their petition to the House of Commons praying for a restoration to the Government of Madras, of the powers formerly enjoyed by them independent of the Supreme Government, was forwarded on the 1st November last, in company with a similar petition from Bombay to Mr. Wynn, a Member of Parliament, for presentation to the House.

J. W. DARE, *Chairman*.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S GOVERNMENT—NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The acts of Lord Elphinstone's Government from the day of his arrival in India have, (says the *M. U. S. Gazette*, May 7,) deservedly gained him "golden opinions" from every class of society, and the lively anxiety he has on all occasions evinced to promote the interests of the natives, must have especially endeared his Lordship to that portion of the community. It is our highly gratifying task to announce that the Right Hon. the Governor's Private Secretary on the 3rd May, made known that with reference to an address presented him by certain native gentlemen, seeking to be admitted as justices of the peace, (see *Oriental Herald*, vol. i. p. 541,) Lord Elphinstone had been pleased to accede to the wishes therein expressed, and that he had determined to include the names of the three Hindoo gentlemen in the commission about to be issued, as follows: C. Streenevassa Pillay; C. Ragavah Chettyar, and Chocapah Chettyar, three of the most wealthy and respectable native gentlemen at Madras. Heartily do we congratulate these gentlemen on the honor that awaits them, and in all sincerity do we rejoice at seeing the road to distinction thus gradually opening to the natives of this Presidency.

LIBEL CASE—THE MADRAS EXAMINER.—In the Supreme Court on the 4th of May, damages were assessed in an action for libel; "*C. A. Moodelliar, v. Peter de Coles*." The plaintiff was the late head manager and book-keeper of the Accountant General's Office; the defendant the proprietor of the *Examiner* newspaper in

which the libels appeared; libels which Sir R. Comyn designated as atrocious and abominable, the object being to bring a respectable native into contempt and ridicule. Amongst other things his laudable ambition of being placed upon the grand jury, and becoming a justice of the peace, could not escape the ribaldry and malice of the author of those letters which contained the most infamous statements, and wound up with a false charge of murder. He considered the letters a disgrace to the writer. "Verdict for the plaintiff, with Rs. 5,000 damages, and costs."

EQUALIZATION OF STAFF ALLOWANCES.—The late overland dispatch (observes the *M. U. S. Gazette*, May 3rd) has, we understand, brought a favorable reply to the memorials from certain regimental staff officers, praying that their allowances might be assimilated with those of their brethren in Bengal.

MEDICAL MEMORIALS.—We regret to learn (says the above journal) that the court of directors have returned an unfavorable reply to the memorials of the medical officers of the Madras establishment. That it should be so, has excited our astonishment, since the regulation depriving a medical officer of his staff allowances when on leave, or sick certificate, seems peculiarly hard on that branch of the service, as being so completely at variance with the rules applicable to other staff officers under precisely similar circumstances. A reply to the other memorials soliciting that the period of service of medical officers should be reduced two years conformably to the new regulations regarding the retirement of military officers, has not we understand been received at Madras, but has been sent direct to the Government of India, from whence we shall soon hear.

BANGALORE—MR. D. BOYD.—D. Boyd, Esq., had arrived at Bangalore, and assumed charge as superintending surgeon of the Mysore division. It is (remarks the *M. Herald*) but a few months since we recorded the regret that pervaded the station, upon the departure of Mr. Boyd on promotion; a corresponding degree of satisfaction has we learn been evinced at Bangalore on his return.

CONVICTS—ILL TREATMENT.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* complains of the exceeding ill treatment Madras convicts receive from the delay which usually occurs (sometimes of a twelvemonth) in transporting them to New South Wales; and when a ship is prepared for them, the utmost want of attention to their accommodation, as respects room in the vessel, is observable. The Madras convicts (says the *Gazette*) after suffering sometimes a year's incarceration in jail, find that the period of their sentence is nevertheless dated from the time of their arrival in the penal settlement. Thus they actually suffer a punishment infinitely more severe than that directed by the laws of their country. [This is assuredly a subject that requires to be looked into, for it seriously reflects on the system of East Indian Judicature.]

MERCHANT-SHIP APPRENTICES.—The *M. U. S. Gazette*, May 7th, observes; "The difficulty of finding means of employment for the boys of the Male Asylum Orphan School has, we believe, been long a subject of care to the authorities, and the Veterinary establishment at Arcot was instituted principally with a view to provide for a certain number of youths of this description, at the suggestion, and under the immediate auspices, of the late amiable and excellent officer, who for so long a period filled the situation of adjutant general to the Madras army. We are happy to learn that a new line of employment for these young men has been successfully tried, in apprenticing them to the commanders of country vessels, and we have great pleasure in calling attention to the unremitting and successful endeavours of the master attendant to provide for the boys of the Male Asylum School by inducing the commanders of country vessels to receive them as apprentices under legal indentures for the term of five or seven years. The captains of two ships now in the roads, viz. the *Sir Herbert Taylor* and *Sir William Wallace* have, on Captain Dalrymple's application, each taken two of these poor orphans, under a conviction that the employment of East Indians will in time supersede the necessity for engaging Portuguese and Manila Seacunnies, who occasionally evince a mutinous disposition, and the latter especially are known to be so blood thirsty a race, that the taking them on board is always a matter of necessity, and not of choice. If we are correctly informed, the Drongan has about twenty boys from the Male Asylum Orphan School, some of whom are already able to do the light work about the mizen mast, &c. The difference between the privileges of the apprentices in India and apprentices in our own country, is, that the latter are allowed food, clothing, and washing, whilst the Indian apprentices have a specific sum of money to provide their own clothes."

CAPTAIN BABINGTON.—The *Gazette* of May 1st notifies the appointment of Captain D. Babington to act as police magistrate during the absence on sick certificate of Captain Whitley. In the whole Madras army (says the *M. U. S. Gazette*) it would be difficult to find an officer better qualified for the situation than Capt. B.;

he is not only a very superior linguist, but possessed of a thorough knowledge of Tamul, which must be of peculiar advantage in the performance of the duties of the Madras magistracy.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred 1st May to a gentleman's horse-keeper, who was standing with his master's palanquin carriage at a shop in Black Town, when the unfortunate man being off his guard was seized by the horse, and torn in so dreadful a manner that he expired the following day.

APPLICATION OF THE COMPRESSION AIR PISTON TO THE PURPOSES OF WAR.—Our own comparative mechanical ignorance will not admit of our correctly judging of the merit of the following proposition regarding the Compression Air Piston, which appeared anonymously in a May Number of the *Madras Spectator*. But as there appears to us something of ingenuity about it, and as we would not knowingly allow even a portion of the military world to be ignorant (for want of our assistance) of any important improvement in the application of its "dread implements of war," we are induced to quote what we do not over well comprehend.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

Sir,—It is a matter of no little surprise to me that the idea has never yet occurred to any one of adapting the Compression Air Piston to the purposes of war, where it might prove of the greatest utility, especially in the Ordnance Department; in affording instantaneous flame, for example, it might be brought to supersede the linstock matches at present in fashion for lighting Portfires, as they are objectionable on account of the sparks emitted from the cotton frequently being carried by the wind amongst the tumbrils, independent of betraying to an enemy by the light they shed, the position of the guns. The most simple and compact method of applying the Piston to the end in view, would be to sink a hollow cylinder in the Portfire stock, and let the rod or handle play up and down in it, the upper part of the stock should be capable of unscrewing from the lower, in order to enable the operator to reach the fire, which is generated by the compression of the inward air on a piece of tinder or match, fastened to the extremity, or rather prolongation of the male screw of the upper limb of the Portfire stock, and which thus forms the bottom of the hollow cylinder made in it. When it becomes necessary to light the Portfire, or obtain flame for any other purpose, a sharp blow from the palm of the hand on the handle of the Piston rod, will prove sufficient to insure the ignition of the match inside the hollow stock. The secret in making up a contrivance of this kind, depends, I need hardly add, on the Piston being air tight, so that none of that fluid contained between the bottom of the cylinder and that of the Piston, escape externally, as it is the violent compression of its particles, which gives birth to that excessive degree of heat which sets the cotton on fire. I am at present employed in adapting the principle of the Compression Air Piston to the speedy ignition of mines below water, and I have no doubt shall succeed in my endeavours to introduce a plan which will eventually take the place of the system at present pursued, which is objectionable on account of its uncertainty and the loss of powder to which it is subject.

I am, your obedient Servant,

THE WANDERING JEW.

Poomban, April 27.

MADRAS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At a General Meeting of the Madras Temperance Society, held on the 9th of April, (Major R. Alexander in the Chair) it was resolved—

I.—That this Meeting considers it desirable that measures should be adopted to increase the efficiency of the Madras Temperance Society, and to extend its operations, and that with this view the General Committee of the Society be completed, and an Executive Committee formed.

II.—That the General Committee be composed of the following persons with power to add to their number. Major Alexander, Lieut. Anderson, H. M.'s 4th, King's Own, Major Brett, Secretary, Rev. M. Bowic, Capt. Browne, Capt. Cameron, H. M.'s 4th, King's Own, James Lawder, Esq., Rev. Dr. Scudder, Rev. J. Smith, Rev. W. Taylor.

III.—That the Executive Committee be composed of the following Members, with power to recommend any additional Member for the sanction of the General Committee. Messrs. Benjamin Beaumont, William Burrowes, George Marchant, James M'Intosh, Thomas Murray, Conductor Woodhouse, Treasurer, Robert Johnson, Overseer G. Stevens, Secretaries.

IV.—That the Committee be requested to adopt immediate measures for the

establishment of a Sailor's Home and place of resort for all who will avail themselves of it on Temperance principles—the building to be suitable for the monthly Meetings of the Society and occasional Meetings of Committees—and the Establishment to provide the means of living at the most moderate expense, with a library, and such recreations and amusements as the Committee may authorise.

MEETING OF OFFICERS TO ESTABLISH A RETIRING FUND FOR LIEUT.-COLONELS.—In our last Madras Synopsis (*Oriental Herald*, vol. ii, page 153,) we simply mentioned that a meeting of infantry officers had been held at Hurryghur, (April) to advance promotion by acting upon a proposed plan of purchasing out Lieut.-Colonels. We have now an opportunity of entering more into detail upon the matter; we therefore give the report of the meeting of officers alluded to, at length.

At a Meeting of the Officers held at Hurryghur on the 20th April, 1838, by the sanction of the Officer commanding.

Present, Lieut.-Colonel Dalgairns, 52d Regiment.

N. B.—All the	Captain Boardman	7th	"
other Officers	Captain Bower	52d	"
belonging to	Lieutenant Stewart	7th	"
this Station,	Lieut. Gabb	52d	"
are absent on	Ensign Oakes	7th	"
Command.	Ensign Wilson	52d	"

Lieut.-Colonel Dalgairns being called to the Chair, addressed the Meeting as follows :—

Gentlemen—

You are all well aware that the Army at large has long been desirous of establishing a Fund, with the view of getting rid of Lieut.-Colonels to accelerate the promotion of the other grades in the Service, unfortunately, however, all plans which have hitherto been taken into consideration, have failed in some way or other. Two new plans having lately appeared in the *United Service Gazette*, one by a Major, and another a Subaltern of Infantry, which appear to me very feasible, my object in calling you together to-day, is to take these plans into consideration, to put our shoulders to the wheel, and to adopt the one that is best calculated to facilitate the object in view. From the cursory look I have taken of them, I have no hesitation in saying, that I am of opinion that the Subaltern's plan is as good, if not the best, that has ever been submitted to the Army, being simple in its operation, and falling lightly on the purses of all grades of the Service, from the Lieut.-Colonels downwards. I do not however wish, Gentlemen, that any one here should be guided in any way by my opinion, and therefore we will, if you have no objections, proceed to look into the merits and demerits of both, and then put it to the vote, whether it is desirable to establish a Fund, and whether the Major's or Subaltern's plan shall be adopted.

The plans being laid before the Meeting the following propositions were put forward by the Chair.

1st. Is it considered desirable to establish a Fund to purchase out Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, to accelerate promotion. Carried—Nem. Con.

2d. Shall such Fund be established upon the principles laid down by a Major or a Subaltern of Infantry. Carried unanimously in favour of the Subaltern's plan.

3d. That a Committee of Officers at the Presidency be requested to undertake the management of the Fund, appoint a paid Secretary, and frame such rules and regulations as may be deemed most beneficial for the Fund, such rules being submitted for the approbation of the Army. Carried—Nem. Con.

4th. That all Lieut.-Colonels who are desirous of retiring from the Service, shall have the option of doing so, *immediately* after the establishment of the Fund, but that the number annually to receive the bonus and share of off-reckonings for the year be limited to *nine*. Carried—Nem. Con.

5th. That the off-reckoning Fund shall always be divided into *nine* equal shares each year—but in the event of only seven retirements taking place, that the amount of two additional retirements shall be added to the Fund, and then divided into nine equal shares, each Lieutenant-Colonel to receive one share; the two surplus shares to fall to the Fund, and to be given as part of the bonus next year. Carried—Nem. Con.

6th. That all sums collected for the good of the Fund, be remitted to the Secretary monthly, to be paid into the Government Bank. Carried—Nem. Con.

7th. That a Subscription be opened to make good the amount of officers donations for the first year who are at present in Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Dalgairns, 52d, Rs. 300; Captain Boardman, 7th, Rs. 20; Captain Bower, 52d, Rs. 10; Lieut. Stewart, 7th, Rs. 50; Lieut. Gabb, 52d, Rs. 10; Ensign Oakes, 7th, Rs. 5; Ensign Wilson, 52d, Rs. 5. Total Rupees 400.

MOULMEIN PAYMASTERSHIP—CANDIDATES.—We believe candidates are already looking out for the Moulmein Paymastership, to the probability of the establishment of which office, we alluded a short time past. Enlarged as the force in the Tenasserim Provinces will immediately be, the convenience and security of the officers there, and the order and regularity of the Presidency Paymaster's accounts, imperatively require that an appointment of this nature should be forthwith created. Already at present the confusion and correspondence is great, on account of officers mistaking the interpretation of orders, and of the complaints sent in by men, when underpaid, and the retrenchments which in case of death fall upon the officers when they are overpaid. Multitudinous too as necessarily are these disjointed accounts, more time is lost we believe in the Paymaster's office at Madras in looking them over, than in regulating the accounts of the largest station where an officer of that description is fixed. If the Northern Division require from the distance of its station two Paymasters, it stands to reason that Moulmein must be in far greater need when the bay of Bengal intervenes between it and the only Pay office to which it makes reference.—*The Spectator, April.*

FIELD ESTABLISHMENTS IN TENASSERIM PROVINCES.—A generally prevailing opinion exists in the military circles, that Field Establishments ought forthwith to be restored to the force in the Tenasserim Provinces. Moulmein was only abolished as a field station on the 30th of June last, just before the troubles in the Burmah country broke out; and now, when a force is sent over there provided with all field equipments, and with the declared liability of being called out into service at any warning, it seems but reasonable and fair that an allowance expressly intended to meet this liability, should be immediately assigned. We hope our Government will not be backward in giving this matter their consideration.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ITEMS—8TH LIGHT CAVALRY.—A letter of the 17th April from Warrapilly, mentions that this corps had crossed the Kistnah, and was that day *en route* for Dalshapilly. It is feared from the state of the country that they will be hard pushed for water in the Guntoor and part of the Ongole districts. In Nellore there is an abundant supply: the rains here must have been very heavy, as many bridges have been washed away, and also the raised road in several places.

20TH REGIMENT, N. I.—It is believed the Sepoys are quite content on the new arrangements about to be entered into in lieu of full Batta, viz. an increased per centage on the Hyderabad rupee, or 117 in place of 111 as at present, and an issue of rice to all fighting men, at the rate of 18 Hyderabad seers per rupee as long as the tour holds. This it is hoped may obviate all grievances, as rice is the only article really dear, other articles of supply, gram excepted, being generally as economical as at Bangalore.

35TH REGIMENT, N. I.—This regiment was at Komperchenlah on the 16th, and expected to cross the Kistnah on the 21st April.

TRICHINOPOLY—QUILON.—(*Madras Herald, May 5.*)—"Our latest accounts say that grain continues very dear at Trichinopoly. The want of small currency was severely felt both by the troops and the population. Great loss has occurred from the *Chukkrums* current at the station, and nominally worth two annas each, being of a very inferior description. Brig. Fane had not returned on the 29th April, but was expected, as was Capt. Osborne, Dep. Jud. Ad. General. Cholera was committing its ravages at Quilon, (end of April)."

HYDERABAD.—(From the *Madras Herald, May 2nd.*)—"We have received a long letter from Hyderabad, complaining of the most grievous injustice and oppression being exercised over the natives generally by Chunderlall the prime minister of the Nizam, and we blush to learn that much of the cruelty and tyranny complained of by our correspondent, is produced and encouraged by the influence of British landed proprietors, who rent extensive talooks from the Nizam, and who (it is stated) combine with Chunderlall to enrich themselves at the expense of the unfortunate Jagheerdars and Zemindars of Hyderabad, whose privileges they have almost entirely taken away. These British harpies (it is said) pretend to discover flaws in the title of their victims, and drag them before the Chunderlall, who reduces them at once to submission and beggary, and not unfrequently inflicts upon them the most cruel torture. Our correspondent further informs us that the resident, (Col. Stewart), is greatly influenced by one of the persons who have embarked in this unrighteous

crusade against the peace, liberties, and properties of the helpless natives, and that if any, unfortunate Rajah or Zemindar ventures to remonstrate with the prime minister upon the oppressive measures resorted to, Chunderlall immediately sends for a military force, seizes the daring cavalier, and confiscates his property. Can anything be more degrading to British honor and humanity, or more repugnant to British feeling than the encouragement of such a frightful system of oppression and tyranny? Our correspondent, who is evidently a native of some rank and intelligence, details circumstantially the most disgraceful instances of injustice and corruption, and gives the names of the parties concerned, who, if his statements be correct, are libels upon humanity. Indeed the fearful catalogue of wrongs and injuries which he discloses makes it seem incredible that the Resident can remain a passive spectator of such proceedings. It appears that Balaprasad, the son of Chunderlall, is following the example of his father in oppressing and robbing the poor. [Some doubt was cast by the *M. U. S. Gazette* on the statements of this letter, but they were by no means contradicted.]

MASULIPATAM—WEATHER—CAPT. DUFF.—A correspondent of the *Madras U. S. Gazette* May 7, complains of the more than usually intense heat, from which they were suffering (end of April) at that steaming station. The land winds had not set in at this date, but rain was expected. Capt. Duff, pay-master, and sportsman, had met with a severe fall with his horse, but happily was recovering from its effects.

ARCOT, (from the *M. U. S. Gazette*, May 7.)—(end of April.)—Arcot had been visited by rain when particularly wanted. *Ramnad*, ditto; on the occasion of a late thunder storm, to the southward several persons are said to have died from the bites of Snakes which probably sought shelter in the houses from their holes becoming filled with water. Grain was tolerably cheap. *Ellichpoor*. The 4th (Nizams) Infantry, which have been stationed here for the last four years expected to move to Aurungabad, in the cold season. The weather was insufferably hot, (end of April) particularly in *Berar*. Thermometer at 96°. Capt. Commandant Inglis, and Lieut. Swinton were recreating on the Hills (Gowighur Fort) where two convenient Bungalows have been erected for the accommodation of the officers generally. It is scarcely possible to form an idea of the difference of the climate within so very short a distance; whilst all is parched below, it is astonishingly cool and bracing on the Hills. Grain plentiful. The loss by exchange appears a sore grievance to the officers of the Nizam's Service. The mails from Bombay reach *Ellichpoor* (a distance of 500 miles) in five days.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES AT MYSORE.—The missionaries, a valuable body scattered abroad throughout an extensive province, and devoting their time entirely to their sacred duties, are we rejoice to hear rapidly spreading the blessings of education amongst the people. Every assistance is afforded them by the British authorities.

Bombay.

HERAT—RAISING THE SIEGE.—Letters from Constantinople of the 25th July announce the arrival there of advices from Herat, which was still besieged by the Persians, under the immediate command of the Schah. The British ambassador, Mr. McNeil, finding that his efforts to induce the Schah to raise the siege were counteracted by the presence of a Russian envoy, who promised that if the siege was continued he would provide the besiegers with the assistance of a number of Russian engineers, demanded his passport, and withdrew from the Persian court. He proceeded towards Tabriz, intending if not honorably recalled by the Schah, to continue his journey to the Turkish frontier. It was, however, generally believed at Constantinople that the Schah alarmed at the consequences of a misunderstanding with England, would raise the siege of Herat, and entreat the return of Mr. McNeil to the Persian court. The insidious policy of Russia is but too palpable in the above particulars.

COLONEL POTTINGER IN SINDE.—A letter, apparently from an officer attached to the Bombay army, dated Poona, May 21st, was published in the *Times* of August

8th. It furnishes an item or two worth noticing, and some intelligent reasoning as to Colonel Pottinger's proceedings in Sind. The letter commences with a fact, pretty generally disseminated already, viz. that Colonel H. Pottinger has succeeded at length in firmly establishing the influence of the British Government in Sind;—"all the (four) princes of Hyderabad, however opposed to each other, have found it their interest to join cordially in a treaty which has lately been forwarded to Calcutta for ratification by the supreme Government." If our readers will refer to the register department of the *Oriental Herald*, vol. ii. p. 187, it will be seen that a late Government order which we have inserted, communicates not merely that such a treaty has been sent to the Government for ratification, but also that it is ratified; "I do not think (continues the writer) that Sind itself will ever present a field for European enterprise or commercial speculation, but as the high road to other countries which do now by other channels receive great supplies of European manufactures, and in which the demand for such supplies is hourly increasing, it is invaluable; Colonel Pottinger proceeds after this monsoon to visit the different princes of Sind, and to introduce to them the officers selected by the Bengal Government to fillethe situations of residents in that country. The commerce on the Indus arising out of the treaty of 1831-2, has been as far as I can learn confined to some small adventure by a Persian merchant residing in Bombay, who with the cunning and self-interest so remarkable in his countrymen, hoped, (by being first in the field, and by the arts of bribery and corruption, which his knowledge of the Sindian character, and the fact of almost all the Sindian ministers and officers of government being Persians, enabled him fully to appreciate the full value of,) to exclude all other competitors from the same traffic, and appropriate the whole profits to himself. This scheme, monstrous as it will probably seem to you, would have succeeded entirely, but for the foresight and exertions of Col. Pottinger, and the zeal and ability of the native (British) agent in Sind, a Brahmin of great intelligence and integrity. The knowledge that Runjeet Singh had latterly most seriously contemplated the entire subjugation of Sind, and was only prevented from so doing about eighteen months ago by our decided interference, and the threat of sending 10,000 men from the Bombay Presidency into that country, has also had great effect on the late arrangements with Sind. Mahomed Ali, the late old Ameer, always maintained openly to the envoy sent in 1831, that he had not the power to control the Suyuds (descendants of the prophet) and Belooche chiefs, who had grants of land on the banks of the Indus, and that the former fanatics particularly, would demand and take by force whatever they considered was their right in toll or customs, nor would they permit a government officer to collect their demands, this being derogatory to their spiritual character. The change, then, from this state of affairs to the present system about to be established, is indeed wonderful, when it is borne in mind that this revolution has taken place amongst a people despising every thing connected with commerce, and having the astonishing presumption to conceive themselves invincible in arms against any of their neighbours. The accounts from countries still further north than Sind, are not less interesting and satisfactory. Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Artillery, who had proceeded disguised as a horse-dealer, (see another account in the present number of the *Oriental Herald*) to explore the passes and deserts east and west of the Indus, accidentally arrived at the city of Herat, about the time that fortress was besieged by the King of Persia in person. Lieut. Pottinger, anticipating the bad consequences of the place falling into the hands of the Persians, who are generally supposed to be instigated by Russia to conquest in that quarter, immediately offered his services to the Wuzer, and by his advice and example prolonged the siege to seven months, at the end of which it appears, by official accounts just received, (in India) the King was obliged to raise the siege, and retire with disgrace, and much loss, towards the frontiers of Persia. This very fortunate occurrence will probably firmly establish the British influence on this most important point, (Herat) so far to the westward; and should our good policy do the same in the intermediate countries, including Candahar, Cabul, &c., it will not only open a most extensive field for European manufactures and enterprise, but secure to the British Government valuable allies in case of need hereafter."

Kutch.—We could not possibly find room in our last number for the following extract of a letter from Kutch, affording some valuable news of the seat of war in Persia, from Lieut. Pottinger. "Lieut. Pottinger, who has been travelling in Afghanistan, reached Herat while Kamdan Shah was preparing to oppose the invasion of the Persians. For a short time he passed himself off as an Indian horse-dealer; but at length he was induced to make himself known to the authorities. The Wuzer treated him with great civility, but would not allow him to leave the

city. He has, therefore, been detained there since November, and an idle spectator of the siege, except that he instructed the Heratees in strengthening their works. His letter to me is dated 4th Feb.: accounts have been received here (Kutch) up to the 12th. He writes—'The siege is a most lamentable affair. Torture is applied to the better classes, to extract their money; the poor are forced to work without remuneration. The Persians are at a stand still; all their efforts to advance have been checked, and their ordnance ammunition is run so very low, that they have almost ceased to fire. The Affghans, are, however, too weak to take advantage by a sortie in the day, and have not skill enough to manage one by night. If even the Persians continue another month before the city, and then retreat, there will be a famine here.'

"Since I received this, Pottinger has been into Mahomed Shah's camp, and it is now generally thought that the Persians must raise the siege. The fall of Herat would flood Khorassan and Afghanistan with Persian and Russian influence, and it is to be hoped that the people will hold out."

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN DHARWAR.—We give a letter in to-day's paper regarding the proceedings of a late commission which was ordered to the Southward on affairs of considerable importance. We are surprised at the turn things have taken in the face of the most appalling evidence of guilt. People notoriously addicted to the vilest and most criminal practices have escaped the punishment due to their crimes, and while the cries of the sufferers are yet ringing in the ear of justice, the depraved authors of public and individual calamity are revelling in the wages of their iniquity. We may truly say, we Europeans who have known what it is to exist in a country where there are no secret tribunals, and where public discussion acts as a sure preventive to the perpetration of crime, that it is a blot upon the scutcheon of our otherwise distinguished nation, that the secrecy of the inquisition is carried on under the government of a free and an enlightened people. What would have been said in Great Britain if the Commissioners on any great public question carried on their proceedings in secrecy? In India, however, things are enveloped in a tenfold darkness, we have no opportunity of arriving at the *rationale* of any measure of Government, and the consequence is that crime frequently goes unpunished, and innocence takes the place of guilt. We could have wished that the Commission to the Southward, or Government for it, had made its proceedings public. There is no other way of ascertaining the true nature of the case, and surmises ever active, where no certain data are afforded, will, in the absence of positive information, gain the ascendancy, *Bombay Gazette*, May 7. [The above remarks appear to refer to the lately bruited misdeeds of a noted character in Dharwar whose "doings" it is stated have been such as must ere long bring him to condign punishment. The want of an able reporter to attend the proceedings of the Commission referred to, has kept the particulars of the inquiry hidden from public notice.]

TRADE WITH THE COUNTRIES BEYOND THE INDUS.—The *Bombay Gazette* has the following sensible observations on the benefits to our commerce which may result from a traffic with a portion of India, which being but recently explored by the British, offers an open and untouched field for commercial enterprise:—

We give an extract in to-day's paper from the *Agra Ukhbar*, which is well worthy the attention of all who take an interest in the extension of our commerce to the countries on the banks of and beyond the Indus. It will be seen that although European Enterprise has not hitherto been directed to these interesting regions, the native community have not been asleep to the advantages derivable from a direct intercourse with the Punjab; and from its being mentioned that they intend to write for fresh cargoes, we conclude that the Parsees who have gone up to Loodeanah intend settling there in the capacity of merchants. This is cheering intelligence, and we trust that the success which has attended these adventurers in their speculation, will rouse their brethren here to follow their example. It is impossible to tell how far the commercial empire of Great Britain may be extended in consequence of the small beginnings we have lately witnessed of a trading intercourse with the territories of our powerful neighbour, the ruler of the Punjab; but we are surely authorised in the assumption that much is to be done in a quarter of the world where the people are alive to commerce, where there exists a widely diffused taste for British commodities, and where our nation is regarded with respect. In fact there cannot be a doubt on the mind of any man who has viewed the aspect of affairs in these countries with any thing like attention, for some time past, that nothing is more ardently desired throughout the various states, situated between our own frontier and that of Persia, than the establishment of friendly relations with the British power in India. It may be said that Russia is before us in the field, and that her agents are to be met with in every important place in the "debateable land" which separates Persia from

India, but we are inclined to think that the influence of Russia has been greatly over-rated, and that a single well directed effort of British competition would tend in a great degree to weaken the hold she has obtained over the Afghan provinces. But instead of talking of the ambition of Russia, which seeks, with an insatiable thirsting after dominion, to annex to its already overgrown and colossal empire, the countries under consideration, we ought rather to imitate the example that has been set before us. The field is open for competition, and there is no Russian monopoly to keep us out of the market. As yet the progress of our powerful rival in that part of the East has been one of peace; there has been no hostile aggression, no appeal to arms; the only conquest that has been made is that of the manufactures of Russia over those of Afghanistan, and has the commercial empire of Russia attained to such a pitch of greatness that the British merchant should be afraid to cope with it? Surely not, and let that right arm of our prosperity, our commerce, be but extended beyond the Indus, we stand in no fear of competition. A high-road is open to our commodities, we have to deal with nations which ardently desire to open up an intercourse with us, and by which the British name and the British power is held in the very highest respect, and why then should we throw by so tempting an opportunity of extending the influence we already possess, and of pushing our commercial rule which is the true support of our greatness, into countries which are hitherto unacquainted with us except by name?

In the Punjab alone, there exist the materials for an extensive commerce, and the monarch has expressed himself in the highest degree friendly to the promotion of trading enterprise among his subjects. From the Punjab, the transition is easy to Cabul, Candahar, and the other countries towards the Persian frontier, which travellers have represented as capable of taking a large quantity of manufactures. These states are to a certain extent unsettled at present, but as commerce advances, and the people begin to find employment in the occupations of peace, their warlike propensities will be softened down, and great and flourishing emporia may arise upon the site of towns, which now, even in midst of warfare, afford by their prosperity an earnest of what they may become under a safe and a protecting Government. It is but a few days ago that we heard of the king of Cabul being willing at the instance of Captain Burnes to come to a friendly accommodation with Runjeet Sing. Here then is the beginning of a state of things which may soon change the whole face of affairs throughout these extensive provinces, and wide as the field is even at present for the enterprise of British subjects, it may be expected in the above case to be indefinitely extended. We should then be up and doing, and prepare to seize all the advantages which fortunate circumstances may place within our reach. The friendly disposition of Runjeet Sing, and the eagerness of his subjects to cultivate a commerce with Bombay, ought at once to be responded to, and our merchants should forthwith urge onward in the footsteps of those who so spiritedly have shewn them the way.

ACQUITTAL OF RAMRAO AND HUMMUNTRAO.—The commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the conduct of Ramrao, the Ukhbar-navees at Kolapoor, and Hummuntrao, the moonshee of the political agent at Belgaum, having fully and honorably acquitted those individuals of the charges preferred against them, the Government has been pleased to restore them to its confidence, and to reinstate them in their situations. All connected with their late prosecution have incurred the severe displeasure of Government; every one of them has been dismissed from his post, and all except Mr. Baber himself declared incapable of serving the Government again in any capacity.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MALCOLM.—It is rumored in high quarters, that an order has been received by the *Berenice* for the supersession of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm in the superintendence of the Indian navy. The appointment has been given to Captain Oliver, R. N.—*Bombay Gazette*.

POWER OF THE JUDGES TO ENROL PERSONS AS ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.—A petition has been during the present term presented to the Supreme Court on the subject of the power of the judges to enrol persons as attorneys and solicitors, who have not been admitted in that character in England. The judges, both at Calcutta and Madras, it appears, have the right of enrolling persons, as attorneys of their courts, who have served their articles in India, and the judges of the Supreme Court of this Presidency, considering their powers to be the same as those in the other Presidencies, have elected a gentleman, who has qualified himself in this country. This admission is contested by several of the attorneys of the Supreme Court, and a few days since their petition against the decision of their lordships came before the court. As this document however assumed to set forth the effect of certain written

papers which were referred to, but did not cite, as it was considered it ought to have done, the passages of importance, it was directed that the petition should be amended with respect to such objections before the matter should undergo discussion. If the courts of Calcutta and Madras exercise the privilege in question, we can conceive no reason why any difference should exist between the three Supreme Courts of the Presidencies; and without entering into the merits or the contrary of the petition in question, we may express our regret that any ambiguity of expression should give occasion to a discussion in which the right of the judges of Bombay to exercise the same privileges as their brethren of the benches of Calcutta and Madras is impugned. As the judges of Calcutta and Madras have for some time past, as we are informed, exercised this right, the expediency of the Indian judges generally being invested with the power in dispute must have been long since settled, and as we believe the native part of the population of this Presidency is not behind that of the other side of India in intelligence and information, there can be no reason deduced, on this score, why the judges here should have less power than is possessed by their associates in the same territories. If the power should exist at all, it must do so on each side of the Peninsula—the undefined and unequal powers of their tribunals has always been considered one of the evils of our colonial Governments.—*Bombay Gazette*, May.

ATTEMPTED NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—We have heard from Cutch Mandave that the four boats which left Bombay (April) for the Indus, with a return cargo for Loodianah, have failed in entering that river, off the mouth of which they with difficulty escaped shipwreck, and have returned to Mandave with damaged cargoes. Col. Pottinger, the resident, has kindly received the poor men. It seems the expedition chose a bad time for navigating the river. [The cargoes of the above boats belonged to two Bhawulpore merchants, who joined Runjeet Singh's people in the descent of the Indus.]

A RECENT OVERLAND PASSAGE.—(From a correspondent.) The *Ernaad* arrived at Cosseir on the 24th February, making the passage in fifty days from Calcutta; the passengers were delighted with the ship and speak in the highest terms of Capt. Hill, both as a navigator and a gentleman, studying the comforts of those on board his ship. The party crossed the Desert in five days, stopped at Zuecla six days, were fifteen days in descending the Nile to Cairo, where they arrived on the 22nd of March, and sailed on the 24th in the steamer for Alexandria, thence to prosecute various routes home, some to Constantinople others to Vienna; and those more eager to reach the shores of old England, to Marseilles and France.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—We see with regret that the usefulness of those admirable institutions, the Bombay Native Education Schools, is at present limited for want of funds.

NECESSITY FOR A MAGISTRATE AT MAHIM.—To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Dear Sir,—There is a very large population in what is called the Mahim district, and for want of a magistrate, many offences go unpunished; for many, sooner than be obliged at great inconvenience, and loss of time to proceed to Bombay for justice, allow the offenders to escape. This evil might easily be remedied, by making the gentleman in the customs department, at Mahim, a magistrate, and he could without much inconvenience to the public service devote one, or even two days, in the week, to the dispensation of justice.—O.

CURIOUS TRAITS IN GENERAL ORDERS.—To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Editor,—The general order, 5th March, announces the appointment of Brigadier Morse to the Deesa field brigade, during the absence of Brigadier Brooke on sick certificate. This unusual order, deprives Colonel Valiant of the Deesa command, and Lieutenant Col. Powell of that of the 40th regiment. Her Majesty's officers of course, consider themselves highly complimented by Sir John Keane on this occasion. The animus that dictated this appointment cannot be mistaken, and the merits of the parties are too well known to admit of a doubt that the good of the service had any thing to do with it. Sir John Keane might have spared this act; and for his own sake it is a pity he did not. The loss of allowances is of little consequence to Colonel Valiant, and his character stands too high to be affected by what Sir John Keane may say or do.—V.

FAMINE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Col. Pottinger had spontaneously exerted himself on the part of the sufferers, previously to the application of the Committee, and we learn that he has already remitted Rs. 1606 to the Secretary, and was making further efforts to collect more subscriptions.

INQUESTS.—An Inquest had been held on the bodies of two persons, who had

come out from England in the Semiramis Steamer, and had been taken to the European General Hospital the previous day, in a state of insensibility, when a verdict was returned on both persons, that they had died from apoplexy brought on by inordinate drinking. An inquest was also held on the body of a Scaman of the "Vansittart" who had been taken in a palanquin to the European General Hospital, and who on examination was found to be dead.

FIRE AT GODIA.—To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.—SIR—I have just returned from visiting that once populous and flourishing town, Godia, now a mass of smoking ruins. The fire which has destroyed the whole town, (with the exception of fifty houses) broke out at two p.m. on the 11th April, in the house of a Kutchee, and in consequence of the high wind at that time raging, the whole place was almost instantaneously one mass of flame. I am happy to say the loss of life has been comparatively small, as out of about eight or ten thousand inhabitants, four grown up people only have perished, several children however have fallen victims. So sudden was the conflagration that the remaining poor sufferers scarcely had time to save their lives, much less their property. To add to their misery, those even who can obtain carriage to remove their helpless and starving families to other villages, are denied that permission by the authorities, notwithstanding those they proposed resorting to, are under the same government. To give you some idea of the rapidity with which the fire spread, the gateway of the Killah, which was at least half a mile from where it first broke out, was in flames before any of the Pagah houses could be removed, so that it became necessary to break the walls to allow of their exit. I fear very much that the habitual misrule with which these once rich provinces are cursed, will prevent this fine old town from ever flourishing again.—*An Eye Witness*.

THE SUGAR CANE.—It is an interesting fact, as connected with the subject of sugar cultivation in India, that the result of Dr. Gibson's experiments has shewn that the Mauritius or rather Otahetian cane cultivated in this country, is even more productive, we mean as to its saccharine qualities, than it is in that colony.

Java.

LIEUT. J. R. D. LAUMETTE.—From Java Journals, dated 7th to 14th February, we extract the following: Lieut. J. R. D. Laumette, late in command of H. M.'s steam-boat William I., was fully acquitted by a court martial of 30th January, of all blame for the loss of that vessel. The main ground of the acquittal was, that the Lucepara islands and reefs are incorrectly laid down on the charts, especially that of Horsburgh, published in 1833, and which is consulted and followed by all navigators in those seas.

China.

TEA EXPORTATION FROM CHINA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE SEASON 1837-8.—Black tea, lbs. 15,865,066; Green ditto, lbs. 2,586,932; Total lbs. 18,451,998.

THE HONG MERCHANTS' DEBTS.—A Public Meeting of the creditors of all the insolvent Hongs, and of the British merchants generally, is requested by several of their number on Wednesday next at noon, at the hall of the General Chamber of Commerce; to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the British Secretary for foreign affairs, upon the subject of the large debts owing by the Chinese Hong merchants, with a hope to engage the aid of Her Majesty's Government towards obtaining an early payment of present claims, and facilitating, if possible, the settlement of similar burdens in future.—*Canton Press*, March 17.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. LANCASTER.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Capt. J. T. Lancaster, formerly of the *Caledonia*, Bombay ship, lately of the *Agnes*, at Lintin. From what we hear, it appears that the difficulties of a situation in which it devolved on him to keep many and complicated accounts, to which he had been hitherto a stranger, had for some time irritated his mind, and induced him to believe that he could not give satisfaction to his employers. This latter impression, which was not founded on fact, his owners being, on the contrary, perfectly contented with his management, seems to have so much preyed on his mind, that it became unsettled, and a fever with which he was afflicted during the last three days of his life, probably assisted in subverting his reason altogether, and on the 10th of this month he went on shore at Lintin, and went inland, followed by the Tindal of the boat, who, from the unusual behaviour of his captain, was afraid to leave him alone, but, when observed, received positive orders to return to the boat, which he dared not disobey; the Tindal, however, we are told, tried to persuade some of the boat's crew to return to the Captain, whom he had left in a lonely spot, but without success. The people, having waited about an hour for the return of Capt. Lancaster, at last became alarmed, and following the Tindal to the spot where he had lately left his Captain, there found his lifeless body; it appears, that putting the pistol to his mouth, Capt. Lancaster had blown out the roof of the mouth, and the ball had passed through the back of the head, causing instantaneous death. From Capt. Lancaster's manner previous to his suicide, it is supposed that he had conceived this fatal purpose about three days before, and on the day he committed the rash act, he had been twice to the island of Lintin, with, as is supposed, the purpose of putting his design into execution, but irresolution made him return again twice on board of his own ship. This melancholy event is much regretted by every one, and particularly by Capt. Lancaster's acquaintance, with whom his agreeable manners, and open and cheerful temper, had made him an especial favorite.—*Ibid*.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—It is said, whether upon good authority we know not, that an imperial despatch has been received at Canton, and forwarded to the Governor, who is now on his tour of inspection through the two provinces, said to contain an intimation, that instead of allowing the Opium trade to push its way to Canton, it would be better not to obstruct it too much at Lintin; if this be true we may expect to see it re-established there on its old footing.

Another report, on authority similar to the foregoing, states that a member of the Imperial family has from Canton addressed complaints of the Governor's extortion and rapacity to the court, where this officer is said to have many enemies, and that his recall may be shortly looked for.—*Ibid*, March 10.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE PARAMATTA FACTORY.—Sir G. Gipps is reported to have visited the notorious Paramatta Factory, and to have there delivered a severe address to the prisoners, informing them that the severity of their punishment would be increased by the early building of Solitary Cells.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.—Sir G. Gipps having been solicited in a flattering address to become the patron of the Australian Subscription Library, (recently formed) replied stating that he cheerfully and at once acceded to the proposal. In the course of his reply, His Excellency observed that his life "had been too chequered and unsettled to allow of his devoting himself to scientific pursuits," but "this same chequered life and fortune has perhaps afforded me more varied opportunities than I could otherwise have enjoyed of observing what solid advantages are derived from early application and study."

SIR G. GIPPS AND THE MILITARY.—Sir George Gipps dined with the 50th, April 1.

ACCIDENT TO MR. COMMISSIONER THERRY.—Mr. Commissioner Therry was thrown from his gig on his way to Campbell Town from Sydney, about the beginning of April; although severely injured, he was reported as doing well.

STATUE IN HONOR OF SIR R. BOURKE.—The promised subscriptions towards this object were called for by an advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette*, April 10th, signed R. Therry, honorary secretary to a committee appointed to collect the expected subscriptions.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM.—The Home Government have, in contemplation of the ultimate discontinuance of the assignment system, directed that two companies (picked tradesmen), of the corps of sappers and miners, should be sent out to this colony to act as superintendents over the gangs of convicts to be employed on the public works of the colony.—*Sydney Gazette*, March 3.

ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS.—It is said his Excellency the governor, has come to the determination of not allowing male convicts to be assigned to any emigrant arriving in the colony by Government aid, until he shall have repaid the expense of his passage. This is a perfectly justifiable regulation; for it is only fair that those who arrive in the colony at the expense of the Government, should repay that expense before receiving the assistance of convict labour.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this association which took place January 26, Sir John Jamison in the chair, a proposition was made to choose a parliamentary agent in lieu of Mr. H. Bulwer, and to send a competent person to England to assist the agent. It was resolved that Mr. Bulwer be requested to choose an agent. The facts were alluded to that 150 members of the association had been sued for their subscriptions in the court of requests; and that the 500*l.* remitted two years ago to the parliamentary agent, in bills, had never come to hand, having disappeared in a most extraordinary way, and it could not be ascertained who was responsible for the loss. At a later meeting the subject of the discontinuance of the assignment system was discussed preparatory to devising measures to meet the emergency that would result.

REV. MR. GARVEN.—The Presbytery of New South Wales have reversed the sentence of deposition passed against the Rev. J. H. Garven, formerly minister of Maitland, declaring the whole of the proceedings at the meeting at which it was passed, null and void. Mr. Garven is consequently restored to his *status* as an ordinary clergyman of the Church of Scotland, in connection with the Presbytery of New South Wales.

INDIAN MECHANICS.—Merc labourers from India (observes the *Sydney Gazette*, April 16), are not the only persons of whose services the colonists may avail themselves; *mechanics* of a very useful order may be obtained from India, and in arts not already familiar to them, they have been proved, in common with the Chinese, to be gifted with powers of imitation in an extraordinary degree. It is of the utmost importance that the local Government should without a moment's delay, take up this question of labor, and strain every nerve to supply the urgent wants of the settlers.

PERJURY.—It is sufficient (says the *Sydney Gazette*) to cause the blood to curdle with horror to listen in any of our criminal courts to the unblushing perjury which almost every trial exhibits. The attorney-general of Van Diemen's Land, is said to have stated in his place in court, that so prevalent is perjury in the sister colony, that for half a crown he could get a witness to swear to any given thing, and we firmly believe the statement is as true of this as the sister colony. Judge Burton, since his arrival, has made strenuous efforts to suppress this vice.

SPIRITUAL DIFFERENCES.—We understand it is the wish of His Excellency Sir George Gipps to refer to the Home Government the decision of the matters in dispute between the Synod and Presbytery of New South Wales, with reference to the recognition of the former by the Government. The Synod, it is said, have presented a memorial to his Excellency, praying the Government support for their Clergy and Schools until the question shall be decided. Such an arrangement of the question would, we conceive, be the most satisfactory to all parties.—*Sydney Gazette*, April 16.

EMIGRATION.—There have now in all arrived in Port Jackson, (says the *Sydney Gazette*, March 15,) eight ship loads of Emigrants selected by Governor Bourke's Emigration agents, and forwarded to the Colony on the Immigration fund. These ships have cost the Colony, say in round numbers, from thirty to forty thousand pounds. The number of Immigrants introduced by these vessels may be estimated as follows:—500 males, 600 females, 1,200 children. If this calculation be correct, and we know we are not far astray, each male adult who has arrived in the Colony in the Government Emigration ships, has cost the Colony before landing, on the

average £70!!! Even on the presumption that the Emigrants so introduced were individually the best possible selections that the Mother Country could afford, and we have strong reason to believe that many were of a very inferior description, still, it must be evident that unless some step is taken to lessen the expense, the Colony cannot afford to go on long in the manner we have hitherto been doing. The subject requires instant and serious deliberation from the Executive Government.

FUNERAL OF MR. MACKANESS.—This gentleman died on Wednesday, the 4th April, at his residence in the Sheriff's Gardens, in the 70th year of his age; and his funeral, which was attended by a numerous and respectable train of mourning friends, took place on the morning of Saturday last. Mr. Mackaness was appointed Sheriff of New South Wales in the latter part of 1823, and fulfilled the duties of that important office until November, 1827, when he was removed from that situation by General Darling. The deceased was supposed to have incurred the displeasure of the General by his warm and uncompromising advocacy of liberal political sentiments.

CAPTAIN STURT.—This gentleman, we understand, intends to proceed along with a party who are to conduct a large herd of cattle amounting to several hundreds, from the Murrumbidgee, to Adelaide, South Australia. They are to follow the same route that Captain S. pursued on his exploring excursion seven or eight years ago.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.—A meeting of this Company was to be held on the 21st April, principally for the purpose of electing two persons to fill the vacancies in their Committee of Management. We observe the name of Major Barney among the list of candidates.

HUNTER'S RIVER.—The last accounts received from this district are of the most cheering nature. The grass is said to be every where luxuriant, and every thing, in short, assumes the most promising appearance.—(April.)

SUGAR.—Mauritius Sugars have within the last ten days (April), advanced from £27 to £35 a ton. Messrs. Lamb and Parbury have purchased one hundred cases of fine sugar ex *Gaillardon*. The market is looking up on the whole.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.—WANT OF LABOUR.—It is as clear as the sun at noonday, that this Colony is rapidly approaching a momentous crisis in its existence, which, unless it can be averted, will in its results, most materially affect, if not entirely change, all the established relations of our society. It, therefore, becomes our duty, as public Journalists, to investigate the causes, and to warn the community of consequences so deeply affecting its welfare. We need scarcely remind the reader that we allude to the increasing scarcity of the aliment of our wealth—Labour; of which there is at present every prospect of an absolute dearth, only to be prevented by a most vigorous, simultaneous, and immediate exertion on the part of our fellow Colonists, and of the Government. There needs little argument to prove that without an adequate supply of labour, this Colony with all its natural advantages of fine climate, fertile soil, and boundless extent of pasture, will not merely never become a prosperous nation, but must in fact, very soon retrograde from its present advanced position. The unparalleled advantage it has hitherto enjoyed in this respect has made it what it now is—without it what would it be now?—deprive it of a sufficiency of labour, and it will decline as quickly as it has risen. It may be said that the same sources of supply of labour are as open to us now as ever, and that the stream is as yet unimpeded in its flow; this we admit, but how altered are the circumstances of the Colony since the time when from these sources could be adequately supplied our wants—they are "Transportation" and "Immigration"—let us note their importance and adequacy.—*Herald*, (April.)

THE BAR.—The *Australian* states, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawing up a rule, by which persons can qualify themselves to become Barristers in this Colony. If the regulations contained in the rule, especially as to private character, are attended to, we have no doubt the rule will be found to answer exceedingly well. We congratulate the Colonial Aspirants for legal fame on the prospect thus opened to them.

DISTRESS IN THE INTERIOR.—Intelligence has been received (April) from the interior, stating, that in consequence of the extreme drought in the Lake George and Bathurst country, sheep and cattle of every description have been suffering greatly, and some of them even dying from want of water and pasture. We have also been informed by a settler who has just come down from the St. Vincent and Murray country, that these districts have likewise been suffering severely. There has been no rain in these parts for some time back—ploughing is completely at a stand—and cattle are perishing in some places for want of grass and water. We have been told, however, that those of the settlers, who have paid proper attention to their flocks, have their sheep still in pretty good condition.—*Herald*, April.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAITLAND.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church, to be called St. Peter's Church, East Maitland, was performed, in presence of perhaps, the highest assemblage of the clergy and laity ever witnessed on a similar occasion in the town of Maitland. The stone was laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Australia, on Tuesday, the 20th March. His Lordship delivered a suitable address with great fervor and piety.

PORT PHILLIP—BUSHRANGERS.—A good many Government men have lately absconded from this place, and have for the most part taken the track to Sydney, but have all either died or been taken, after enduring great hardship. Commerford, who assisted in the murder of half a dozen of these men, some months ago, on the route to Sydney, and implicated his accomplice (Dignum) by turning King's evidence, was sent down here lately from Sydney to point out the spot where the murder was committed, in hope of finding some of the bones as a corroboration of the truth of his testimony. He proceeded towards the scene of the massacre about a week ago in charge of two constables and two soldiers. After walking some distance they found they had left the tea and sugar where they had slept. A constable and a soldier went back to fetch them, while the other two remained to watch Commerford; the soldier gave the constable his musket, and went to gather some sticks to make a fire; the prisoner no sooner found himself guarded by only one man, than he slipped his handcuffs, and springing suddenly upon the constable wrenched the musket out of his grasp, shot him through the body, and escaped into the bush. On Sunday last the prisoner made his appearance at Mr. Harvey's cattle station on this side of Macedon, and levied contributions (in food, &c.,) but four of Mr. Harvey's labourers managed to entrap and secure the daring bushranger. He is now in custody. He is a handsome Irish lad of about eighteen years of age.—*Melbourne Advertiser*.

ST. VINCENT'S GULPH.—We are happy to see this rising settlement so rapidly filling up. They appear to be likely to find a good harbour in Encounter Bay. Marriages it would seem are frequent, and goods of all kinds plentiful and cheap for a new colony. We excuse the boast of the sheep and cattle company as to that being the best place for sheep, &c.; but no competent judge will allow that colony to be superior to Port Phillip (the Paradise of Australia) either for harbour, for position, or for constant good green herbage. We delight to see the noble sport of racing encouraged, and hope it will continue a source of amusement to our fellow strugglers for independence. We are sorry to see that the S. A. Company have committed the gross and very grievous error of omitting to cause the country to be surveyed before they sent the settlers out, to remedy this they ought to employ numerous active surveyors in order to locate all those persons who wish to cultivate; the shutting up of these useful citizens in the town is not only a deplorable waste of time, but will also, in many instances, destroy their future prospects by consuming the money which would put the ground in order and prepare a return by way of crop, this is disreputable to the home arrangements; we are sorry to see the numerous disputes which agitate this sister colony; contention, is not only the bane of peace but of prosperity.—*Melbourne Advertiser*, March 29.

SHIPPING ITEM.—A person lately arrived from Port Phillip having been informed by a ship owner that there exists a great prejudice against that place, owing to the difficulties and dangers of the harbour, and the want of spars and masts for shipping, states that the prejudice is unfounded as to his knowledge. Spars and masts for vessels of 200 tons downwards can be obtained from six to ten miles up the river Yarra Yarra, and that thirty miles from the town of Melbourne there is a forest, called the Black Forest, from sixteen to twenty miles in extent, where masts and spars of any size can be procured and easily brought to town the road being good all the way. As to the entrance to the Port being difficult there are very few so good and easy of access, as will be seen from the charts published by the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, and what dangers there are, can easily be avoided by a due and proper precaution. It is also an excellent roadstead for ships to take shelter in from contrary gales in the Straits.—*Correspondent of the Herald*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SHEEP.—The South Australian Joint Stock Sheep Company have purchased a flock of six hundred maiden ewes, and three hundred wethers, imported in the *Hartley* by Mr. Willis.

CATTLE.—It is with great pleasure we announce that nearly two thousand head of cattle, and from four thousand to six thousand sheep, are on their route overland from New South Wales to this province.

INEFFECTIVE COLONIAL OFFICERS.—The *Gazette* (Feb. 24) says, "the necessity of an immediate change in the Colonial direction and chief officers of the South Australian Company is forced upon us at every turn; and if the course of its present management be persevered in, a public stand will be made against the Company, and a determined refusal on the part of the Colonists to deal or transact business with it, become general and inevitable. The remedy for this unfortunate state of affairs, after dismissing the parties whose contracted and ignorant proceedings have occasioned the mischief, is for the Company to avoid competition with the settlers."

HOBART TOWN.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It was generally understood (April) that there were three vacancies about to take place in the assembly by the resignations of Messrs. Willis, Kerr, and Bothune. Messrs. Dunn, Gilles and O'Connor, were mentioned as the gentlemen who will probably be selected to fill the vacancies.

MR. BURNETT'S CASE.—The final decision of the Secretary of the State on Mr. Burnett's case has been made public. It is shortly as follows. The decision of Lord Aberdeen removing Mr. Burnett from office has been confirmed, and the British Government do not think Mr. Burnett entitled to compensation for the loss of his office. He is acquitted of any wilful attempt, either to violate the government regulations, or of having told untruths, but it is considered that in concealing the real facts of the case, the decision come to thereon, was a correct one. The Dispatch is very voluminous.

NEW NEWSPAPER.—A new Journal to be entitled the *Colonial Herald* was to make its appearance at Hobart Town, on or about the 17th of April.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION OF CONVICTS.—His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, this morning inspected the prisoners, recently arrived by the *Moffatt*, who had been previously landed. His Excellency addressed them, very impressively, holding out, to the deserving, the hope of indulgence, and exhorting all to pursue good conduct, with a view to obtain encouragement, and a mitigation of their punishment.—*Col. Times*, April 10.

MR. LEWIS'S CASE.—The decision of the secretary of state in the case of Mr. Thomas Lewis had arrived, (end of March.) Mr. Lewis was made the victim in one of (that most extraordinary of all extraordinary judges) Mr. Justice Montagu's fits of ill-humour, and suffered a few weeks imprisonment until the fears of the worthy judge that he had rather over-stepped the exact line of his duty induced him to obtain the governor's consent to Mr. L.'s discharge. Mr. Lewis laid his complaint before the secretary of state, who ordered that he should receive such compensation for the injuries he had sustained, as a commission appointed for that purpose should consider sufficient. The commission of inquiry, after due deliberation, awarded the sum of two thousand pounds as a fair and adequate compensation for the injuries Mr. Lewis had sustained from the ruthless tyranny of a crack-brained judge. Colonel Arthur, the then governor, with that strange perversity of disposition, which in a great measure obscured his brighter qualities, refused to comply with the award of the commission of inquiry, and the matter was again referred to the secretary of state. Lord Glenelg has directed the immediate payment to Mr. Lewis of the full amount from the colonial fund.

EDUCATION.—The great question of education is beginning to excite attention. Sir John Franklin has directed the private secretary to issue a circular to various gentlemen supposed to be warmly interested in the subject, suggesting the establishment of, (at first), a grammar school, and eventually a college, connected with the various Government schools throughout the island, a head master and assistants to be obtained by communicating with Dr. Arnold of Rugby school; the whole to be under the superintendence of a board consisting of the chief justice, the colonial secretary, archdeacon, &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The legislative council was to meet in the first week of June. Four vacancies are expected. Mr. Gregson, the "Great Agitator" of

Van Diemen's Land, and Mr. Dunn, the managing director of the commercial bank, are spoken of as likely to be nominated for two of the vacancies.

DAMAGED WOOL.—The damaged wool landed from the *Honduras* has been sold by auction for the benefit of the underwriters, and realized about £5 12s. 6d. per bale.

SPECIE.—The *Rhoda* arrived at Launceston has brought the first consignment of specie, £250,000, on account of the Union Bank. The *Clifton*, having on board the same amount under the care of Mr. Oakden, the future manager, is daily expected. As the specie received by the *Rhoda* is consigned to the Derwent Bank, it is supposed that a junction of interests is in contemplation.

THEATRICAL MEMORIAL.—A splendidly embossed massive silver snuff-box has been presented by the Vandiemonians, to Mr. Meredith, late proprietor of the theatre at Hobart Town, "as a testimony of their gratitude for his talent and exertions in catering for their amusement." The cover is ornamented with a very beautiful device representing the chase.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—A letter, received from Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, at King George's Sound, gives a pitiable account of the indolence of the residents at that settlement, and of the deplorable state of the place, generally. As an instance of the former, it affords the following:—Captain Addison, of the barque *Eudora*, had contracted with a certain party to supply him with a few tons of potatoes. Captain Addison, naturally anxious to hasten the delivery of the potatoes, and have the affair closed, so that he might get under weigh, called at the residence of the contractor, on the following morning, before he was out of bed; and, so annoyed, and, indeed, so irritated was he, at being roused at that early hour, and deprived of his comfortable nap, that he swore Captain Addison should not have a single potatoe; and, we believe, he kept his word! The letter, also states, that there are four public houses at the settlement, where wine, spirits, beer, &c., are come-atable, in abundance, while customers are not scanty; but not a single baker's shop is there in the place, wherein to procure a loaf of bread. Comfort, happiness, independence and prosperity must assuredly be the characteristics of such a colony!

THE NEW WHARF.—This favorite pet of the late Government, which cost so many thousand pounds in money and labour, is almost entirely deserted and neglected.

INSOLVENCY.—That bright sample of legislative wisdom, and of the paternal care of our Government—the insolvent act,—is scattering distress and ruin swiftly through the colony: every week adds some fresh example of the encouragement, which it gives to wilful waste and extravagance; and every day brings some new proof of the losses, which it entails upon the honest, industrious, and reputable tradesman. The facility, with which the debtor passes through the court is very great: nothing appears necessary, except to fill up a schedule, acknowledge the debts of the various creditors, who come to prove them,—answer half a dozen questions from his honor, the judge,—and, with a bow, leave the court, a liberated insolvent! Nay, so little of real disgrace and terror is there in the proceeding, that nothing is more common, than for a debtor to tell you, when pushed for payment, that if you tease him, he will take the benefit of the insolvent act.

LAUNCESTON.

ANOTHER WEALTHY CONVICT.—The late Mr. William Field of Launceston, the Sam. Terry of Van Diemen's Land, has left property to the amount of £300,000. The widow receives £500 per annum for life. The remainder is to be equally divided amongst the four sons of the legatee.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.—Another week has elapsed, and no orders have arrived from our Naval Governor to investigate the matter of the loss of the *Honduras*. The public, and particularly the merchants, who are their legitimate representatives in all matters connected with the Marine, are expressing symptoms of extreme dissatisfaction. This extraordinary conduct of the Government gives us occasion to credit the often repeated fact—that Matthew Curling Friend is beyond the power of His Excellency, and that he can mismanage his department, and cause the loss of ships as he thinks proper, without fear of being called to account.—*Launceston Advertiser*.

• COLONIAL REVENUE OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Abstract of the Colonial Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, and its Appropriation for the Fourth Quarter of 1837, compared with that of the corresponding Quarter of the year 1836.

REVENUE.	FOURTH OR CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1836.			FOURTH QUARTER OF 1837.		
(ORDINARY.)						
Customs	17,429	16	0	17,670	4	8
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony.....	698	10	7	910	10	8
Licences	3,041	10	0	3,070	15	0
Post Office	1,164	0	6½	1,210	18	10½
Fees of Departments	1,781	8	2½	2,573	10	9
Punts and Ferries	57	10	0	19	2	6
Market Dues	117	5	4	132	13	5
Rent of Lime Kilns & other Govt. Property.....	155	19	3	0	0	0
Total of Ordinary	£24,445	19	11	£25,587	15	10½
(EXTRAORDINARY.)						
Fines and Fees on Grant Deeds	320	0	7	207	4	10
Proceeds Sale of Government Property.....	115	9	9	400	9	8
Interest on Deposits in the Banks	250	0	0	47	16	10
Repayments	26	13	10	65	11	0
Orphan Schools	0	0	0	124	0	0
Impounding Act	68	13	8	12	1	5
Constables' Barrack Money.....	0	0	0	30	19	0
Proceeds Goods sold by the Customs.....	1	2	0	0	0	0
Collector of Customs—Superannuation Fund ..						
5 per cent on the amount of his salary ..	8	15	0			
Colonial Agent—Fee paid by the Puisne ..						
Judge on his Commission	156	15	2			
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	45	14	6½
Total of Extraordinary	£947	10	0	£933	17	3½
Total of Ordinary & Extraordinary Revenue	£25,393	9	11	£26,521	13	2
LAND REVENUE.						
(Fixed.)						
Quit Rents	371	1	5	109	7	6
(Casual.)						
Proceeds—Sale of Crown Lands.....	2,572	19	2	4,728	4	2
Interest on the Sale of ditto	63	19	10	120	10	0
Rent of ditto	136	5	0	35	10	3
Total	£3,144	5	5	£4,993	11	11
GENERAL TOTAL	£28,537	15	4	£31,515	5	1
EXPENDITURE.						
His Excellency the Lt.-Governor & Judges ..	1,985	6	8	1,300	0	0
(CIVIL.)						
Establishment of His Excell. the Lt.-Gov. ..	263	4	0	117	9	0
Councils	182	2	0	208	3	4
Colonial Secretary	766	8	6	733	5	3

EXPENDITURE CONTINUED.	FOURTH OR CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1836.			FOURTH QUARTER OF 1837.		
Surveyor General	1,187	9	7	1,260	16	6
Colonial Gardens	44	13	4	45	0	0
Colonial Treasurer	390	5	6	382	10	0
Auditor	303	12	0	271	0	0
Customs	1,096	6	5	1,042	0	6
Internal Revenue	253	17	10	338	16	11
Post Office	1,250	2	7	726	10	2
Police	5,845	11	11	6,126	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Officer	432	18	4	496	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Government Printer and Printing	781	13	4	720	16	0
Commissioners of Grants	398	10	11	325	2	4
Ditto of Secondary Grants	0	0	0	119	10	0
Colonial Store	5,146	5	7	1,600	7	1
Accountant of Stores	0	0	0	38	6	8
Aborigines	724	6	9	756	16	3
Engineer	1,671	16	3	3,185	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roads and Bridges	1,891	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,214	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Town Surveyor	590	3	8	6	13	4
King's Yard	131	14	9	0	0	0
Inspector of Stock	50	0	0	50	0	0
Signals	62	10	0	0	0	0
Total of Civil	£23,465	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	£22,766	6	2
(JUDICIAL.)						
Supreme Court	794	1	11	852	13	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Law Officers	688	17	2	537	7	10
Court of Requests, Quarter Sessions, and Clerks of the Peace	1,268	1	11	794	4	9
Registrar of Deeds	35	0	0	35	0	0
Sheriff	1,616	4	6	1,426	6	8
Inquests	43	5	6	72	1	0
Total of Judicial	£4,445	11	0	£3,717	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
(ECCLESIASTICAL AND SCHOOLS.)						
Ecclesiastical	2,499	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,080	8	0
Schools	3,285	6	3	2,263	1	6
Total of Ecclesiastical and Schools	£5,784	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	£5,343	9	6
(MILITARY.)						
Military	230	15	5	206	13	4
Total of Military	230	15	5	206	13	4
(TOTAL OF MISCELLANEOUS.)						
Medical	10	10	0	0	0	0
Pensions	59	6	0	226	12	0
Principal Superintendent	0	0	0	4	11	0
Colonial Agent	87	0	0	0	0	0
Not distributable under the above heads	67	8	9	4	14	8
Total of Miscellaneous	£224	4	9	£235	17	8
Total expend. chargeable on general Revenue	£36,135	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£33,570	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(CHARGEABLE ON THE LAND REVENUE.)						
Immigration	3,664	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	1	9
GENERAL TOTAL	£39,800	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	£33,601	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mauritius.

RUNAWAY COOLIES.—There appears a notice in *Le Mauricien* of April 16, relative to two Indians, one in a Mr. Boy's service, and the other employed by a Mr. Desbleds, who it seems have simultaneously left their masters' abodes and have disappeared, instigated by a fisherman. Messrs. Boy and Desbleds (says *Le Mauricien*) are unfortunately not the only persons who complain of the defection of their Indians, and we should not exaggerate were we to estimate at twelve or fifteen hundred, those who break their engagements, and give way both in town and country to vagrancy and idleness. It must be admitted that one of the principal causes of desertion among the laborers and servants we receive from India, is the facility they experience in procuring higher wages, and less arduous duties from some planters than they could possibly derive from their engagements with their first masters. We can ourselves affirm, that a few days since, a planter met in the streets of Port Louis with one of his labourers employed in the *scavenging* line. If the system now gaining ground be tolerated, it may be attended with dangerous consequences. Government should put a stop to it at once.

LIBEL CASE.—MR. LABLACHE.—Some excitement was produced at Port Louis (in Feb.) in consequence of the Supreme Court having sentenced Mr. Lablache to three months imprisonment, and 600*l.* damages for a slanderous and calumnious libel; both of which however have been remitted by the Governor to the surprise of all parties, one side deeming that the first judgment ought never to have been given, and the other side, saying that once given, it ought never to have been retracted in order to preserve the credit of the bench.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Pamplemousses, by an Indian Labourer attached to the Lanurgrie estate, on his wife 18 years old. The body of the unfortunate victim was found covered with wounds, the largest of which extends from the face to the back of the head, and is ten inches long by six wide. The murderer has absconded, and as yet not the slightest idea can be formed of the motives that led to the crime.

NEW FEATURE IN A MAURITIUS SCHOOL.—Mr. Raynaud was about to establish in his school a library for the use of his pupils. This is something new to the Mauritius, but not the less useful.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE EXPATRIATED FARMERS—DREADFUL ENGAGEMENTS WITH DINGAAN AND THE ZOOLAS.—We deeply sympathise in the cruel sufferings of the truly enterprising emigrant farmers. Notwithstanding they have thrown off their allegiance to their country, they entered the depths of Southern Africa with peaceful agricultural views, but have unfortunately created the enmity of the Aborigines. They have, however, by no means sought to originate hostilities, but have all along acted upon the defensive. The dreadful and repeated defeats they have experienced, may be ascribed to their unmilitary character and small numerical strength, in comparison with an enemy whose name should be "Legion." After all that the public has been informed of relative to the disasters of these emigrants, it is to be hoped that those Governments who claim as subjects the English, the French, and the Dutch people, forming the class called the Boers, or farmers of the Cape of Good Hope, will combine to devise some measure of protection to their expatriated countrymen, against a powerful and vindictive enemy in Dingaan and his Zoola army. If such assistance is not quickly held out, we may expect to hear of the massacre of *thousands* of Christian families, in addition to the hundreds we can already number. Perhaps the most just measure for preventing further carnage amongst them, would be to issue a peremptory order directing the emigrants to quit and forgo their objects in a country, by whose Aboriginal inhabitants they are held in the light of intruders. They must either conquer or conciliate Dingaan and his people, and perhaps should emigrants leave the chieftain in the quiet possession of his rights,

an advantageous conciliation might be effected. We are glad to perceive by a notification in our present number that the local Government are *dissuading* intending emigrants from quitting the boundaries of the colony; but the Home authorities can, and ought to do more than merely *dissuade*.

The following may be deemed the most authentic of the many accounts of the emigrant farmers' disastrous proceedings which crowd the columns of the Cape journals. It appears in the "*Zuid African*," of June the 8th.

Voer Sneeuwberg, May 15, 1838.—To the Editor. Sir,—Wishing to lay before the public the truth, and to contradict the false statements about our expatriated farmers, I beg of you to publish the accompanying letter, which I obtained with much difficulty, being one of a late date, and direct from the camp. I am, &c. A. W. J. Pretorius.

Blaauwkrans River, April 15, 1838.—Worthy mother, brother, and sisters—I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without informing you that we still enjoy good health, and of stating the truth respecting our fate, and of the dreadful massacres committed by the Zoolas. (The letter relates the particulars of Retief's death, &c. which do not materially differ from the account we gave in the *Oriental Herald*, vol. ii. p. 61.) After this, (the massacre of Retief and party) a board of 24 persons was appointed, who dispatched a commando of 350 men under Piet Uys to attack Dingaan, but unfortunately they met his force in such a strong hold that they were repulsed with the loss of Piet Uys and 10 men; in consequence whereof, the commando returned after having killed 1,000 Zoolas, retaken about 4,000 head of cattle, and burning several of his outposts. A few days ago 13 spies of Dingaan were shot near the camp. The Zoolas are at a loss what to do; if they attack us, they are shot, and if they return they are killed by Dingaan. Some of the spies say that Dingaan's people are already flying. (Here is a list of Europeans killed in the late conflicts, but the names are all French and Dutch). We are now divided into three camps. I am in that of the late Piet Uys, under command of Piet Greyling; the other is commanded by Jacobus Uys, and the third composed of the Tarka farmers, by Jan du Plessis. There are about 1000 waggons drawn up and tied together with thorn bushes. We have still about 1000 men able to bear arms: lost in all, 103. We have sent to Modder River for assistance to renew the attack on Dingaan. There are many farmers who stopped on the road in consequence of false reports, which I beg of you not to believe, for we are very strong, and can oppose any attack. The poor weak women are still very courageous: unity prevails in the camp. We have had sales lately of the property of the deceased persons. * * * * Mr. Muller is daily expected here from Natal with goods, which we understand have arrived for us at that place in two vessels. Should you be, as reported, on this side of the river, lose no time to join us to destroy Dingaan; his spies say that he will not venture here to attack us in the camp, if the waggons are tied together, which must be true, for we do not discover any of his men, notwithstanding the camps are at a distance of two hours on horseback from each other. Patrols are sent out every day, and sentries posted during the night. The above is the whole truth; do not believe reports, which are always exaggerated in times of war. I must now conclude, and believe me to be your's, &c. —

VOLUNTEERS.—The Messrs. Muller, and others, have issued a notice, dated from Mossel Bay District, May 28th, stating their intention to proceed to the assistance (so much required) of their expatriated friends, now fighting against the cruel Zoolas. The notice urgently calls for additional volunteers.

DETAILED PARTICULARS OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENTS—PORT NATAL.—(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, May 31st.)—Intelligence has been received lately from Natal by an overland route, via Cafferland, up to as late a date as the 26th of April. It appears that after the treacherous massacre of the benevolent and ill-fated Retief, and his brave compatriots, and the subsequent savage butchery of more than 300 women and children at the emigrants' camp, the farmers resolved to take the field, to enter the Zoola country, and, if possible, to avenge on the head of the ruthless Dingaan, the author of all this bloodshed, this wanton slaughter of their hapless countrymen. Accordingly, it seems from the accounts before us, that on the 6th of April, a force, consisting of between 3 and 400 mounted men, marched from the encampment under Piet Uys and J. Potgieter. On entering Dingaan's territory, they found the country abandoned; and it was not till they came near Unkuninglore, the capital and principal residence of the King, that they met with any obstruction. On the 11th of April they arrived, and found the Zoola army drawn up in three divisions, and advantageously posted on some rocks, which formed a half circle. The road to the royal residence lay through a narrow pass in this circle, and

on each side of this opening the enemy were awaiting the attack. The third division lay in ambush, with the evident intention of closing in upon the farmers in the rear should they enter this circle, and so preventing their escape. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, the farmers resolved upon an immediate attack. They divided themselves into two nearly equal divisions, and at once opposed themselves to the two divisions of the Zoola army. One account says that one division of the farmers had not fired more than 16 shots, when they shamefully fled; but this is explained by another account, thus: "One division on the first onset was completely routed. It appears, that from the noise made in beating their shields, and by the shouting of the warriors, their horses took fright, and they were thus thrown into irrecoverable confusion." The division under Piet Uys, was then left to sustain the rush of the whole Zoola force, and it nobly did its duty. By a steady well directed fire, the farmers had thrown the enemy into some confusion, but from this they recovered, and the gallant little band soon found itself hemmed in on every side. Every man fought desperately, and so did the Zoolas. The fight had continued an hour and a half, when the farmers, finding their danger every moment more imminent, directed a steady fire to one point of the circle, and having made a line directly through the enemy, they effected their retreat, leaving from 5 to 600 Zoolas dead on the field. At the commencement of the engagement, when the Zoolas were thrown into confusion, the commander, Piet Uys, followed by about twenty men, rushed gallantly forward upon the enemy, followed them into a kloof, and were there hemmed in by an immense body of Zoolas. Uys fought in the most heroic manner, but fell with nine of his companions. His son, a boy of twelve years of age, fought and fell bravely by his father's side. Uys was severely wounded in the thigh by a spear, but he continued fighting till utterly exhausted. His last words were, "Fight your way out, my brave boys, I must die." In the retreat, seven of Dingaan's spies were secured. Many Zoolas were also shot in the retreat. On the very day this severe action was fought, the Natal settlers, (800 men) under Mr. R. Biggar, marched from the Port to co-operate with the farmers. On the morning of the 17th of April, they met the enemy, and came to an action, which was desperate and bloody. Two-thirds of the Natal settlers are said to have fallen; amongst them are thirteen Europeans, and ten Hottentots. The names of the Europeans are R. Biggar, J. Cane, J. Stubbs, C. Blanckenberg, R. Wood, W. Wood, H. Batts, W. Bottomley, J. Kemble, T. Cardew, T. Russel, — Lovedale, J. Clarke. The enemy's loss was stated at 3,000! The settlers still at Natal, found refuge from the coming Zoolas in the brig *Comet*, Capt. Haddon, bound for the Cape of Good Hope. The farmers were preparing for yet another attack of the enemy. A letter from Buntingville, May 11th, reports that the army of Dingaan sent out, was entirely cut off. It consisted of seven regiments. Dingaan has now only five whole regiments left, and the farmers have got to the rear of the Zoola force, and have thus cut off its retreat toward Delagoa Bay.

UNAUTHENTICATED REPORTS.—Of the reports (which may be true or false) of the condition of the unfortunate emigrants, we give the following; an extract of a private letter, dated Graaff Reinet, 24th May, relates that the farmers were surrounded by the enemy, and were in great distress. A letter of a later date, however, does not give half so bad a detail of matters. They admit in this letter that they are too weak to attack the enemy in his strong holds; but that they have destroyed all his outposts.

CONVENIENCE OF CIRCUIT COURTS.—Maj.-Gen. Napier had issued a proclamation (June 1st) to the following effect: "I hereby order, direct, and appoint, that for the purpose of holding the next ensuing Circuit Courts, this Colony shall be divided into ten districts," (which are enumerated.)

SIGNORA SCHIERONI.—The Prima Donna, Signora Schieroni, from Calcutta, was at the Cape (June 1st) on her way home, and about to favour the community with some concerts.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE COLONIAL RECORDS.—MR. MOODIE.—Those of our readers who perused our remarks in our last Number, on the affairs of the Colonial records, (vol. ii page 183) will be glad to hear that the Commission and His Excellency the Governor, have arranged, in a spirit of amiability, to re-appoint Mr. Moodie to the task of completing the work of arranging, translating, &c. &c. the voluminous records documents, at a salary of 250*l.* for the period he may be so employed. The Governor, however refused to sanction this arrangement without the Records Committee agreed to support its responsibility until the Home authorities should give their opinion on the subject. The Committee then at once guaranteed the proposed salary to Mr. Moodie.

KAFFRE DEPREDATIONS.—A return had been published (May) by order of Government, of the depredations committed by Kaffres on the Colonists, during March last.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. DAVIES.—On the 19th May breathed his last, at Graham's Town, the Rev. W. Davies, pastor of the Baptist Church. Mr. Davies's life was described by the *Graham's Town Journal* as having been a most chequered one. He had suffered shipwreck and various other hardships. He arrived in the Colony in 1831.

THREATS OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR AGAINST THE KAFFRES.—We stated in our last (says the *Graham Town Journal*, May 17) that His Excellency the Governor had warned the Caffer Chief Botma that unless full compensation should be made by him within ten days for certain cattle which had been stolen from the Colony, and afterwards traced to his Kraals, that he would order an armed force into his territory and make reprisals. We understand that before the lapse of the period given, the cattle were restored. This shows what may be done by firmness and decision. [But the threat was a mere bugbear. His Excellency, we believe, could not have put it in execution without breaking the 23rd clause of the Caffre treaty.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.—A Court of Inquiry having been ordered by Lord Glenelg, to investigate the truth of the statement which has been made respecting the Caffre alleged to have been shot by Captain Stockenström, it has assembled frequently (May.) The Court consists of the Lieut. Governor, Capt. Dundas R. N. and Major Charters, Military Secretary. This inquiry is rendered quite supererogatory by the late decision in the case of the three Judges of the Supreme Court.

EMIGRATION.—By a Government notification, the Civil Commissioners in both divisions of the Colony, are required to ascertain the number of persons together with the names of families, who have given reasonable cause for the supposition that they intend to emigrate beyond the land boundaries of the Colony, and his Excellency requests all public functionaries "to endeavour, by every means in their power to dissuade intending Emigrants from the prosecution of plans, which cannot fail sooner or later, to involve themselves and their families who are prepared to accompany them, in certain and irretrievable ruin.

THE BOROLONGS.—A Law passed by Moroko, the Chief of the Borolongs in Bichuana Land, prohibits, under severe penalties, the traffic in ardent spirits.—Per *South African Advertiser*, March 31.)

UNFAIR REPORTING.—In the Supreme Court (June) an interdict had been prayed for and granted, to restrain Mr. John Fairbairn and Mr. G. Pike from continuing to publish and circulate copies of a report of the trial for *Libel*, Stockenström v. Campbell, which they professed to be full and accurate, while, on the contrary, the parties named had suppressed certain material letters, besides adding papers thereto, considered inadmissible by the Court, as well as a series of artful and *ex parte* arguments contained in a set of leading articles from the columns of Mr. Fairbairn's Newspaper, the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, and this, at the time an appeal had been noted by the Plaintiff, who had lost his case.

THE NEW "GIGANTIC WHEAT."—The Baron Von Ludwig, recently arrived at the Cape in the Ship *La Belle Alliance*, had published a circular in the Colonial papers offering to distribute *gratis* to the Colonists, a quantity of samples of "Eley's New Gigantic White Wheat." The Baron has made this generous offer from a firm belief that the Colony is peculiarly adapted for the growth of the above description of Wheat, a quantity of which the Baron has imported expressly for the purpose of presenting samples for trial to the Cape Agriculturalists.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—(*Judicial Department, January 2, 1838.*)—It is hereby notified for general information that the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces extends to the following districts,

viz.—Backergunge, Bancoora, Baraset, Behar, Beerbhoom, Bhaugulpore, Gogra, Burdwan, Dacca, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Hooghly, Jessore, Malda, Midnapore, Monghyr, Moorshedabad, Mymunsing, Noacolly, Nuddea, Patna, Pubna, Purnea, Rajeshahye, Rungpore, Sarun, Sircar Chumparun, Shahabad, Sylhet, Tipperah, Tirhoot, and 24 Purgunnahs.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

April 14.—Baboo Rac-Purusnath Bose, principal Sudder Ameen, West Burdwan, to be ditto in East ditto, v. Mr. Dunnoulin, dec.

— Moulavie Abdool Majed, principal Sudder Ameen in Chittagong, to be ditto in West Burdwan.

— Moulavie Mahommed Fyz Khan, to be a ditto in zillah Chittagong.

— Baboo Ram Lochun Ghose to be a Sudder Ameen in zillah Tipperah.

— Moulavie Mohummud Khoorshed, to be additional principal Sudder Ameen in zillah Mymunsing.

17. Baboo Hurreepershad Sem, to be deputy collector in Balasore.

— Baboo Hurmohun Roy, to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto.

21. Lieut. H. Siddons, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, leave for six weeks, on private affairs.

24. Baboo Degumber Mitter, to be deputy collector in Patna, under Mr. J. Marley.

— Moulavie Shakawut Ally to be ditto in Sarun, under Mr. G. Dixon.

— Mr. H. Stokes, superintendent of the Nuggur div., delivered over charge of his office, on 22d Feb. to Capt. A. Macleod.

— Mr. W. Adam resumed charge as clerk to the Committee for controlling the expenditure of stationery, from 1st April.

— Cornet C. G. Fagan, assistant to agent and Commissioner in Saugor, and Nerbudda territories permitted to resign his appointment from 5th Feb., last.

Military.

April 19.—Lieut. and adjt. J. Skinner, 1st L. H., furl. to the Hills, north of Deyrah.

30. Ens. J. P. M. Biggs, 38th Madras N. I., leave to Singapore, eight months, health.

Medical.

Jan. 23.—Surg. H. Newmarch, 2nd Brig. H. art., to afford med. aid to 2nd

comp., 2nd bat., ditto, date Meerut, 11 Jan.

Feb. 8.—The following eastern frontier order, dated 10th Jan., confirmed: Surg. J. S. Sullivan, 36th N. I. to proceed to Jampaupore, and perform med. duties of 58th N. I., pending arrival of his own regt. at that station.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Gilson, doing duty with 36th, to assume med. charge of 58th N. I. on his arrival at Jampaupore, and proceed with it to Barrackpore.

March 20.—Surg. G. Smith, 33rd N. I. leave prep^d to sea on furl.

April 16.—Assist.-Surg. J. S. Login, M. D., app. to med. charge of Residency at Lucknow, during absense of assist.-surg. W. Stevenson on leave to the Hills, date 9th April.

— Assist.-Surg. T. A. Wise, civil station of Hooghly, leave 4 months to Mauritius, health.

BIRTH.

May 2.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. L. Carrau, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 8.—At Calcutta, E. T. Trevor, Esq., C. S., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Hunter, B. N. I.

April 2.—At Chirra, the lady of J. Davenport, Esq. M. D., assist.-surg.

13. At Nusseerabad, Mrs. Col. Birch, aged 50.

25. At Agra, the Rev. G. Ward, aged 39.
— At Rajpore, at the foot of the hills north of Deyrah, Mrs. E. Tierney, of small pox.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. H. Morrison, aged 24.

30. At Calcutta, the widow of the late Mr. J. B. Else, II. C.'s marine, aged 24.

May 7.—At Calcutta, Miss B. Cripps, aged 20.

8. At Calcutta, the wife of T. C. Crosby, Esq., aged 23.

Lately. Professor Gheasooden, of the Persian college of Calcutta.

Madras.**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**

OFFICERS REMAINING AT MADRAS AFTER RETURNING FROM FURLOUGH.—Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 17, 1838. The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood that the G. O. C. of 9th Jan., 1830, allowing officers the period of one month on their return from Europe or sea, to remain at Madras for the purpose of equipping themselves, is not applicable to officers whose corps are stationed at the Presidency, St. Thomas's Mount, and Palaveram, who will join their respective corps immediately on appearing in Government orders, as re-admitted on the strength of the army.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.**Civil.**

April 24.—H. M. Blair, Esq. leave six weeks to Ootacamund, priv. aff.

30. Lieut. Bissett, 15th N. I., to discharge duties of postmaster at Vellore, during abs. for 1 month of Mr. Strom-bom.

May 1. E. E. Ward, Esq. leave to Neilgherries, 1 month, priv. aff.

8. Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I., to be postmaster at Secunderabad, and Lieut. J. Walker, H. M.'s 55th regt., to be postmaster at Hyderabad, so long as their respective regts. continue to form part of Hyderabad force, or until further orders.

—T. J. W. Thomas, Esq. leave to Vizagapatam, 3 months, health.

11. J. Rhode, Esq. to act as assist. jud. and joint crim. jud. of Rajahmundry, during abs. of Mr. Thomas, on sick cert.

May 5.—2nd Lieut. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. art., leave to Neilgherry hills for health.

8. Lt. R. Crewe 45th N. I. resigned app. of adj. to that corps from 4th May.

—Capt. J. Ward 39th N. I. returned to duty.

9. Capt. J. H. Cramer, dep. judge adv. gen. posted to 1st district, and Capt. W. Hill app. to act for Capt. Cramer during his absence on other duty.

Medical.

April 19.—G. D. Gordon, M. D., admitted on estab. as an assist.-surg., to do duty under surg. of Gen. Hosp. at Pres.

May 4.—Assist.-Surg. T. Cox, of horse brigade, posted to F. troop of that corps.

11. Assist.-Surg. J. Woodforde, M. D., app. to med. charge of zillah of Guntoor.

BIRTH.

May 2.—At Madras, the relict of the Mr. J. Lewis, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 5.—Mr. L. Rodrigues, aged 65.

Lately.—On board H. M. S. *Favourite*, at Madras, H. Williams, Esq. surgeon of that ship.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**

MILITARY APPLICATIONS FOR UNOCCUPIED GROUND—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to rescind the various orders now in force in this Presidency, in regard to the occupation of ground and the disposal of premises, or buildings, within the limits of Military Cantonments, and to substitute for them the following regulations:—

All applications for unoccupied ground, for the purpose of being enclosed, built upon, or in any way appropriated to private purposes, within the limits of a Military

Cantonment, are in the first instance to be made to the commanding officer of the station, through the usual channel; and in no case are the boundaries of compounds to be changed, old roads closed, or new ones opened, without the sanction of the commanding officer.

As the health and comfort of the troops are paramount considerations, to which all others must give way, the commanding officer will be held responsible, that no ground is occupied in any way calculated to be injurious to either, or to the appearance of the cantonment, and in forwarding any application for a grant, he must certify, that it is not objectionable in those or any other respects.

When no objection occurs, the application is to be forwarded, through the prescribed channel, by the commanding officer of the station, to the Quarter Master General of the army, who, if the Commander-in-Chief approves, will submit it for the orders of Government.

Permission to occupy ground in a military cantonment, confers no proprietary right on the occupant, it continues the property of the state, and resumable at the pleasure of Government; but in all practicable cases, one month's notice of resumption will be given, and the value of all buildings which may have been erected thereon, as estimated by a committee, will be paid to the owner.

Houses or other property situated on such ground may be transferred by one officer to another, without restriction (beyond the permission of the local commanding officer, to the purchaser, to live in a particular quarter, or section of the cantonment, recourse being had, in cases of dispute, to a committee of arbitration, whose decision shall be binding on both parties.)

Whenever the commanding officer at a station shall deem it necessary for the public service, or for the accommodation of the officers or soldiers at that station, to take possession of any house occupied within the cantonment, by a person not being an officer or soldier of the force at such station, the occupant shall receive the full value of such house as a building, and in case of its being intended to keep up such house, it shall be at the option of the previous occupant to claim, either its full value, as a purchase, or a fair rent for the occupation of the same; the rent or value, in the above case, to be determined by a committee of arbitration.

When houses of the officers of one corps are to be transferred to those of another, as on occasion of a relief, if a difference of opinion should arise, to the terms of transfer, the price shall be fixed by a committee of arbitration.

Committees of arbitration, assembled under this order, are to be composed of five officers having no interest in the subject of reference; in all practicable cases the officer commanding the cantonment should preside, and an officer of the Quarter Master General's Department and of the Engineers, if present, should be ordered to assist; the decision of such committees to be final.

In all cases where houses, occupied by a person not being an officer or soldier of the force at that station, are taken possession of as above mentioned, care shall be taken to consult the advantage and convenience of the occupants, as far as the exigency of the case, and the public interests will permit, and the committee of arbitration appointed to fix the value, or rent of such a house, shall take fully into their consideration, all the circumstances of the case, and any representation made by, or in behalf of the occupants, before they make their award; and the proceedings of the committee shall be submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who may direct a revision by the same, or any other committee, if he thinks proper, and no award of any committee shall be carried into effect until it shall have received His Excellency's sanction and approbation.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

April 26.—Mr. W. R. Morris, assumed charge of the offices of sub. treasurer, general paymaster, and superint. of stamps on this date.

May 10.—Mr. W. J. Turquand who arrived at Bombay 21st Jan. reported on May 10th qualified in the native languages.

—Messrs. T. Ogilvey and S. Mansfield

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reported qualified in the Mahratta language.

Military.

April 30. Capt. Pope dep. Assist. Com. Gen. at Deesa, delivered over charge of the dept. to Lieut. Ramsay, act. sub. assist. com. gen. on this date.

May 2. Capt. Farquharson act. senior dep. com. of Ordnance, leave one month to Mahabaleshwar, private affairs.

11. Ens. J. E. Taylor 18th N. I. being reported fit for duty, to join his station.

12. Brev. Capt. A. R. Wilson, brigade Major at Decsa, being reported fit for duty, to join his station.

16. Lieut. P. T. French, leave 16 days to presidency, private affairs.

Medical.

BIRTH.

May 11. — Assist.-Surg. Davies, to join field force under command of Major Forbes, in room of Assist.-Surg. Atkinson date April 30.

Nabal.

April 18. — Mr. Turner to be acting purser of the Hastings, clerk of the check, and member of standing Committee for the present, from March 16th.

May 2. — Mr W. Roberts assist. Master attendant, leave to Mahableschwur Hills, for one month.

— Lieut. Buckler ditto ditto; health.

BIRTH.

April 28. — Mrs. G. S. Collett of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 24. — At Byculah, Capt. Rabenack 25th N. I. to Eliza eldest daughter of the late F. W. Bouzer Esq.

DEATH.

March 45. — At Kamptee, Alexander Campbell Esq., Surg. H. C. S. son of the late Rev. D. Campbell minister of Kilfinichen, Argyshire.

China.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

March.

26. Ruby, from Singapore.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

26. David Clarke, for London.

— Trafalgar, for Liverpool.

Java and Batavia.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

24. Arab, from Singapore.

28. Trinculo, from Liverpool.

— Briton, from Cape.

30. Courier, from Samarang.

April.

3. Royal Sovereign, from Hobart Town.

— Bantam, from Cape.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

20. Mandarin, for China.

April.

3. Courier, for Cowes.

5. Anacreon, for Bourbon.

6. Pauline for Middleburg.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR—(March 7.)—The *Gazette* of the above date details the ceremony attendant upon the appointment of a new Governor. Sir G. Gipps is termed "Captain General and Governor in Chief of New South Wales and its dependencies." He took the necessary oaths on this date. The appointments of the various officials were continued to the officers enjoying those honors severally "for the time being."

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 1837. — G. J. Mc'Donald Esq. of Gundaroo to be a com. of crown lands in the Colony.

Feb. 19, 1838. — Mr. H. Turner to be clerk to Bench of Magistrates, and dep. Postmaster at Wellington Valley.

21. Capt. F. Adams H. M.'s 28th regt. to be an assist. engr., and superint. of Iron gangs.

22. T. Cowper Esq. of Batavia to be a com. of crown lands in Colony of N. S. Wales.

26 H. W. Parker Esq. to be priv. sec. to his Exc. the Governor.

— G. J. Elliott, Esq., to be Colonial aid de camp. to ditto.

March 20. — Lieut. H. R. M. Gulstone and Lieut J. D. Morris both of 80th Foot to be assist. Engrs. and superints. of Iron gangs, the former at Berrima, and the latter at 17 mile Hollow.

22. Mr. H. F. Bean of Merton, to be a com. of crown lands.

23. J. R. Brennan, Esq., to be a magis. of the territory, and 3rd police mag. for the town and port of Sydney, v. A. W. Young, Esq., retired.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24.—At Macquarie Plains, Bathurst, the lady of W. Lawson Esq. Jun. of a daughter.

Feb. 6.—At Sydney, the lady of J. Croft Esq., dep. purveyor, of a daughter.

19. At Sydney, the lady of W. Gibbes Esq. of a son, (since dead.)

21. At Sydney, Mrs. D. North of a son.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. N. Vicary 4th Bengal N. I. of a son.

— At the Wesleyan mission station, Newark, Hokianga, the lady of the Rev. J. Whiteby of a son.

March 4.—At the Glebe, Sydney, Mrs. G. Miller of a daughter.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Murray of a son.

14. At Sydney, the lady of G. Holdsworth Esq. of a son.

20. At Goulburn, Mrs. Tallboy of a son.

29. At Goulburn, Mrs. W. Bradley of a son.

April 1.—At Darlinghurst, the lady of the Hon. C. D. Riddell Esq. of a son.

4. At Clydesdale, Mrs. Tompson of a daughter.

6. At Sydney, Mrs. T. Weston of a son.

Lately.—At Sydney, Mrs. I. Quin of a

11. At Sydney, Mr. S. Wood, to Miss M. Evans.

13. At Sydney, Mr. H. Gordon, of the Normal Institution, to Miss F. B. Findlay, of Sydney.

14. At Sydney, J. M. Scott, Esq., Com. H. M.'s Cruiser, *Ranger*, to Mary, 4th daughter of the late F. Patten, Esq., many years Chief Magistrate of Rochester, Kent.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10.—At Strathallan, St. Vincent, Susanna, 3d daughter of R. Kirk, Esq., of Sydney, aged 24.

11. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Rich.

Feb. 18. At Hinton, Hunter's River, Mr. D. Bell, late of Sydney.

Mar. 9. At Laurel Grove, Concord, J. Drake, Esq., late of Devonshire.

10. At Sydney, Mr. W. Templeton, late of Dublin, aged 23.

April 4.—At Sydney, J. Mackaness, Esq., formerly High Sheriff of the Colony.

5. At Sydney, the infant son of Mr. W. Mathew, of the North Shore.

Lately.—Mr. F. Beilby, (accidentally drowned.)

— At Maitland, Mr. Hoskins, (murdered by his assigned servant.)

— At Wangaroa, New Zealand, Mr. F. Lonsdale, aged 24.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9.—At Liverpool, A. Saunders, Esq., of Sydney, to Miss Hoskins, of Liverpool.

15. At Melbourne, Port Philip, B. Collen, Esq., of Ireland, to Inez, only daughter of the late Hon. E. Fitzgerald, of the same place.

Feb. 3.—At Sydney, Mr. W. T. Crozier, of Wollongong, to Miss M. Clune, of Sydney.

6. At Sydney, Mr. J. H. Young, to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Mr. Murray, of Bathurst.

Mar. 25.—At West Maitland, Mr. Bicknell, to Miss S. Goodwin.

27. At East Maitland, Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss Wilson.

30. At Sydney, H. Buckley, Esq., of Limestone, to Susannah, old daughter of the late J. Abbott, Esq., County Roscommon, Ireland.

April 2.—At Sydney, J. C. Brown, Esq., of Milford Vale, Bathurst, to Frances, daughter of J. Raymond, Esq., Postmaster General.

4. At Sydney, J. Roach, Esq., Com. H. M.'s Cruiser *Prince George*, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Nicholson, Esq., Royal Navy.

— At Sydney, A. Elyard, Esq., Surg. R. N., to Ellen, old daughter of the late Capt. Rancland, formerly of 56th Regt.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

Prev. to 25. H. M. S. Conway, from a cruise.

Vigilant, from whaling.

Black Joke, from Cape.

Captain Cook, from Portsmouth.

29. Diamond, from Dublin.

30. Regia, from Mauritius.

31. Gaillardon, from Swan River.

April.

11. Mary, from whaling.

— Orwell, from Hobart Town.

— Grecian, from Downs.

— William Jardine, from Dublin.

12. Edward, from Liverpool.

— Orestes, from Bristol.

14. Woodlark, from whaling.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

March.

18. Earl of Harewood, for India.

21. Patriot, for New Zealand.

26. James Stewart, for Sperm Fishery.

27. Sir D. Ogilby, for Friendly Islands.

— Sir W. Wallace, for Sperm Fishery.

April.

4. William, for South Australia.

5. Pilot, for Whaling.

— Alexander Henry, for ditto.

— Pocklington, for ditto.

— Dublin Packet, for New Zealand.

7. Duchess of Kent, for London.
8. Clarkstone, for Sperm Fishery.
- Fame, for ditto.
- Hind, for South Australia.
9. William Harris, for London.
10. Scamadur, for whaling.
- Lady Rowena, for ditto.
12. Blenheim, for Sourabaya.
13. Emma Eugenia, for South Australia.
14. Vectis, for London.
- Upton Castle, for Madras.
15. L'Heroine, for Bay of Islands.
- Achilles, for London.

Van Diemen's Land.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE ASSIGNMENT BOARD—ASSIGNED SERVANTS.—(*March*).—The Lieutenant Governor has notified, that he has decided upon disallowing the system of transfer altogether, and of substituting the following arrangements:—1st. When masters no longer require the service of any of their assigned servants, they will return them to Government.—2nd. Men so returned, or reported to the Board, will be assigned to other service, and the masters apprised thereof, with the least possible delay.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mar.—F. Mainwaring, Esq., to be a Coroner for the territory of V. D. L.
 — Mr. H. G. Ball, to be Pound Keeper for district of Westbury.
 — Mr. J. Pillinger, to be Inspector of Stock at Antil Ponds, v. Mr. W. Johnson. res.; also to be Pound Keeper.
April 4.—J. P. Jones, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for V. D. L.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 14.—At Streanshall, the lady of Capt. F. Allison, of her ninth son.
 18. At Longford Hall, Mrs. Wilmot, of a daughter.
Mar. 3.—Mrs. Henry Matson, of a daughter.
 22. At Hobart Town, Mrs. J. Murdoch, of a daughter.
 30. At Port Arthur, the lady of D. A. C. G. Lempriere, of a daughter.
April 1.—At Hobart Town, Mrs. Evans, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 15.—At Hobart Town, C. Muskett, Esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Major Lenon.
 22. At Hamilton, W. Roadknight, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Z. Twamley, Esq., of Warwickshire.
Mar. 6.—W. W. Russell, Esq., to

Sarah Ann, only daughter of J. Petchey, Esq., of Hobart Town.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20.—At Hobart Town, the wife of W. Peet, Esq., aged 48.
 31. At Hobart Town, the only daughter of T. W. Rowlands, Esq., solicitor, aged 14.
Feb. 14.—Mr. J. Downes, aged 40.
 18. At Ratho, Elizabeth, second daughter of A. Reid, Esq., aged 12.
March 7.—At Hobart Town, Thomas, son of Mr. J. White, of Lloyds, aged 22.
April 8.—At Hobart Town, the infant son of Mr. Elliston.
 9. At Hobart Town, Mr. G. Williamson.
 — At ditto, the wife of Mr. R. Smith.

LAUNCESTON.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.
 5. Clifton, from Liverpool.
 — Transit, from Cape.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

April 25.—At Mauritius, W. S. Saunders Esq., to Matilda daughter of the Hon. Col. Power, Royal Art Com. at Port Lewis.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.
 Previous to 15th Cuba, from Downs.
 Permei, from Cape.

15. Eliza, from Batavia.
17. Seymour, from London.
- Edwd. Robinson, from Pondicherry.
18. Watkins, from Singapore.
19. Selide, from Bordeaux.
- Parrock Hall, from Rio.
- Lord Auckland, from Calcutta.
21. Appollon, from whaling.
23. Felix, from Tamatave.
- Stratford, from Downs.
- Zenobia, from Bengal.
- Tweed, from Singapore.
24. Samuel Baker, from Calcutta.
27. Dorothy Gales, from ditto.
28. Addingham, from Sydney.
- Olivia, from Cape.
29. Emerald Isle, from Calcutta.
- Jane Blain, from Cape.
30. Mary Mallaby, from Downs.

May.

3. Emma, from Singapore.
4. Haidee, from Calcutta.
- Mary Eliza, from Downs.
- Jane Sheriffs, from ditto.
5. Cassiopca, from Liverpool.
12. Mellish, from whaling.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

14. Abercromby, for Hobart Town.
15. Herefordshire, for Calcutta.
18. Integrity, for N. S. Wales.
- Carnatic, for London.
- Christopher Rawson, for Rangoon.
21. Parrock Hall, for Ceylon.
23. Tweed, for London.
- Susannah, for Calcutta.
24. Freak, for ditto.
- Kite, for Singapore.
26. Cuba, for Calcutta.
- Permei, for Singapore.
- Orator, for London.
29. Helen, for ditto.

May.

1. Charles Dumergue, for Rangoon.
- Edward Robinson, for Pondicherry.
- Penelope, for London.
- Zenobia, for ditto.
5. Addingham, for Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 7.—E. Carlisle, C. Griffith, and T. Damant, Esqs., to be Justices of the Peace for the district of Albany.

BIRTH.

April 17.—At Vyge Kraal, Mrs. Fry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27.—Mr. T. W. Hudson, to Catherine, 2d daughter of the late Mr. C. Lombaard, of George Town.

April 26.—At Cape Town, Mr. T. F. Conway, to Miss E. Faulkner.

May 3.—At Port Elizabeth, Mr. E. M. G. Clough, of London, to Ann, dau. of H. I. Lovemore, Esq., Bushy Park.

14. At Constantia, Dr. J. W. Hiddingh, M. D., to Miss M. C. Cleote, eldest dau. of J. Cleote, Esq.

19. At Cape Town, H. W. Porteous, Esq., E. I. C.'s Madras serv. to Miss M. S. H. Alstenstedt.

21. At Cape Town, R. Wolfe, Esq., to Miss M. A. Grayson.

25. At Rondebosch, Mr. C. Mathews, to Miss M. Carr.

28. At Cape Town, Mr. G. M. Pedder, to Miss J. J. Esterhuyse.

March 15.—At Port Elizabeth, J. Sturgis, Esq., Solicitor.

April 15. Mr. H. Leatt, aged 40.

24. Capt. W. Hollett, aged 63.

May 10.—At Port Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. T. Williamson, aged 58.

18. The wife of Mr. F. H. Truter.

19. At Graham's Town, the Rev. W. Davies, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

22. Mrs. E. C. Fairclough, aged 28.

24. The infant daughter of Mr. J. V. Sandenbergh.

26. At Cape Town, Mr. G. J. Vos, aged 65.

31. At Cape Town, the wife of Mr. J. W. Maas, aged 40.

June 3.—Mr. James Foster.

4. At Fulbagh, the wife of Mr. J. H. Fischer, aged 78.

— At Cape Town, J. H. Neethling, Esq. L. L. D., formerly Sec. to Government, and Member of the late Court of Justice, aged 68.

6. Near Wynberg, Mr. G. Titterton, aged 38.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May.

12. Governor Doherty, from Downs.

19. Henry Porcher, from Falmouth.

22. Magistrate from Cork.

— Dauntless, from Downs.

— Lord Saumarez, from ditto.

— Agrippina, from Ceylon.

25. John Fleming, from Portsmouth.

— H.M.S. Alligator, from Rio.

26. Britomart, from ditto.

27. Agnes, from Downs.

28. Dortena, from Java.

- 29. Tweed, from Manilla.
- Felicity, from Greenock.

June.

- 2. Wave, from Portsmouth.
- 3. Bromleys, from Downs.
- 6. Buckinghamshire, from Bombay.
- 10. Arab, from Singapore.
- Catherine, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.**May.**

- 16. John, for Sydney.
- Marseillais, for Mauritius.
- 18. Patriot, for Cork.
- Levant, for Rio.
- 20. Harmony, for ditto.
- 21. Richard Mount, for London.

- 22. Henry Porcher, for S. Australia.
- Conch, for Table Bay.
- 23. Reform, for Mauritius.
- 24. Time, for ditto.
- 26. Governor Doherty, for Singapore.
- 27. Magistrate, for Sydney.
- La Belle Alliance, for Madras.
- Courier, for Calcutta.
- 28. Friends Good Will, for ditto.
- 29. John Fleming, for Madras.

June.

- 2. Skerne, for Hobart Town.
- 4. H.M.S. Alligator, for Australia.
- 6. Wave, for Hobart Town.
- H.M.S. Brisk, for Sierra Leone.
- Marquasha, for London.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in Parliament.—*Western Australia*,—(June 29).—On the motion of Lord Glenelg, the Western Australia Act continuance Bill, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 2nd July, (subsequently read a third time.) *Independence of Egypt*, (July 2).—Lord Melbourne stated in answer to a question of Lord Brougham's, that he heard a report that it was the intention of the Viceroy of Egypt to declare himself independent of the Porte, but that he believed the Government had received no direct intelligence on the subject.—*South Australian Amendment Bill* (July 4).—On the motion of Mr. Hutt this bill was committed and ordered to be reported July 5th. The report was brought up to the Commons July 20. *Cape of Good Hope*, (July 10).—Mr. W. Gladstone moved for an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, to investigate on the spot the past and present state of the relations of our Colonists in the Eastern part of the Cape of Good Hope, with the Caffre tribes. The motion was opposed by Sir G. Grey and negatived by 41 to 32. *Oude*, (July 10).—Mr. Praed moved for papers relative to the Kingdom of Oude, part of which Sir J. Hobhouse objected to produce, and Mr. Praed was contented to take the others which were accordingly ordered. *Euphrates Expedition*, (July 10).—In answer to a question from Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Hobhouse said, he had recommended in the most strenuous way the promotion of every officer concerned in the Euphrates Expedition, and that with one exception (that of Major Estcott) he had been successful. He hoped the case of this officer, however, would be soon amicably settled. *Mr. Turton*, (July 16.) The Earl of Winchelsea enquired of Lord Melbourne whether Mr. Turton had been recalled from Canada. Lord Melbourne, who a few days previously expressed his regret at Mr. Turton's appointment, replied that Government had not decided in what manner to act in this matter at present. *Administration of Justice*, New South Wales, (July 20.) This bill was read a third time; and passed the Commons July 23. *Hill Cookes Bill*, (July 20).—In answer to a question put by Sir J. Graham, Sir G. Grey said, that the E. I. Labourers Bill, as it came from the Lords was open to objections; he therefore proposed to discharge the order on the understanding that the Indian Government would prevent the emigration of labourers to the West Indies, until there should be time for an investigation of all circumstances.—Sir Robert Peel hoped the bill would not be dropped without the certainty that the Governor in Council of India *did possess the power* to prohibit the emigration. Sir G. Grey agreed with the Right Hon. Bart. *Indian Idolatry*, (July 24).—The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition against Indian Idolatry. In answer to observations by the Right Rev. Prelate, Lord Melbourne distinctly affirmed that Government *was about to issue such orders to the authorities of India on this subject as*

would satisfy the most scrupulous minds. *Expedition to the Persian Gulf*, (July 24).

—Sir G. Canning asked for an explanation relative to an expedition consisting of vessels of war with 500 seapoys, which (under the command of Col. Sherriff) it was understood had sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf, to the probable endangerment of our peace with Persia. Sir J. Hobhouse replied that such an expedition had no doubt sailed as stated; and this in consequence of an order by the Governor General of India, who had thought such an expedition advisable. It was in consequence of the political state of Central Asia, that the Governor General had thought it requisite for the protection of British interests, to send the expedition as stated, and which doubtless departed for Bombay, about the 3rd or 5th June.

Persia—(July 27.)—Sir G. Canning repeated the question he had put on a former evening, relative to the expedition that has been sent from Bombay to Persia. Lord Palmerston said, he could give no other answer than that which had been given by the President of the Board of Control. In answer to another question, Lord Palmerston said, he knew nothing of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia. Sir R. Peel then asked Lord Palmerston, if the expedition had been sent with hostile intentions towards Persia. His Lordship did not think it consistent with his duty to answer the question. *Grants*. (July 27.)—The sum of £6,149 was voted for the expenses of the settlement of Western Australia. £3,871 was granted to defray the expenses of the Emigration Agents. £16,000 was granted to defray the Civil Establishments, and other charges, of the Island of St. Helena. *China Courts Bill*. (July 28.)—The China Courts Bill was withdrawn on this date. *St. Helena*.

(July 27.)—When the estimate of the sum that would be required in the year ending 31st March, 1839, for St. Helena, was brought forward, Sir James Carnac called attention to a reconsideration of the case, and claims to compensation, of the Civil and Military servants formerly serving the East India Company on the St. Helena establishment. A scale of compensation had been recommended, and such compensation promised, but never fairly performed. Sir James then moved for "A Copy of the Commissioners' Report, referring to the compensation necessary to be awarded to the Civil and Military servants of the Company at St. Helena, together with copies of the sums awarded to each, on being compelled to retire by His Majesty's Government." The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to the production of the papers, but hinted that it was a late period of the session to discuss the matter. *Idolatry in India*—(July 27.)—In reply to a question from Mr. Baines, whether there was any intention to enforce the observance of the Court of Directors' despatch of 1833, respecting attendance on idolatrous worship in British India, Sir J. Hobhouse said, that he should make a point of using the discretion with which he was invested as President of the Indian Board, so as to ensure the sending of such a despatch to India, as would render it impossible for any of the functionaries there to mistake. He would take care that such a despatch should be sent as the most tender consciences would be perfectly satisfied with. *Hill Coolies*—(July 31st.)—Lord Ellenborough observed, that a Bill had passed the House of Lords, after many alterations had been made in it by himself, and a noble Duke, for the protection of East Indian labourers proceeding to the West Indies. He wished to know what course Lord Glenelg meant now to take with reference to this subject, as he understood the Bill had failed in the House of Commons. Lord Glenelg said that the Bill had so failed through objectionable amendments which it had been subjected to in the upper house. The consequence was, that an order had been transmitted to India, absolutely forbidding the emigration of the Indians, until the whole subject was fully considered, and a more general and effectual measure of protection was devised.

Kingdom of Oude—(July 31.)—Lord Brougham wished to know whether the orders which had been issued for placing upon the throne the present reigning sovereign of Oude, came from this country. He understood that two treaties had been entered into with the present king, one before he was called to the throne, in which he promised that in the event of his being placed on the throne, he would sign any treaty which the Governor General of India might dictate, and another subsequently to his accession, in which he consented to the payment of 17 lacs of rupees. He wished to ask whether the instructions so issued were known in England beforehand, or whether it was a proceeding emanating from the authorities abroad. He wished to ask whether this latter treaty had been acted upon. Lord Glenelg said, the orders in question rested entirely with the Governor General of India. [The required papers were subsequently laid upon the Table.] *Hindoo Idolatry*.—Many petitions were presented during the past month against this practice.

Steam Navigation to India—(August 1st.)—Sir J. Hobhouse in answer to Lord W. Bentinck, stated, that the recommendation of the Committee which had sat

upon the subject of Steam Navigation to India, had been, that the experiment should be made to Bombay, but not to the other two Presidencies. It was his opinion, however, that whenever the opportunity served the experiment should be extended not only to Bombay, but also to Madras and Calcutta. *New Penal Code*—(August 1st.)—Sir G. Grey referring to a document recently laid upon the table, being "a New Penal Code for the Government of the 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 of our fellow subjects in the East Indies," inquired "whether that code had been in any manner adopted by the Governor General of India in Council." He also wished the code to be printed. He had another question to ask—"did the new Penal Code make any provision for retaining for British born subjects resident in India the privilege of trial by Jury." Sir J. Hobhouse stated, that the New Penal Code had not been in any manner adopted by the Governor General. It had been ordered to be circulated in the different presidencies, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the leading functionaries upon it; but there never had existed any intention of making it law until it had been a sufficient time before Parliament to enable Honorable Members to form an opinion on it. He had no objection to the code being printed. As to the third question, when his honorable and learned friend read the code in question, he would be able to see whether the trial by jury subject, was retained or not. *Oude*—(August 2d.)—Lord Glenelg stated in answer to a question from Lord Ellenborough, that the second treaty which had been entered into between the Governor General and the King of Oude, after the latter had been placed upon the throne, would not be produced because the Home Government had refused to ratify it. Lord Ellenborough observed, that such a refusal was so extreme a measure as to call imperatively for some explanation of the circumstances of the case. *Indian Law*—(August 2.)—The Report of the Indian Law Commissioners was laid upon the table of the House of Lords. *Black Act*—(August 14th.)—Lord Brougham presented a petition from the Calcutta European public, which he said was well deserving the attention of the House. The petition was against a late Act of the Indian Government, No. 11 of the Acts of 1836, commonly called the Black Act. This Act was one of the first fruits of a commission which had in four years cost no less than £160,000; and under the semblance of giving equal laws to the Natives and Europeans, it placed the latter on the most cruel and unjust footing, by giving to the native community, and to incompetent and youthful employes of the Home Government, a fearful judicial power over their superiors both in education and station. In short, the petitioners complained that they, who were entitled to be tried by English laws, had those laws administered to them (according to the Black Act) by young writers, for the most part ignorant of law, and natives still more ignorant. He (Lord B.) very much doubted whether this Act was legal, for the 43d section of the statute of 1832, provided, that no Eastern law should be passed which could affect the prerogatives of the crown, and yet this Act, by interfering with the right of appeal to the Privy Council, did trench upon the Royal prerogative. After a few words from Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington, the subject was dropped; Lord Brougham stating, however, that he should again bring the matter forward.

Parliament was prorogued on the 16th August, by Her Majesty in person.

East India House, (13th July).—A special general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held this day, "for the purpose of further considering a bill now before Parliament, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Natives of Her Majesty's territories in the East Indies, contracting for labour to be performed without the said territories, and for regulating their passage by sea.'"

The Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) having stated the business on which the Court had been summoned, informed the proprietors that in pursuance of the resolution of that Court of the 20th of June, the Court of Directors had proceeded to take into their further consideration the provisions of the bill relative to East India labourers, and had agreed to a minute on the subject, which should now be read.

The minute was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 11th of July, 1838.—In accordance with the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 20th ult., the Court of Directors have proceeded to take into their further consideration the provisions of the bill introduced by Lord Glenelg, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, into the House of Lords, 'for the protection of natives of Her Majesty's territories in the East Indies, contracting for labour to be performed without the said territories, and for regulating their passage by sea;' and the Court have maturely weighed and considered the several provisions intended to be thereby made for effecting those objects. The Court would premise that its preamble, which

recites 'that many natives of Her Majesty's territories in the East Indies under the government of the East India Co., have, in pursuance of contracts of service to be performed in divers of Her Majesty's colonies, lately repaired to such colonies respectively, and it is probable that many more such natives under contracts of a like nature, will from time to time repair to the said colonies from various parts of the said territories,' assumes as well the clear legal right of the natives to enter into such contracts, as the inexpediency of interfering by legislative enactment to prohibit its exercise; the first of these positions the Court conceive to be perfectly unquestionable, and from the other, after having bestowed upon the subject all the deliberate and anxious consideration which a matter so delicate and so important requires, the Court have felt themselves unable to withhold their concurrence. It was, indeed, impossible not to perceive that the attempt to prevent by law the emigration to other colonies in search of more profitable labour, could only be effected by prohibiting emigration altogether, and that such a measure, however humanely and kindly meant, was scarcely warranted by the relationship of the governors to the governed in which the East India Company stand; that it could not fail to be misconstrued and misunderstood both here and in India; and that the discontent and dissatisfaction which a measure apparently so arbitrary and so harsh, would inevitably engender might produce evils, different in kind, but greater in degree, and more widely extended, than any which could result from permitting ever the free and unrestricted right of emigration under mutual contracts between the labourer and his employer, and especially so when such right should be regulated and restrained by such just and reasonable provisions as forethought in the first instance, and experience afterwards, should suggest for the protection and comfort of the native labourer, on the one hand, without disregarding the just claim of his employer to the due performance of a fair and well-understood agreement on the other. It was in this spirit and under such impressions that the Government of India on the 1st of May, 1837, passed the act No. 5 of that year, which was the first legislative measure to which recourse was had for accomplishing this object. In the month of November following it was deemed advisable to alter and amend this act, and accordingly on the 20th of November the act of the 1st May was repealed, and another act, No. 32 of 1837, was passed, which is at this moment the existing law upon the subject, and the provisions of which appear to form the basis, as far as they go, of the bill now before Parliament. The Court having directed their earnest attention to each of the clauses of this bill it would be tedious, and it is unnecessary to detail them here, but they appear to the Court to be framed with an anxious and minute care to afford to those natives of India who may come within its operation, all the protection which it is possible to furnish by the effect of legal enactment. But the Court cannot but feel that in a matter of this description, however minute and exact the provisions of the law may be, more will depend upon the mode in which they are carried into execution, and the persons who may be called upon to execute them, than upon the mere law itself, and the court will feel it their duty to impress this very strongly upon their Governments, whose attention has already, as the court have much satisfaction in observing, so vigilantly and so usefully been directed to this object. It has not occurred to this court, in considering the detailed provisions of the bill, that anything is introduced to which the East India Company have reason to object, or that, with one exception, any provision which could be usefully introduced has been omitted; the exception to which the court allude, is that of requiring a pecuniary deposit, amounting to not less than 250 rupees, to be made by the employer for each labourer whom he engages to quit the Company's territories, such deposit to be held until the return of the labourer in respect of whom it is made, or until his death, if he should never return, and to be a security as well for his return as for indemnifying the Company against any expenses which they may incur in reference to such labourer, if circumstances should occur which in their opinion may render their interference necessary or desirable, and in consequence of the advanced stage of the bill, the court have thought it proper to lose no time in taking steps to endeavour to have such a clause inserted in the bill.—*Sir C. Forbes* said, he was happy to hear the minute read which had just been laid before them, because it showed that the court of directors were anxious to meet the wish of the court of proprietors, and to adopt those suggestions which had been thrown out by them. The Hon. Baronet censured the system as likely, in the end, to produce a new slave trade, and, in confirmation of his opinion, cited the offer of Messrs. Dowson and Co., offering to supply any number of East India labourers that might be required. He argued, that instead of exporting those people to the West Indies, it would be much better for the Government to devise the means of employing them at home; and it was well known that

there were millions of acres of land uncultivated in India, which were perfectly capable of producing sugar and other valuable commodities. Why were the people of India represented as favorable to this system? Why, it was the grinding system of badly-paid labor that forced the natives to accede to it. In consequence of the miserable way in which the natives were remunerated, India was now in a worse situation than it was a century ago. He would say then, instead of sending these men from their native country, let them be employed in cultivating the waste lands. Though he disapproved of the bill as recognizing the principle of deportation, still he gave credit to the directors for their efforts in requiring a deposit for every individual whose labour was contracted for. The deposit of 250 rupees would be of more importance, and would have more weight in checking the system of deportation, and providing for the comfort of the labourers, than any other part of the measure, if the directors succeeded in having a clause for that purpose introduced. He, however, regretted that the proposed deposit was so small. He was also of opinion, that in the event of the death of the labourer before returning to his country, a portion of the deposit—say a moiety of it—ought to be granted to his family. It was also, he conceived, of great importance that care should be taken to prevent the deportation of these labourers to places beyond the jurisdiction of the East India Company.—*Mr. D. Salomons* was opposed to the measure altogether. It was a mere mockery, in his opinion, to call the system anything else but a system of slavery. The bill was a mass of absurdities.—*Mr. Weeding* expressed his opinion that the bill appeared to him, disguise it as they might, to be nothing more nor less than the commencement of a system of slavery. In conclusion, the honorable proprietor moved—"That this court petition the House of Commons, praying that hon. house not to pass this bill."—*Mr. M. Martin* considered it to be a disgrace to the British empire itself that these men should be sent from their native homes to associate with slaves.—*Mr. Marriott* declared his abhorrence of the principle of the bill, and hoped that every means would be taken to crush in embryo a system which in the end would, he was convinced, lead to the most execrable villainy.—*The Chairman* trusted that the honorable proprietor would not persevere in proposing an amendment on the minute of the court of directors, who had manifested every wish to do all that could be done to render the bill efficient.—*Mr. Hankey* looked upon the bill as a mere gloss thrown over the worst species of tyranny to give it the appearance of equity.—*Sir C. Forbes* said, he should propose an amendment to the motion, which was to the effect, that of the 250 rupees deposited on account of each labourer employed, one-half should be paid to his family in the event of his dying in the service.—*Mr. Marriott* seconded the amendment.—*Mr. Astell* believed the bill to be a mass of incongruities, and therefore (what they all wished) never likely to be carried into effect. Why, then, should they petition against a bill which he thought parliament in its wisdom would never pass? He suggested, therefore, that both the original motion and the amendment should be withdrawn.—*Sir C. Forbes* said, that in moving the amendment his object was not to embarrass the directors, but to strengthen their hands. He had no objection, however, to accede to the suggestion of the honorable director, and to withdraw his amendment.—*Sir R. Campbell* said he was no friend to the proposition for petitioning Parliament. He should, therefore, support the proposition of his honorable friend to leave the matter in the hands of the court of directors.—*Mr. H. St. G. Tucker* said, the effect of any attempt to put an extinguisher on this measure would be to renew and to impart complete efficiency to the order in council, which allowed a full, unrestricted, and unregulated trade in the labour of those unfortunate persons who might be transported under the existing law, without any of those provisions which the present law contained in their favor. On the whole, although he thought the bill highly objectionable in many particulars, and though, do what they might, the system would become a sort of regulated slave trade, still he thought the measure would have the effect of checking the evil, if it did not put an end to it altogether.—*Mr. Weeding* declared his intention of persisting in the motion which he had submitted to the court.—*Colonel Agnew* declared his disapprobation of the principle of the bill.—*Mr. Marjoribanks* felt no hesitation in saying that the principle of the bill was that of slavery.—*Mr. Twining* said, from all he had ever heard of the natives of India, he believed that nothing was less suited to their condition than the emigration contemplated by this bill; and he hoped that the court would do everything in their power to prevent them from being misled as to the recompense they were to receive—from being misled as to the labour they were to perform—from being misled as to the nature of the climate to which they were to be sent. *Mr. Astell* moved, as an amendment to the original motion, that of Sir C. Forbes having been withdrawn,

"That this Court approve of the conduct of the Court of Directors on this subject." The original motion was then negatived on a show of hands, when Mr. Weeding proposed to amend Mr. Astell's amendment, by adding after the words "that this Court approve of the conduct of the Court of Directors on this subject," the following—"with the exception of the amount of deposit, which the Court is of opinion should not be less than 500 rupees." Mr. Weeding's amendment was negatived, and the motion of Mr. Astell, approving of the conduct of the directors, was carried in the affirmative.

The Court then adjourned.

EASTERN TRAVELLERS.—The *Gazette* of August the 7th, announces that the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Capt. Alexander Burnes, of the 21st Bombay N. I., at present engaged on a mission to the Chiefs of Afghanistan. The *Gazette* of the same date also publishes the appointment, by brevet, of Capt. Burnes, to the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Afghanistan and Persia, whilst so employed; and Lieut. Robert Leach, of the Bombay Engineers, employed on a particular service in Afghanistan, to the local rank of Major in Afghanistan and Persia, while so employed. It is with feelings of unmixed pleasure, that we record the above honorable and discriminating acts of the government, and we trust we shall not be accused of egotism, when we assume that it is to such publications as our own, that may be attributed, in a degree, the acknowledgment of Capt. Burnes' claims to the notice of his country, as a traveller who has evinced the most indomitable enterprise and courage, in penetrating to the heart of uncivilised Hindostan, politically to study the character of its people, and scientifically to acquire new and valuable geographical knowledge. But Capt. Burnes stands not alone as a traveller whose exertions are so valuable to his country. The pages of the *Oriental Herald*, record enterprise and merit of an order only secondary to his own. In the present number for instance, (*Oriental Herald*, vol. ii. p. 252) may be found some interesting particulars of an expedition through *Little Tibet*, originated and singly accomplished by a private gentleman (Mr. Vigne.) This gentleman's intercourse with the native princes of central Asia, (Ahmet Shah, the Rajah of Little Tibet, and Gulab Sing, a neighbouring Sikh prince,) shews, that though much opposition is to be met with in endeavouring to bring about an understanding favorable to the advancement of political, commercial, and scientific objects, between Great Britain and the wild portions of Asia; still such an amicability can be, and has been effected. Both Mr. Vigne and Dr. Henderson, have personally experienced the kind feeling of the Rajah, Ahmet Shah, towards English travellers. He, at distant intervals of time, welcomed them to his almost inaccessible dominions with the truest hospitality, and even at the risk of a quarrel with a neighbouring tyrannic power, (Gulab Sing); personally escorting them in safety to the outskirts of his dominions, and welcoming them back with equal anxiety. In after years, Ahmet Shah may reap a reward from the British Government for this liberality, when he may require and benefit by its protection. We can name from mere recollection, Messrs. Elphinstone, Leach, the two Pottingers, and, in fact, Lord Auckland himself, besides some half dozen native gentlemen, who are all at the present time pursuing a course of enterprizing and hazardous travel in India.

PERSIA—HERAT.—Advices from Constantinople, under date 1st August, state that a messenger from Persia, who had arrived on the 20th July, brought a confirmation of the announced cessation of all diplomatic relations between Mr. McNeil our ambassador, and the Government of the Schah, (see *Oriental Herald*, page 281). By the last accounts from Mr. McNeil, he had arrived on the 25th of June, at Mushed, and was expected on the 20th ult. at Teheran, whence he was to proceed to Bayazid. All the English officers in the Persian service were preparing to follow the ambassador. The operations of the Siege of Herat continued to be carried on by the Russian General Simonitch, but it was presumed from the fierce resistance of the garrison, and a recent diversion made in its favour by some Turkoman tribes, that the Schah would shortly be compelled to abandon the enterprise. It was stated by a Tatar, arrived at Constantinople from Bagdad, that 2000 of the British troops from India had landed at Bushire, in the Persian Gulf. Previous to Mr. McNeil's departure for Herat, he despatched Colonel Todd, overland to India, with advices to the Government there of his movements; and he also wrote to inform the persons attached to the British mission at Tabriz and Teheran, that the interests of Her Majesty might require her servants to quit the Persian territory; but that it did not appear to him necessary for British merchants to leave the country, as nothing of a hostile nature had occurred between him and the Schah.

By the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, Aug. 22, we learn that the Turkish Government, on learning the circumstances under which Mr. McNeil had withdrawn from Persia, had ordered its fleet to be concentrated, and that 12,000 regular troops had been sent to reinforce the army of Mount Taurus.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—THE NEW STEAMERS TO INDIA.—The first of the intended line of steamers between London and the East Indies (the *Madagascar*, Capt. McDougal), has left Falmouth for Mauritius and Bombay, but without passengers.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER.—We understand that Her Majesty has conferred the honor of knighthood on Captain Alexander, whose travels in Southern Africa have tended so considerably to advance geographical knowledge.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE.—His Highness Eckbal ud Dowla, left his residence in the Regent's Park on the 28th Aug., on a tour into the manufacturing districts, which it is expected will occupy a fortnight.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE.—The following is the reply of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the second application of his Highness the Prince Eckbal ud Dowla of Oude, laying claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom:—"East India House, 2d August, 1838.—Sir,—Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Highness's letter dated 13th ultimo, I am commanded to acquaint you that the Court regret that they must decline to enter into any discussion with your Highness upon the question of the succession to the throne of Oude. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES C. MELVILL."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* (August 13th) says, "With reference to this important question (Steam Communication) we have it from very good authority, that in consequence of the very intemperate and unhandsome conduct of the Committee of management in India, the Committee in London have dissolved themselves, and will no longer take any part in the important points which still remain to be settled.

INDIAN LABOURERS.—Instructions to the Governor-General of India in Council, relative to the emigration of natives of India, under contracts to serve as labourers in British and Foreign colonies:—Legislative Department, August 1, 1838.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

Paragraph 1. We have lately had under our consideration the above subject, and the Legislature has been engaged in an endeavour to devise adequate measures for the protection of such persons.

2. These measures however, cannot be completed in the present session of parliament, and therefore, we desire that immediately upon the receipt of this dispatch, you promulgate a law prohibiting, until further orders, all contracts with native labourers to serve in the British or Foreign colonies, and preventing the emigration of the natives of India for the purpose of being so employed.

3. We shall give public notice of the instructions now communicated to you. We are, your affectionate friends, J. L. Lushington; R. Jenkins, &c.

MR. WAGHORN.—It may be collected (says the *Times*, with whose observations we entirely agree,) from some of the letters by the Overland arrival that a despicable sort of intrigue is carrying on for the removal of Mr. Waghorn from his station at Cairo. Now if ever any man was entitled to derive a permanent reward and occupation from the completion of a great measure, it is Mr. Waghorn in relation to the communication with India through Egypt. Col. Campbell the Consul-General of Egypt is said to have put himself prominently forward in this matter, and to have attempted to damage Mr. Waghorn with the Government at home by decrying his arrangements and attempting to substitute others which would appear to be very far from efficient.

MR. POYNDR AND INDIAN IDOLATRY.—Mr. Poynder writes to the *Times*, (August 2d,) adjuring Sir J. C. Hobhouse anxiously to watch the proceedings of the East India Company in reference to the Government dispatch of 1833, against the continuance of Indian Idolatry, which the Government have expressed so decided a wish to see executed to the very letter, but which the Directors are endeavouring to cushion by the introduction of selfish alterations, Mr. Poynder again renews the subject reviewing it in all its bearings in the *Times* of August 5th.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.—Sir J. (? B.) D'Urban, the present (?) Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, will, it is said, succeed Sir J. Keane at Bombay.—*Globe*, August 21.

NEW JUDGE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Henry Cooper has been appointed Judge of the Colony of South Australia in the room of the late Sir John Jeffcott.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEW POLICE.—*On dit* that Government has made an earnest of extending the New Police force to the above new and flourishing Colony, by sending two officers of that force thither lately.

MAURITIUS APPOINTMENT.—The *Gazette*, (August 7,) publishes the appointment of C. A. Mylius, Esq. to be Civil Commissioner, Government Agent, and Collector of Taxes at the Seychelles Islands, dependencies of the Island of Mauritius.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—News from Alexandria up to July 26th has been received, but the looked for June Overland Dispatch had not made its appearance; the following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the East India and China Association by Mr. Melvill, the Secretary to the East India Company.

East India House, August 23, 1838.

Sir,

Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated 21st August, I am commanded to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Committee of the East India and China Association, that the Court have received intimation from the Bombay Government, that the following arrangement has been made for the conveyance of the English mails of June, July, August, and September, from the Red Sea to that Presidency, viz.—The June Packet was to be conveyed to Bombay by a new schooner called the *Mahee*. The July Packet by the Company's brig *Palinurus*. The August Packet by a new schooner, not named; and the September mail would be conveyed to India by a cruiser, if a steamer could not be sent for it. The Court have been further apprised by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, the Company's Agent in Egypt, by a letter, dated Alexandria, the 16th of July, that as the *Mahee* had not arrived, he had forwarded the London mail of June down to Tor in order to its being taken to Bombay by the *Palinurus*, intending to send the July mail on to India by the *Mahee*, then expected at Suez. The *Palinurus* had been some time in the Red Sea and did not bring any mails from Bombay. I am, &c.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.,
Chairman, &c.

[We cannot see the least use in putting such a question as this to the East India Company, since information regarding the mails to Bombay has been given more than once in the pages of this Magazine, and we therefore presume every one should be aware of it: if the association had obtained satisfactory intelligence as to the packets from Bombay, it would have done good.]

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The trade between Liverpool and New South Wales is stated to be rapidly increasing. There are now (August) loading, eight vessels for Hobart Town, Sydney, and S. Australia, and all of them have accommodations for passengers. (From a Liverpool paper).

INDIAN DANSEUSES.—The Parisians, and the elite of Bordeaux also, are stated to be in great excitement at the arrival in France of five female Indian dancers from Pondicherry, "who menace to eclipse Taglioni and Fanny Elsier outright." *Sounderoum* and *Amany* are names of two of those damsels; the first, says the *Bordeaux Courier*, with fiery black eyes, swimming in blue enamel. *Amany* 'is like a palm tree full of sweetness.' Then there are *Ramalingam*, and *Saravanim* and *Veyden*, not to mention old *Tille*, who has vowed to take back all these damsels pure as they came."

BOMBAY—CAPTAIN PAUL.—A court martial is said to have been summoned at Baroda, for the purpose of investigating an unfortunate occurrence which befel Captain Paul of the Lt. Cavalry, about two years since in Guzerat, and which terminated in the death of a native.

ADDITIONAL PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—We are informed that the Court of Directors intend to make promotions of Majors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the brevet-rank of Major General conferred on brevet Colonels. This will cause the promotion of four infantry Majors, and one of the Engineers of the Bombay army, and probably two infantry Majors in the Madras army, but none in the Bengal. This intelligence is very satisfactory.

FEES.—A resolution recently passed by the Court of Directors, and which is now confirmed by the India board, directs that the fees formerly required from civil, military and marine officers for certificates of the Court's permission to return to their duty in India, have been abolished.

THE DRAMA.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Since our last notice of this house, Mr. Webster has upheld his successful career by the production of a series of attractive novelties. The most important of these has been Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Tragedy, the *Athenian Captive*, written on the most delicate Greek model. It is a work of a mind of the finest texture; replete with noble thoughts and felicitous elegance of diction. As a poem it is supereminent, and as a drama, forcible and effective. Mr. Macready and Mrs. Warner most ably sustain the pillars of this tragedy in the characters of Thoas (a noble Athenian,) and Ismene (his mother, a woman of strong and misguided passions.) Mr. Ranger and Mr. Hill (an American actor in low comedy) have both considerably assisted to maintain the good fortune of the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Ranger's broken English in French *roles* is ludicrously correct to nature. He sings a French air or two in excellent taste.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—We lately witnessed at this house a very remarkable exhibition; *videlicet*, a troop of horse, horsemen and horsewomen, actually performing a galopade from the opera of *Gustavus*. It was really a most artistic effort, and surprisingly successful. The quadrupeds made every approach to the grace of "the light fantastic toe," particularly Mr. Ducrow's, beautiful steed, who executed a few steps singly, and so well as to draw down a stentorian shout of applause. Ducrow is, we should say, the ablest equestrian in all England.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), A. R. Hole, Gent. to be Cornet by purch., v. Symonds, who retires. July 28.

2nd Foot (*Bombay*), Ens. G. Piercy, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Moodie who retires. Ens. E. Honeywood, 54th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Lewis, app. to 45th Foot. July 28.

4th Foot (*Madras*), Brev. Lieut.-Col. R. Macdonald, 54th Foot, to be Major, v. Beetham, who exchanges. July 28.

17th Foot (*Bombay*), Ens. H. W. Bace, 38th Foot, to be Lieut., without purch., v. Dalgety, cashiered, by C. M. July 28.

27th Foot (*Cape*), Capt. M. C. Johnstone, to be Major by purch., v. Maclean, who retires. Lieut., J. F. Lonsdale, to be Capt. by purch., v. Johnstone. Ens., J. Lewis, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Lonsdale. G. L. Thomson, Gent., to be Ens. by purch., v. Lewis. July 28.

35th Foot (*Mauritius*), Gent. Cadet, J. A. Ewart, from Royal Mil. Col., to be Ens., without purch. July 28.

50th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ens. G. G. M. Cobban, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Campbell, who retires. H. O. de Crespigny, gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Cobban. July 28.

54th Foot (*Madras*), Major W. Beetham, 4th Foot, to be Major, v. Macdonald, who exchanges. C. L. Cocks, gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Honeywood, prom. to 2nd Foot. July 28.

Ceylon Rifles (*Ceylon*), Lieut. A. Grierson, h. p., 38th Foot, to be Lieut., v. R. Campbell, who exchanges. July 28.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), Assistant-Surgeon Nelson Dartnell, from 41st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Grant, deceased. August 3.

2d Foot (*Bombay*), J. H. Kippen, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Piercy, promoted August 3.

13th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. A. Holmes, h. p. 87th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Inge, appointed to 4th L. D. Ens. T. Oxley to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Holmes, who retires. Ens. J. B. Hobhouse, 78th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Pocock, who retires. W. Williams, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Oxley. August 3.

41st Foot (*Madras*), Staff Assist.-Surg. H. F. Minster, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dartnell, app. to 4th L. D. August 3.

49th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. F. W. Love, 66th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Turner, who exchanges. August 3.

50th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ens. J. G. Smith, 45th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Tickell, who exchanges. August 3.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ens. C. H. M. Kelson, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. W. F. Christie, who retires. J. A. Skurray, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Kelson. August 3.

17th Foot (*Bombay*) Capt. L. Lyfe from 42d Foot to be Capt., v. Lord Cecil Gordon, who exchanges. August 9.

Royal African Colonial Corps. Lieut.-Col. R. Doherty, h. p. unat., to be Lieut.-Col., v. A. M. Frazer, who exchanges. August 9.

4th Foot (*Madras*) Lieut. W. O'Kelly, 20th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Vivian, who exchanges. August 17.

13th Foot (*Bengal*) W. F. Straubenzee, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Bartley, appointed to 49th Foot. August 17.

21st Foot (*Van Diemen's Land*), Capt. R. T. Hawley, h. p. 5th Foot, to be Capt., v. J. Hutchinson, who exchanges. Lieut. H. W. Bunbury to be Capt. by purchase, v. Hawley, who retires. 2d Lieut. A. Andrews, to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Mundy, who retires. 2d Lieut. W. Domville to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Bunbury. J. Dawson, Gent., to be 2d Lieut. by purchase, v. Andrews. J. Watson, Gent., to be 2d Lieut. by purchase, v. Domville. August 17.

26th Foot (*Bengal*), Gent. Cadet H. B. Phipps, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, v. James, deceased. August 17.

27th Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Lieut. C. Vereker, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Stanford, who retires. Ensign F. King to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Vereker. J. Somerville, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. King. August 17.

28th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ensign E. M. Love to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Whitting, who retires. Ens. B. White, 96th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Beckham, who retires. Ensign D. Mc'Gregor, 78th Foot, to be adjutant and Ens., v. Russell. August 17.

41st Foot (*Madras*), A. Sadlier, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Fordyce, appointed to 47th Foot. August 17.

49th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. A. R. Shakespear to be Lieut. by purchase, v. A. Daniell, who retires. Ens. W. T. Bartley, 13th Foot, to be Ens., v. Shakespear. August 17.

57th Foot (*Madras*), Ensign F. T. Raikes, 20th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Master-son, who exchanges. August 17.

91st Foot (*St. Helena*), Capt. J. Marshall, half pay, unat., to be Captain, v. W. M'Inroy, who exchanges. Capt. J. Marshall, 91st Foot, to be Brevet Major in the army. August 17.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	When Sailed.
July 30 1838	Paragon	Coleman	Bengal	8th March.
31	Harriett	Cuthbert	South Seas	(S.Hel.) 28 May
Aug. 1	Wm. Nicol	McAlpin	N. South Wales	14th April.
7	Marion	McCarthy	Bengal	23d March.
—	Bahamian	Tizard	Ditto	8th ditto.
8	London	King	Ditto	17th ditto.
—	Platina	Coltish	V. D. Land	2d ditto.
—	Atwick	Mackay	Ditto	12th April.
9	Hashemy	Buckle	China	17th March.
—	Woosington	Burrows	Ceylon	11th ditto.
10	Walmer Castle	Bourchier	China	24th ditto.
—	Jessie	Bell	N. South Wales	17th April.
—	Stratford	Laing	Mauritius	13th May.
—	Patriot	Dunn	Cape	18th ditto.
11	Zenobia	Owen	Bengal	8th March.
—	Bd. Mount	Searles	Cape	21st May
13	Royal Saxon	Renner	Bengal	19th March.
—	Indemnity	Roberts	Sourabaya	19th ditto.
—	Hindoo	Van Zuilcom	Hobart Town	27th ditto.
—	Irma	Correll	Bengal	27th ditto.
14	Susan	Young	Ditto	14th ditto.
15	Mt. St. Elphinstone	Stewart	Bombay	2d April.
—	Caledonia	Stroyan	Ditto	5th ditto.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
16	Trafalgar	Syms	China	26th March.
—	Gipsev	Gibson	South Seas	4th ditto.
18	Earl of Liverpool	Bailey	Bombay	31st ditto.
20	Marshal Bennett	Hunter	South Seas	16th ditto.
—	Achilles	Vcal	N. South Wales	15th April.
21	Duchess of Kent	Newby	Ditto	7th ditto.
—	Veetis	Iremonger	Ditto	14th ditto.
22	Alex. Johnstone	Auld	Batavia	10th March.
23	Triumph	Green	Bombay	19th April.
—	Baboo	Brock	Bengal	29th March.
—	Trinculo	Rea	Singapore	26th April.
—	Mona	Gill	Bengal	19th ditto.
24	Susan	Headly	Manilla	4th ditto.
—	Buckinghamshire	Hopkins	Bombay	29th March.
—	Thos. Harrison	Harrison	Ditto	21st April.
—	Seringapatam	Wright	New Zealand	27th March.
—	Orator	Terry	Mauritius	28th April.
—	Hero of Malown	Grundy	China	29th March.
—	Hector	Johnson	Bombay	16th April.
—	Syria	Currie	Ditto	30th ditto.
—	Eucles	Paul	Bengal	23d March.
25	Pilot	Peterson	China	25th ditto.
—	New Thomas	Sutherland	Cape	30th May.
—	Abbotsford	Broadfoot	Bombay	1st April.
27	John Knox	Swan	Singapore	18th ditto.
—	Earl Grey	Adamson	Bengal	2d ditto.
—	Tagus (S.) .....	.....	Gibraltar	17th August.
—	City of Edinburgh	Ryan	Sydney	11th March.
—	Aliquis	Macfee	Bombay	11th April.
—	Gulnare	Henderson	Ditto	6th ditto.
29	Maguasha	Case	Cape	6th June.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
July 27 1838	Venerable	McCormick	Clyde	Batavia.
28	Artemis	Losh	Liverpool	Rio & Calcutta.
29	Malabar	Pollock	Plymouth	Bombay.
31	Hebe	Dall	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Rajasthan	Ritchie	Plymouth	South Australia.
—	Fairlie	Ager	Ditto	New S. Wales.
Aug. 1	Balfour	Foster	Liverpool	Bombay.
—	Mary	Gilmore	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Lloyds	Garrett	Deal	South Australia.
—	Cornubia	Bell	Liverpool	Bombay.
4	Marmion	Cleland	Green	Batavia.
8	Earl of Hardwicke	Henning	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
—	George IV.	Drayner	Deal	Batavia & China.
—	Lord Hungerford	Farquharson	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
—	Sophia	McNair	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Calypso	Smith	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Orissa	Tod	Ditto	Cape & N. S. W.
—	Earl Grey	Talbert	Plymouth	New S. Wales.
—	Hebe	Wishart	Deal	Hobart Town.
9	St. George	Williams	Bristol	Calcutta.
10	Portsea	Lowe	Plymouth	New S. Wales.
12	Eagle	Patterson	Portsmouth	Cape & Maurit.
—	Robert Small	Fulcher	Ditto	Calcutta.
13	Morley	Evans	Ditto	Bombay.
—	Mermaid	Chapman	Ditto	Cape & Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
13	Dream	Squire	Torr Roads	Cape.
—	Glenalvon	Marshall	Deal	South Australia.
—	Iris	Fisher	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Numa	Rowlands	Ditto	South Australia.
—	Arab	Sparkes	Ditto	Cape.
—	Madagascar (S.)	McDougall	Falmouth	Mauritius.
—	Meldon	Hogg	Deal	Cape.
14	Victoria	Saunders	Bristol	Calcutta.
—	Elizabeth	Dewar	Clyde	Ditto.
—	Augusta Jessie	Edenborough	Deal	Van D. Land.
—	Carnatic	Voss	Portsmouth	Cape & Madras.
—	Paragon	Cooke	Bristol	Cape.
—	Sybilla	Knowles	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	W. Thompson	Roberts	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Penyard Park	Middleton	Marseilles	Ditto.
—	Sovereign	Campbell	Clyde	V.D.L. & S.W
—	Wellington	Lidell	Portsmouth	Cape & Madras.
—	Alexander	Ramsay	Liverpool	Calcutta.
16	Auriga	Chalmers	Plymouth	Van D.'s Land.
18	J. Knox	Thompson	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Hero	Oppenheim	Off Terbay	St. Helena.
21	Columbine	Elliott	Portsmouth	Cape.
23	Louisa	Roche	Deal	Hobart Town.
—	Francis Spaight	Sayers	Ditto	New S. Wales.
—	Symmetry	Mackwood	Ditto	Ceylon.
—	Formidable	Rice	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Repulse	Pryce	Ditto	Madras & Cal.
—	Meteor	Walker	Clyde	Mauritius.
—	Portland	Coutbro	Ditto	New S. Wales.
24	Atlas	Hunt	Falmouth	Mauritius.
—	Ranger	Herbert	Ditto	Cape.
—	Abbotsford	Chambers	Deal	Ceylon.
—	Shepherdess	Biggar	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Fairy Queen	Cousens	Ditto	St. Helena.
—	Eweretta	Gilmore	Ditto	New S. Wales.
—	Mary Gray	Boyd	Ditto	Cape.
—	Osprey	Quinton	Ditto	Cape & Ceylon.
—	John King	Byron	Southampton	Mauritius.
25	Dryad	Rickerby	Liverpool	Singapore.
—	Avoca	Boadle	Ditto	Cape.
—	Lancaster	Campbell	Ditto	Bombay
—	Exmouth	Warren	Portsmouth	Calcutta.
26	Clifton	Green	Deal	Calcutta.
—	Dorset	Bishop	Liverpool	South Australia.
—	Porter	Porter	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Duke of Argyll	Bristow	Portsmouth	Madras.
—	Berkshire	Clarkson	Ditto	Bombay.
—	James Pattison	Gromarty	Plymouth	New S. Wales.
28	Perwent	Riddell	Deal	Hobart Town.
—	Mary Anne	Tarbutt	Portsmouth	Madras.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Crescent, London to China, Lat. 8 N., Long. 23 W., June 20.
Abel Gowen, London to New South Wales, Lat. 46 N., Long. 10 W., July 22.
Coromandel, London to Sydney, Lat. 47 N., Long. 8 W., June 17.
Laura, Liverpool to Hobart Town, Lat. 40 N., Long. 15 W., July 14.
Herculean, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 9 Long. 24, June 21.
Eden, London to South Australia, (by the *Felicity* arr. at Cape,) April 15
Isabella, Leith to Canton, Lat. 43 N., Long. 20 W., July 25.
Seringapatam, London to Madras, Lat. 36 N., Long. 15 W.
Asia, London to Madras, Lat. 16 S., Long. 34½ W., June 14.

Camden, London to Society Islands, Lat. 24 N., Long. 32, June 2.
Elvira, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 28 N., Long. 20 W., June 2.
Otterspool, Liverpool to Batavia, Lat. 45 N., Long. 10 W., Aug. 1.
Plantagenet, London to Madras, Lat. 10 N., Long. 24 W., July 15.
Aurora, London to Bombay, Lat. 9 N., Long. 24½ W., July 9.
Thomas Blyth, London to Mauritius, Lat. 26 N., Long. 24 W., June 24.
Sir John Beresford, Liverpool to N. S. Wales, Lat. 10 N., Long. 25 W., July 14.
Letitia, Liverpool to Batavia, Lat. 3 S., Long. 20 W., July 18.
David, London to South Australia, off Cape 1° Agullas, June 1.
Paragon, Bristol to Mauritius, Lat. 50 N., Long. 9 W., Aug. 19.
Perthshire, Llanelly to Cape, Lat. 11 N., Long. 25½ W., July 21.
Medusa, London to Sydney, Lat. 40 N., Long. 14 W., August 10.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Middleburg* fell in with the Dutch vessel *Zaanstroom* off the Cape, in distress, vessel very leaky; everything swept from the deck, and rudder lost: gale continuing, and water gaining upon them, remained by them during the night. The next morning took off the crew and passengers, and left the wreck with 10 feet water in her hold, (St. Helena, 6th June).

Ship Zenobia. On the morning of 18th April, in Lat. 26 S., Long. 59 E., in bad weather and a very heavy sea, lost main and mizen top-masts, and jib-boom, after which, bore up for Mauritius and arrived there 22nd, and sailed again 3rd May. Experienced a very severe gale of wind from N. W. in Table Bay also, during which, the brig *Globe* parted, and in drifting ran foul of the brig *Mary* and *Jane*, carrying away that brig's foremast and bowsprit, and afterwards drifted athwart hawse of a bark, carrying away her (the bark's) bowsprit. The *Globe*, after receiving assistance, was finally brought up in safety.

Asia, Batavia to Cowes, had experienced very rough weather off the Cape, about June 23, (since arrived at St. Helena).

Eleanor, Ceylon to London, short of water and bread; had received damage; leaky; going into Simon's Bay to refit, (June 22).

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal (additional).—Mrs. Watson; W. Cannon, Esq.; Ens. Watson; (Mrs. Sutherland died at sea.)

Per James McInroy, from Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Wohrnitz and family; Mr. Delbruck.

Per Bardaster, from Van Diemen's Land.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur and child; Mr. and Mrs. Reilly; Mr. Buchan, surgeon; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Newton; two Masters Reilly.

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay.—General Osborne, 14th Bombay, N. I.; Mrs. and Miss Osborne; Mrs. Waddell; Mrs. Williams; Miss A. Waddell; Miss Laura, and Master Williams; Mrs. Miss and Master Crockett; Miss L. Ilberry; Capt. Waterfield, 14th N. I., and lady and family; Capt. J. R. Woodhouse, 6th N. I., and family; Major and Mrs. Dunbabin, N. V. B.; Surgeon J. Butchart, Bombay army; Masters Sanderson, Harington and Bulkley; Messrs. Jehangier Nowrojee, Hcerjeech'oy Merwanjee; and Dorabjee Munchejee; (Parsees) Collins (and family.) *From Cannanore*, Dr. Macdonnell, surg. 57th foot; Miss Macdonnell; Mrs. and Master Martyr; Lieut. Owen, 11th Madras N. I. *From Cochin*, Rev. Mr. Rosen, lady and family. *From the Cape*, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Speters; Mr. Gericke.

Per H. C. Berenice, (S.) from Bombay May 21st, for Red Sea.—H. Stokes, Esq., M. C. S.; Mr. H. G. Kirkus.

Per Duchess of Kent, from Sydney.—D. Allen, Esq.; Messrs. Carrick, Mayo, Davey, Murray, Meyer, Dennys.

Per William Nicol, from Sydney.—Mrs. Brindley and servant; Mr. Bettington; Mr. E. G. Mrs. and Miss Corney; Dr. Hilditch.

Per Richard Mount, from Cape.—Messrs. Follett, Lindsay, Baffery and child; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Cooper.

Per Clorinde, from Pondicherry to Bordeaux.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurel and two children; Mr. Bochaton.

Per Bahamian, from Bengal.—Mrs. Statham and two children.

Per Charles Carter, from the Cape.—Capt. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Wicksted; Messrs. Coverdale, Conelly, Marsh, Dickson.

Per Harriett, from Whaling.—Capt. Maughan, late of ship *Jas. Colvin*; Capt. Brown, late of ship *Gledstaness*.

Per Monarch, from Bengal.—Mr. Thomas Tyndall.

Per Eliza Susan, from Batavia.—Mr. Stewart.

Per Dortenaar, from Batavia.—Mr. Miller and family; Mr. Soeters; Mr. Go-ricke; Mr. Van Doocum and daughter, (two children.)

Per Marion, from Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Col. James; Mrs. Venables; Mrs. Goad; Miss Jennings; Capt. Kelso, 72nd Highlanders; J. Jennings, Esq.; J. Moodie, Esq.

Per Vectis, from Sydney—Capt. and Mrs. Taber, and family; Mr. Taber; Mr. C. Lawson; Mrs. Reid.

Per Achilles, from Sydney—Mr. J. Nicholls; Miss C. M'Crone; Mr. Marks; Mrs. Battersby.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal—Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Hickey; C. Harding, Esq., C. S.; A. Cumming, Esq., C. S.; Col. Duadas, Bengal Art.; Capt. Thomas, Bengal Inf.; W. Hickey, Esq.; W. H. Hutchisson, Esq.; J. Thiault, Esq.; Rev. J. Bell; J. P. Ford, Esq. *From the Cape*—J. Lyall, Esq.; Miss Dent, and Master Taylor. *Landed at Cape*—Major Stoddart, Beng. Cav.; Lieut. C. Graham, B. N. I.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras, (see *Oriental Herald* for June, corrected List.) *From the Cape*—Mrs. Lees; Messrs. Jaubert, Fleck, and De Villiers; Masters Lees and Sanderman; Miss Stein. *Landed at the Cape*—Mrs. Blenkinsop; Mrs. Godfrey; J. Bury, Esq., C. S.; Dr. Godfrey; Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop; Rev. H. Deane; Master and two Misses Blenkinsop; Miss Godfrey; (Capt. G. Gray died at sea.)

Per Duke of Buccleugh, (see *Oriental Herald* for May, corrected List.) *From the Cape*. Major Parlbay; Mrs. and Miss Parlbay; Mrs. Mathews. *Landed at the Cape*—W. Fane, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Fane; three Misses Fane.

Per Reliance, from Bombay—Col. W. D. Robertson; Mrs. and Miss Robertson.

Per Walmer Castle, from China—(Additional)—Capt. John Hine.

Per Hashemy, from China—(Additional)—Mr. Louis.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Robert Small, for Calcutta.—Mrs. Jackson; Misses Whish, Barlow, Griffith; Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers; Captains Steer, Croudace; Hon. R. E. Powys; Dr. Rinch; Mr. Griffith; Capt. Ewart; two Genosse gentlemen; Capt. Smith; Mr. Henry Stevens; Mrs. Stevens.

Per Thomas Grenville, for Cape.—Capt. and Mrs. Stanford and family. *For Bengal*.—Mrs. Blair; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Miss McIntyre; Mr. White; Captains Minchin, Frederick, Campbell;—Cunningham, Esq.; Mr. Galloway; Mr. Nott; Lieuts. Barry, Fulton; Messrs. Campion, Costly, Champion, Maling, Thompson. *From the Cape*.—Mr. and Mrs. McSween and child; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Misses Smith, Loyd; Mr. and Mrs. Money.

Per Exmouth, for Madras and Bengal.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mack; Mrs. Phil lips; Mrs. Stacy and two nieces; Mr. Waterman; Mr. Clarke; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Simpson; Miss Worrington; Miss Blessley; two officers in command of troops.

Per Wellington, for Madras—Dr. and Mrs. Andrews; Mrs. Fryer; Misses Dickinson, Traveller, Wingrove, Mitchell; Mr. Carruthers; Rev. Mr. Traveller; Capt. Lloyd; Mr. Dibnum; Mr. Sweet; Lieut. and Mrs. Lawford; Miss Macauley; Miss Babington; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay; Dr. Laing; Mr. Hughes;—Mr. Macauley, to Madeira.

Per Fairlie, for Sydney—Sir Maurice O'Connell; Lady O'Connell; Miss O'Connell; Capt. O'Connell, and Mrs. O'Connell; Lieut. W. B. J. O'Connell; Mr. C. P. O'Connell; Mr. C. O'Connell; Master Wm. Blyth; Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Gordon; Mr. James Campbell; Rev. C. F. Brigstock; Mr. F. Merewether; Mr. Primrose; Mr. Morphy; Mr. J. H. Durbin; Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Walsh; Rev. E. A. Dicken; Dr. Maurice O'Keefe Reedy; Mr. Christie; Mr. Wm. Dangar; Mr. Grant; Mr. James Ballingall; Mr. John Calder; Mr. John James; Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Wm. Macdonald; Mr. Wm. Bailey; Mrs. Peck; Mrs.

Taylor; Mr. John Ross; Mr. Matthew M'Alister; Mr. L. M. Fenwick; and a considerable number of Steerage Passengers.

Per Windsor, for Madras and Calcutta.—Lady Montgomery; Lady Farrington; Mesdames Dent, Seaton and Church; Misses Dents; Sir H. Montgomery; Major Tweddle and Son; Capts. Manning and Seaton; Messrs. Forbes, Barnes, Milford, Church, Cox, Christie, Sparrow, Fraser, Jenkins, Mackintosh, Clarke, Travers, Hammond, and Hay.

Per Repulse, for Madras and Calcutta.—Lady Casement and family; Mesdames Mellish, Capel, M'Call and Sullivan; Miss Lowe and the Misses Whites; Capts. Doveton, Mellish and Simpson; Ens. Bartlett; Drs. Evans and Pickering; Messrs. Capel, Budd, Douglas, and Dodd.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras.—Mesdames Robinson, Harcourt, Fullerton, Scotland, Pierce and Lamb; Misses Harper, Chalon, Scotland, Sturt and Pierce; Capts. Fullerton and Scotland; Rev. Mr. Lamb; Cadet Brodrip; Messrs. Napier, Campbell and Bruce.

Per Duke of Argyle, for Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Sims; Major and Mrs. Fothergill; Misses Bannister and Atkinson; Capt. and Mrs. Hall; Lieut. and Mrs. Durant; Dr. and Mrs. Ditmas; Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead; Mrs. Festin, Miss Blundell, Mr. Cadenhead.

Per Berkshire, for Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Chambers; Mr. and Mrs. Blanshard; Misses Sanderson; Col. and Mrs. Sutherland; Misses Edwards and Jefferson; Mr. and Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Crawford; Miss Smith, Miss M'Cullum; Mr. Fanning; Mr. Taylor.

Per Aurora, for Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Deshon, and family.

Per Plantagenet, for Bengal.—Mrs. Coplestone; Major and Mrs. Wright, H. M.'s 39th Foot; Misses Hodgson, Chester, and Davies; Capt. W. G. Wood, H. M.'s 39th Foot; Ens. W. Hardinge, ditto; Lieut. T. D. Price, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Herriott, 55th Foot; Hon. Mr. Talbot; Messrs. Money, Hoseason, Edge, Vandelcur, Smith, Strangways, and Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoernthe, Missionaries; troops, &c. (50 men.)

Per True Briton, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal.—Mrs. Col. Downes; Capt. and Mrs. Horner; Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell; Mr. and Mrs. Burt; Mr. and Mrs. Scheniman; Mrs. Anting; Miss Hanson; Capt. Gahagan; Capt. Johnston; Rev. Dr. Roux; Count C. de Kotzboch; Messrs. Lushington, Le Sueur, Moorat, Primrose, Macnamara, and Thomson; Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, and Dr. Mc. Queen, for the Cape.

Per London, for Bengal.—Col. and Mrs. Anderson, and party; Mr. and Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Chilcott; Mrs. Canham, (four children); Misses Playfair, Sheriff, Eddis, Johnston, and Lowe; Lieut. Sandes, 9th Foot, in command of troops; Mr. W. Nichol; Mr. and Master Wood; Mr. Twisden and family; Mr. Ronald; Masters Wright and Ross.

Per Scotia, for Bengal.—Mrs. Harrington; Col. and Mrs. White; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser; Misses White, Hill, and Butler; Major David, in command of troops; Ens. Penny, 13th Foot; Ens. Blackall; Ens. Green, H. M.'s 3rd Foot; Mr. Gerrard, Surgeon; Mr. Eastwood; Mr. Reynolds; troops, &c.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, for Bengal.—Sir H. Seton; Col. Raper and family; Mr. and Mrs. Smoult; Mrs. Pringle and family; Mrs. Rogers; Misses Robinson, Fraser, Brooke and Smith; Capt. Rowcroft; Messrs. Bathie, Hay, Spiers, D'Oyley, Howden, Johnston and Pottinger.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal.—Mrs. Hicks; Major and Mrs. Pillans; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Farquharson, (two children); two Misses Dick; Misses Buckle, M'Carthy, Napier, Bell, Kennedy, Browne and Wemyss; Col. Oliver; Major Pillans; Capt. Campbell; Mr. Hicks; Mr. Ross; Mr. Fergusson.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal.—Dr. and Mrs. Esdaile; Mr. and Mrs. Raikes; Mrs. de Momet; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Smith; Miss Warin; Capt. Frazer; Messrs. Drake, Cameron, and Macdonald.

Per Warrior, for Cape and Ceylon.—Capt. and Mrs. Mackay; Miss Prout; Miss Spicer; two Misses Higgs, Mr. Warrington, (naval storekeeper, Trincomalee) and family; J. Lellerstedt, Esq. for the Cape.

ADDITIONAL MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SINGAPORE.—*Arrivals.* *March* 26.—Will Watch, from Calcutta. *April* 8.—Red Rover, from Plymouth; Sir E. Ryan, from Calcutta. 15.—Star from Madras; Elizabeth, from Bombay. 16.—Ariel, from Calcutta. 20.—Pearl, from Bombay. 21.—H. M. S. Diana, from Penang; William Ludwick, from Batavia. 22.—Bengal Packet, from China; Ann, from Bengal. *Departures.* *April* 12.—Sir E. Ryan, for China. 13.—Will Watch, for Penang. 16.—Elizabeth, for China; Baron v Capellan, for Batavia. 17.—Ann and Ariel, for China. 18.—John Knox, for London. 20.—Star, for Madras. 22.—Hero, for Bankok; Pearl, for China. 23.—Zephyr, for Palambang. 24.—Bengal Packet, for Calcutta; Corsair, for China. 25.—Trinculo, for London.

MANILLA. *Arrivals.* *March* 16.—Australia, from Batavia; Charlotte, from Canton. 22.—Caledonia, from Lintin; Narcissa, from Batavia. *Departures.* *March* 19.—Griffin, for Canton. 20.—Rouble, for Canton.

CHINA.—*Departure.* *March* 23.—Plot, for Cowes.

PENANG. *Arrival.* Fortfield, from Ceylon.

JAVA AND BATAVIA. *Arrivals.* *Previous to April* 26.—Logan, from London; Tropic and Layton, from New South Wales. 26.—Clorinda, from the Cape. *Departures.* *April* 5.—Paris, for Samarang. 7.—Hiindoo, for Canton. 8.—Royal Sovereign, for Samarang.

MAURITIUS. *Arrival.* *April* 4.—Mercure, from Bourbon. *Departures.* *Mar.* 29.—Mermaid, for Rangoon. 31.—Constance, for Seychelles. *April.* 2.—Ann Gales, for Hobart Town; Maria, for Pondicherry; John Denniston, for Ceylon; Tickler, for Nova Scotia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Arrivals.* *June* 6.—Briton, from Batavia; Sir W. Heathcote, from Table Bay. 17.—H. M. S. Volage, from England. 18.—Scout, from Ascension. *Departure.* *June* 8.—Hero, for Knysna.

RIO. *Arrivals.* *June* 21.—Mary Catherine, from Hobart Town; Levant, from the Cape of Good Hope; Velocity, from St. Helena. 27.—H. M. B. Lily and Daniel Wheeler, from England; Harmony, from the Cape. *Departure.* *June* 25.—Ellon, for Batavia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 12.—At Newcastle, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22nd Madras N. I. of a son still born.

24. At Edinburgh, the lady of D. Ainslie, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter, (since dead.)

Aug. 7.—In Old Kent-road, the lady of Capt. Ricketts, Madras army, of a daughter.

15. At 56, York Terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Major F. Hope, 72nd reg., (Cape of Good Hope) of a daughter.

Lately, in Bernard-street, Russell-sq., the lady of Capt. Agnew, 6th Bengal N. I. of a daughter.

— At Woodville, Lucan, the lady of Major Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K. C. B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18.—F. Twynam, Esq., to Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Major R. W. Budden, Bombay estab.

June 6.—At Paris, at the residence of the British Ambassador, Lieut. F. Russell, 22nd regt, M. N. I., to Anna, second daughter of the late J. Lee, Esq. of Limerick.

14. At Gloucester, F. C. Marsden, Esq., Bengal army, to Sydney Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. B. Hughes, of Plascock, Anglesea.

20. At Edinburgh, P. J. Maxwell, Esq., late of the E. I. C.'s maritime service, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late G. Bell, Esq., Surg., Edinburgh.

25. At London Castle, N. B., Capt. Henry, 56th regt., to the Lady Selina C. Hastings, third daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings.

28. B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq., Bombay army, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Wornum, of Camden-street.

July 2.—At Sidbury, Devon, R. Travers, Esq., Bombay army, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of W. Larkins, Esq., of Blackheath.

10. At Exmouth, Capt. J. F. Leslie, E. I. C.'s service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Westcott, of Exmouth.

17. G. Haly Esq., Madras N. I., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of A. Haly, Esq., of Wadhurst Castle, county of Sussex.

25. At Edinburgh, E. J. Jackson, Esq., of Brixton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late G. Seton, Esq., of Bombay, and of Perth.

— At Manchester, Major W. Warde, of the E. I. C.'s service, to Catherine, third daughter of the late E. Hawkins, Esq., of Glamorganshire.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Seaton, 35th Bengal N. I., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late J. Harriman, Esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

Aug. 7.—At Edinburgh, Geo. Hughes, Esq., W. S., to Emily Magniac, youngest daughter of the late David Erskine, Esq., of Elambazar, Bengal.

9. At Everton, Capt. A. Hodges, E. I. C.'s Bengal army, to Hussy, daughter of W. Huffington, Esq., of Donegal.

11. John Gray, Esq., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Major Bingham, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

14. At Rosstrevor, Capt. Thos. Bell, late of the Hon. E. I. C. Military Service, to Frances Dorcas, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Ford.

— At the Isle of Wight, the Rev. G. E. Turner, appointed chaplain of Van Diemen's Land, to Mary, third daughter of the late J. Jacobs, Esq.

16. At Chorley, the Rev. J. Mayson, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Hickson. (They are about to proceed to Australia as Missionaries.)

17. At St. Marylebone, H. Connell, Esq., of York Gate, Regent's-park, to Miss C. Biggs, sister of Maj.-Gen. J. A. Biggs, of the Bengal Artillery.

22. J. G. Buss, Esq., of Western Australia, to the relict of the late J. Cookworthy, Esq.

23. In London, K. Phibbs, Esq., Bengal Army, to Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Daly, R. N.—C. B.

Lately. At Dunse, North Britain, P. Deas, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late G. Stuart, Esq., Surgeon, 72d Regt.

— Capt. W. Bouchier, R. N., to

Laura, widow of the late Lieut. R. W. Lukin, 16th Bombay, N. I.

DEATHS.

May 10.—On her passage from Sydney, Mrs. Ann Brindley, eldest daughter of the late J. Brindley, Esq., Engineer to His Grace the late Duke of Bridgewater, aged 69.

15. At St. Helena, R. Prince, Esq., aged 47.

20. At St. Helena, William, eldest son of Ens. and Adj. Brown, 9th Regiment, aged 4.

June 24.—At Alexandria, on his way home from Bombay, Walter Grant, Esq., Assist.-Surg. H. M.'s 4th L. D., only son of the late Col. L. Grant.

26. At Southampton, the relict of the late J. Champain, Esq., of the E. I. C.'s Bengal Civil Service.

— At St. Helena, on his passage home from Canton, John Cullen, Esq., Surgeon, late of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, and of Doune, Perthshire.

July 12.—At his residence, 3, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, by suicide, having taken prussic acid enough to kill a dozen persons, A. Brandt, Esq., East India Merchant.

29. At Clifton, the lady of the Venerable J. M. S. Glenic, Archdeacon of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 55.

Aug. 2.—Emma, second daughter of H. Hebbert, Esq., of the Strand, and Bromley Common, Kent, aged 18.

— Margaret, only surviving daughter of Mr. Cunningham, widow of Capt. W. Cunningham, late of the E. I. C.'s Military Service, Madras Estab., aged 5.

3. At Waltham Cross, William, only child of the late Capt. W. Thomson, of the E. I. C.'s Ship, Java.

9. At Heavitree, Devon, of deep consumption, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Boyé, Bombay Army, and daughter of the late J. S. Thacker, Esq., of Madras, aged 23.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. C. Payne, Bombay Army, aged 47.

11. Major W. Cunningham, E. I. C.'s Service, and of Ayr, Scotland.

14. Near Carisbrook, Capt. Young.

20. At Dublin, the eldest son of H. P. Glynn, Esq., H. P. 40th Foot (Bombay.)

Lately.—At Kombach, Fifeshire, an African Negro, aged 112. He was cook on board the *Royal George*, when that vessel went down.

— In Egypt, on his return to England from India, B. Blake, Esq., Major, E. I. C.'s Service.

— At Sierra Leone, Lieut. W. J. Warren, R. N.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

5 per Cent. loan of 1825-26,	_____	Rs. 108	a 111½
_____ 1829-30,	_____	" 111½	" 111½
4 per Cent. loan of 1832-33,	_____	" 106	" 106½
4 _____ 1835-36,	_____	" 99½	" 99½
5 per Ct. tr. loan of 1834-35,	_____	" 116½	" 117

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight 2s. 0½d. " 2s. 0½d. ¼ R.
 _____ Calcutta, 30 days st. Bomb. Rs. 101½ " 101½ ¼ 100 Co.'s Rs.
 _____ Madras, 30 days st. 99½ to 100 Bombay Rs. ¼ 100 Mad. Rs.

GENERAL REMARKS.—

There has been a little more activity in the Piece Goods Market, and sales to some extent have been effected. The finer description of goods are in most request. No sales of English Bar Iron are reported, and from the close of the season being at hand, prices are somewhat affected. In Hoop and Sheet Iron there have been no transactions. Spelter has been fetching good prices, it has been retailing as high as Rs. 14½ per cwt., a price which has attracted it back from some of the towns in the interior. There is none at present in English importers hands. Files are still in little demand.

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## CEYLON, MAY, 1838.

CINNAMON.—Government upset prices, 1st quality 3s. 6d.; 2nd 2s; 3rd 9d. per lb. Sales held on the first Monday in every month. At the last sale were put up 410 bales, of these were sold—

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 20 Bales 1st quality at | 3s. 6½d. per lb.    |
| 185 ——— 2nd ———         | 2s. 0½d. @ 2s. 4½d. |
| 80 ——— 3rd ———          | 0 9½d. @ 1s. 4½d.   |

285 Sold—125 bought in.

Statement of Cargo per Ship *Hooghly*, Baily, master, for Bombay and London.

689 Logs, Ebony.  
 1 Case, samples of Earthenware.  
 1 Case, British silk.  
 1 Case, } Books and papers.  
 5 Parcels }

Statement of Cargo per British barque *Patriot*, Leshaw, master, for London.

10 Bales—1st sort }  
 67 Bales—2nd sort } Cinnamon.  
 31 Bales—3rd sort }  
 3,106 Bags, Coffee; 1,100 Pieces, Coir Junks; 199 Logs, Ebony;  
 31 Parrahs, Pepper.

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SYDNEY, 16TH APRIL, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

LIQUIDS.—*Rum*.—B.P. Proofin Bond, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 3s. 7d.; *Gin*.—Pale, in bond, 4s. 0d. Straw colored 2s. 6d.; Case, four gallons 4-5 £1 3s.; *Brandy*.—First quality, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Second do., 4s. 6d.; Third do., 3s. 6d.; *Porter*.—Taylor's $\frac{1}{2}$ hhd. £7.; Barclay's £6.; Elliott's, £5 12s. 6d.; Dunbar, in bottle, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 13s.; Other samples, 11s.—*Ale*.—Burton, $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel 36 gallons, £6 5s.; Taylor's strong pale, $\frac{1}{2}$ hhd. £7 10s.; Dunbar's in bottle, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 14s.; Taylor's, 13s.—*Wines*.—No alteration.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Sugar*.—Mauritius, fine per ton, £35; Brown, £32 to £34; Refined Loaf, per lb. 1s. 0d.; *Tea*.—Hyson, per quarter chest, 14lb. £2. 12s. 6d.; Hyson Skin, per chest, £4. 7s. 6d., to £4. 10s.; Gunpowder, per quarter, £2. 10s.; *Tobacco*.—Negrohead, per lb. 3s. 6d. to 4s.; *Salt*.—Liverpool, per ton, £5. 5s.; *Soap*.—Hawes' London, per ton, £36; Liverpool, £33; *Pork*.—Irish, per barrel, £4 10s., to £4. 12s. 6d.; *Starch*.—Per lb. 7d.; *Oil*.—Sperm, per ton, £57 to £58; Black, per ton, £25; *Casks*.—New London made, £3. 5s.; £3. 10.; Liverpool, £3 10s.; *Hops*.—Kent, per lb. 10d to 1s. 0d.

METALS.—*Lead*.—Sheet, per ton, £36; Pig, ditto, £25; *Iron*.—Bar, assorted, per ton, £12; Hoop, ditto, £15; Nail Rod, ditto, £12; Pig, ditto, £8; *Copper*—Sheathing, per lb. 1s. 4d., to 1s.; Nails, per lb., 1s. 4d.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House.....	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.
India Stock	£264 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Do. Bonds	72s. 74 Prem.
East and West India Dock Stock	£108 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Australasian Banking Company	£40 paid £62. per share.
Do. Do	30 " 45. "
Union Bank of Australia	10 " 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Australian Agricultural Company	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 45 "
Van Diemen's Land Company	11.

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA, &c.

	Overland.	Per Ships.
Calcutta	11th May.	17th April $\frac{1}{2}$ Mona.
Madras	12th ditto	11th March $\frac{1}{2}$ Juliana.
Bombay	21st ditto	19th April $\frac{1}{2}$ Triumph.
Ceylon	4th ditto	24th March $\frac{1}{2}$ Eleanor.
China	15th March	24th ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ Hero of Malown, and 2d April $\frac{1}{2}$ Trinculo via Singapore
Singapore		26th April, $\frac{1}{2}$ Trinculo.
Sydney		16th ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ Jessy.
Hobart Town		12th ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ Atwick.
Launceston		6th ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ Atwick, via Hob. Town.
Mauritius		12th May $\frac{1}{2}$ Stratford.
Cape		21st June $\frac{1}{2}$ Buckinghamshire.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE, VERSUS THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(The Prince of Oude; or the Claim of the Nawaub Akbal-ood-Dowlah Bakhadoor, to the Throne of Oude. By Capt. W. White. 8vo., 1838.)

The Murdered King of Oude, Nusser-ood-Deen Hyder, being a Letter to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. By Capt. W. White. 8vo., 1838.)

The book and the pamphlet which form the subject of this paper, have reference to the kingdom of Oude, one of the fairest portions of Hindostan. It formerly belonged to the Emperors of Delhi, and was one of the most shining jewels in the diadem of those potentates, until their glory began to wane, when it fell under the dominion of the Viziers of the Empire; who, under a pretended obedience to the imperial power, and with the title of hereditary Viziers, became the real sovereigns of the country. This territory is represented by all who have seen it, to be flourishing in the highest degree, even in its present state of depression, and all agree that its capabilities are exceedingly great. To what height of prosperity it might attain if properly managed, can be imagined only by its present condition under circumstances of unparalleled disadvantage. We can clearly trace in the page of history the continued state of anarchy and confusion into which this state, in common with the rest of India, has been for centuries plunged, before the British were brought into contact with it. Since that period the progress of events is more distinctly brought before the eye, and becomes more clearly defined to the historian and the enquirer. It is matter of deep regret, but an important truth, that the perusal of history, which is the result of enquiry into recorded facts, cannot but lead to the result, that the territory of Oude has not benefited by this contact. Since the time when the East India Company's Government has interfered in a decisive manner in the Oude Government, the consequences have been baneful in the extreme. What was defective in the administration of affairs has not been remedied, the country has been dismembered by the separation of some of her finest provinces and their annexation to the British dominions, while the territory which yet remains has offered to the servants of the Government a field for diplomacy which has reflected but little credit on mankind at large, or them in particular. In process of time Oude has been diplomatized (if we

may make use of such a word to signify that which is but one poor scruple of hair in difference from plunder) out of millions, to serve the purposes of her British ally, and now in defiance of all previous professions of moderation, a force organized by British officers and commanded by them, has possession of the country. To say that Oude is now independent, that she is governed by her own king, or that the British Government is not *de facto* ruler of the country, would be an utter fallacy. It may naturally be asked what has brought about the present state of things? The answer is—the policy of the British Government, which has always grasped at accession of territory, while its professions have been those of a contrary nature. The circumstances, indeed, in which it has been placed by its own acts, has compelled the adoption of further aggression, in self-defence, as well as to prevent the necessity of retrogression. This, indeed, is an admirable illustration of morals by a political parallel. In morals the first false step in the way of vice or error but leads to the second; political sins are not exempt from the common rule.

The system thus briefly alluded to, has brought about the advent to our shores of the illustrious foreigner who forms the subject of the first of Captain White's brochures—the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah. He has come to England in the hope of recovering from the East India Company a large sum of money, arrears of pension, which he alleges is due to him, and also to urge his claim to the Throne of Oude, which has been conferred, as he says, illegally, on his own uncle. This claim has been preferred to the authorities in India without success, and the Nawaub has now come to the fountain head to seek for that justice which has been hitherto denied him elsewhere. It is asserted elsewhere, as well as in the book before us, that Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, has not only met with no success, but has experienced considerable rudeness at the hands of the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors. If this be true, (which, however, we hope is not the case,) it does not redound much to the credit of these authorities, who were in duty bound to shew at least amenity, if not positive kindness, to one, who, if he advanced unrecognised pretensions, at least himself believed them to be well founded, and who is a scion of a royal stock. It has been long a maxim of Oriental rule—perhaps proceeding as moonlight from the sunshine, from the English maxim of the king doing no wrong—that no order of Government can be reversed. This principle has been so long and pertinaciously adhered to, that a deviation from it might have been deemed impossible. It, therefore, seems singular, that the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah should have resorted to the step of coming to England to appeal against an authority, which if it did not deem itself as infallible as the Popes of old, at least acted as if it did. Further than this, it would appear, that much of what occurs in India is pre-ordained in England, and inhibited on those there in authority. This observation refers to the East India Company and their superiors the Board, alone. But Capt. White seems to push this question further, and boldly to assert that Sir J. Hobhouse, has, on his own authority, and without reference to his colleagues, or the Court, directed the execution of divers measures in India, and that the present obnoxious decree was among them. On this subject we are not now prepared to touch—first, because Capt. White's statements are merely surmises without proofs; and secondly, because such a course could hardly be followed by any

reasonable being who accurately knew the amount and the limit of the power entrusted to him, since in case of his exceeding such powers, he would be liable to impeachment. In any case, however, it does seem surprising that the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, hoping against hope, should come to England to appeal to the authorities, whose agents and instruments had committed the injury. It is not to be wondered at that in such case the appellant has found no remedy, had he received the foulest injuries. His hopes though thus far frustrated are not wholly at an end. His case has been taken up, though late in the Session, by the House of Commons, and papers have been moved for, which it is supposed, the Members of Parliament will peruse during the recess, and which will form the basis of some motion in the next session—that is to say, provided, that anything connected with that hateful subject, *India*, can be for one moment, tolerated in the British houses of legislature.

In this state of things it becomes us as faithful Journalists and recorders of Indian events, to enter into an investigation of the merits of the question at issue. We hope by so doing to save trouble to many Hon. Members, who might not wish to be at the pain of forming opinions for themselves, and thus to render a complicated question comparatively easy. We are the more induced to undertake this task, though the labor of perusing the whole of the Oude papers and digesting their contents, has not been slight, because we have much to object against the work mentioned at the head of this article. The reasons for finding fault with Capt. White's work it is here necessary to state. In the first place his book is so replete with discursive matter, in many respects utterly irrelevant to the points at issue, that it is with much difficulty that the reader can wade through the bushel of chaff to get at the two grains of wheat. The wrongs and the mismanagement of Oude are a fertile source of discussion, and so they will remain until the end of time; for like the subject of the author of Junius and similar vexed questions, the more they are litigated, the less capable do they seem of perfect elucidation. The mixing up of these matters with an argument in favor of a claim, advanced on certain specific grounds, which matters have little or no connection with them, is but to increase the difficulty of comprehending the true bearing of an affair, to the probable success of which its obscurity is the principal obstacle. The second and main reason why we complain of Capt. White's work is still less excusable than the first. The person who wishes to appeal to the public on a question of interest should not only be concise and clear in his statement, but should avoid all levity of language, which if used, will most assuredly extend in its effects to the subject at issue, and lead people at large to suppose, that a case capable of being so treated, is in itself light and frivolous. The want of proper arrangement displayed in Captain White's book, and some of the peculiar sentences which it contains, are completely sufficient to throw its real merits into the shade. But though we thus blame the author for these defects in the manner of his work, we think him duly entitled to the praise of having fearlessly exposed what he deems abuses of power, and acts of injustice. We cannot come to those conclusions at which he has arrived, and for this and for the reasons above detailed we shall give an account of the faith that is in us.

Annexed to this is a sketch of the family of Saadat Ally Khan, from

whom all the contending parties are descended. It were perhaps an ill office to go to the very bottom of the events which placed Saadut Ally on the Musnud, since time in his character of "*edax rerum*" has nearly swallowed and digested this bitter morsel. He has not yet, however, ready as his digestion may be, quite got rid of his repast, and we cannot therefore refrain from helping him in his labor with a passing observation. How came Saadut Ally, from whom all the present contenders to the throne of Oude have sprung, on the Musnud? On the death of Usuf-ood-dowlah, the unfortunate, though subsequently criminal Vizier Ally, was placed on the throne, because he was the acknowledged son of the Vizier. Within two years of that time he was deposed by the British Government, on the grounds of his being an illegitimate son, and Saadut Ally the former Nawaub's brother was made Vizier. The present Government in the question now at issue between Ekbal-ood-dowlah and his uncle, has decided it on the grounds of the Mussulman law, which has always been the rule of conduct. Was this law acted on in the case of Vizier Ally? Is it not the Mussulman law, that the acknowledgement of the father that such a person is his son, is a sufficient proof of the fact, and that a son so acknowledged is considered as legitimate to all intents and purposes, and that he inherits equally with the sons of wives legally married? That such is the case we pledge ourselves, and that such is the practice of all the courts in India may be seen by reference to the cases decided. How then was it that the British government cast down their own elected sovereign from the throne, and installed Saadut Ally? This question is difficult of solution. State policy can alone be adduced as a reason for this act of injustice—but it may legitimately be doubted how far that, or any plan of human invention, can supersede the dictates of moral right. For resistance to this decree, which was in opposition to the Mussulman law, and for attempting to recover his rights, in which Mr. Cherry and some others were murdered, Vizier Ally was imprisoned for life in Fort William, in an iron cage, and there he died, a forcible example of the ill effects of unsuccessful resistance to an unjust action, and another illustration of what we have above stated respecting the inevitable consequences of political as well as moral error. Thus much has been set forth to show that the pretensions of the East Indian Government to infallibility are not as well founded as it would have us suppose. It is at the same time manifest that such a precedent as this, though used to make the galled jade wince, cannot be adduced to warrant a second and further deviation from the principles of Mussulman law, that was highly culpable and unjust in the first instance.

To proceed then to the point at issue, we find Saadut Ally by will of the East India Company and the British Government, seated on the Musnud of the ~~Alzarut~~, or in other words the Vuzcer of Oude. He had three sons, the eldest Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, Shums-ood-dowlah, father of the present claimant Ekbal-ood-dowlah, and Nusseer-ood-dowlah the present king. Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder succeeded his father Saadut Ally, and was succeeded by his son Nusseer-ood-deen. Nusseer-ood-deen died, and was succeeded by Nusseer-ood-dowlah his uncle. On the other hand Ekbal-ood-dowlah lays claim to the sovereignty, as being the eldest surviving son of his father Shums-ood-dowlah, second son of Saadut Ally, and elder brother of the present king. It may also be proper to mention, that previous to the death of the last

king Nusseer-ood-deen, there were two other claimants to the throne, namely, Kywan Jah, and Fureed-ood-bukt, said to be sons of that king, which had they been, the present dispute would never have arisen, since the eldest would have, in the natural course of things, succeeded his father. Their claim however has been completely invalidated. This is the case as it stands at present, and we will now proceed to see on what grounds the author of these books impugns the conduct of the Government, and asserts the right of the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah.

The first eighty-three pages of Captain White's book are occupied in discussing the merits of this question, and his allegations in broad terms amount to just this:—First, that Saadut did not die a natural death, but that he was poisoned. Secondly, that Ghazee-ood-deen who succeeded him had no son, and that Nusseer-ood-deen, who was permitted to ascend the throne on his decease, was illegitimate. Thirdly, that Ghazee-ood-deen himself was mad. From all these facts, the inference which the author would wish to be drawn is, that the father of the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, Shums-ood-dowlah—should have succeeded instead of his elder brother. Besides all these allegations, there is a charge made against the British authorities of extorting from Ghazee-ood-deen the sum of a crore of rupees, as the price of his being placed on the throne, of which it was in contemplation to deprive him. Whether the latter accusation be correct or no, it does not precisely touch the case at present before us; yet it may be as well to give our opinion on the matter as it is intimately connected with it. It is impossible not to view all such transactions as these with very great suspicion. No persons, potentates or powers will willingly part with their treasure; and where they do, we cannot but suspect that some sinister influence is at work, and that the money is given either because the gift or loan is unavoidable, or for some purpose which will not bear the light. That this is no erroneous opinion may be plainly proved by perusing the papers published relative to the Oude affairs, which give to the world some nice specimens of Indian diplomacy, and afford to connoisseurs in these matters a peep behind the scenes, wherein they may view the nakedness of the land. In the private letter of Colonel Baillie to Mr. Edmonstone, dated 19 October, 1814, which from its contents was evidently never intended for publicity, and which never would have met the public eye had not dissension appeared in the camp, are to be found the following words, and they are a text on which much might be preached. “I was desired to propose to the Nawaub that his Excellency should propose to Lord Moira to make a voluntary loan to the Company, of a sum of a crore of rupees. This having been done, his lordship in a letter to the Vice President in Council, dated 29th October, says, “At a subsequent conference, his Excellency solicited my acceptance of the sum as a free gift;” and again in the same letter, “His Excellency the Vizier tendered to me as a proof of his friendship, and the cordial interest which he feels in the prosperity of the Honorable Company, an accommodation of a crore of rupees.” These are the secrets of the prison house and with a vengeance, and a fine specimen of the voluntary principle they are. Du Val, the highwayman, was a joke to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, though his words may bear something of the same sort of interpretation. “Have the goodness, sir, to give me your money; no compulsion, sir, none at all: only if you do not, I shall be under the unpleasant necessity

of blowing out your brains." The Government of the East Indies has very wisely prohibited its servants in public employ from borrowing money from natives under their control, from a suspicion that such transactions cannot well be free from some taint; or that if they should be pure, yet that they give rise to the possibility of misconstruction, whereas judicial and ministerial officers should have reputations as spotless as that of Caesar's wife—unsuspected. That the Government should do by the wholesale what it condemned in the retail, seems marvellously inconsistent. A further specimen of the method of extorting voluntary loans is exposed in the negotiation set on foot for a second crore of rupees, which was subsequently obtained from Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, making a total of upwards of two millions of money extracted from this unfortunate potentate. The reader is referred to the letter from Lord Hastings' private Secretary, to Col. Baillie, the Resident at Lucknow, dated 10th December, 1814, and the subsequent correspondence, exhibiting the measures adopted to procure what was wanted, the arduous nature of the task which the Resident had to perform, and the extreme reluctance with which the Nawaub drew forth his treasures from his secret vaults, the long hoarded wealth of Usuf-ood-dowlah his grandfather, once deemed so inexhaustible, but of which now, nothing remains. Capt. White would seem to insinuate that the first loan by Ghazee-ood-deen to the Government was in consequence of the negotiation to set aside Shums-ood-dowlah. This does not appear to be the case, since there are other and ample reasons which would have induced Ghazee-ood-deen to fall in with the views of the Government. It seems that Ghazee-ood-deen had ascended the throne to the exclusion of his younger brother before the loan was originated; and of its origin the foregoing pages give an account, doubtless true because privately and confidentially written. Secondly, no one who has perused all the correspondence between Col. Baillie and the Government from the commencement of his career at Lucknow until his removal from thence by the Marquis of Hastings for having too freely commented on his Lordship's proceedings, and more than hinting that his Lordship's immediate family were connected with the Court intrigues, can doubt that the interference of Col. Baillie with the Nawaub's concerns, both public and private, was of a most vexatious and harassing character. This, indeed, the Nawaub Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, when he was led to believe that such a statement would be readily listened to, did allege to Lord Hastings, though he afterwards withdrew the paper when he found that he had been misled, and asserted that he had no complaint to make against the Resident, as may be seen in the Bengal political consultations dated March 7th, 1815. As this evidence of the Nawaub's is, however, at variance with itself, and although it were not difficult to afford a true conjecture as to the side on which truth lies, as an argument it must be rejected. We have referred for the formation of our opinions to less exceptionable evidence—the correspondence itself.

The treaty made between the British Government and Saadut Ally Khan in 1801, and explained afterwards in 1802, by articles of agreement, Saadut Ally engaged to "establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of his subjects," and to "advise and

act in conformity to the counsel of the officers of the said Honorable Company." In the articles above mentioned we find the following passage: "The Resident must advise the Nawaub with perfect cordiality, and must employ every endeavour to coincide with his Excellency in an uniform course of measures, and to unite sincerely with his Excellency in carrying into effect, exclusively under his Excellency's authority, and through his Excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined on in conformity to the counsels of the British Government. In cases requiring the aid of the British Government, the assistance of the British troops shall be employed according to the exigency of the occasion." Here be it recollected, that all this friendly counsel and offered protection which seems to indicate such tender solicitude for the Nawaub was not entirely gratuitous, and that the Nawaub was not bound, as might at first appear, by an almost immeasurable weight of gratitude to those with whom this treaty was contracted. The equivalent made for all this love and affection proffered by the British Government was merely a cession of the fairest portion of his dominions in perpetual sovereignty yielding yearly *one crore and thirty lacs of rupees, or in other words one million three hundred and fifty thousand pounds*—the fractions in such a case we may perhaps be excused for omitting. It would be but lost time to enter into arguments to prove that such a treaty as this was as little voluntary on the part of Saadut Ally, as were the two loans of a crore each which his son subsequently furnished to the British; we fearlessly appeal to every reader's common sense, if any one who could have avoided it, would thus have yielded up the best jewel of his crown. Is it at all to be wondered, that after being compelled under the specious mask of friendship to such a sacrifice as this, that the name of the British and the British alliance should stink in the Vizier's nostrils? But in addition to this, the clause in the treaty which under any pretence gave the British a further right of interference in the reserved territory, was a perpetually festering sore which could never be healed; and that on this head also the poor Nawaub should be touchy, is not a matter of astonishment. As early as 1808, after some requisition for troops to oppose revolting defaulters, made according to treaty and at first complied with, Major Baillie, in a letter to Government dated 18th May suggests that some of these requisitions should hereafter be met with only conditional acquiescence; he complains of the Vizier's "extreme jealousy" of the British, and that his manner and disposition are unfavourable to the British. If it were so, is it wonderful? Were such tender mercies as the British administered to him likely to engender a spirit of affection? On 6th March 1809, there is another complaint made against the Nawaub for not repressing some irregularities in a part of his dominions, and suggesting that a few British troops might be useful. This suggestion is met by the Government with a refusal, on the grounds that the case in question does not admit of such a mode of interference, and that remonstrance and not coercion must be used. On 28th December, 1810, we find another appeal to the Government against the Nawaub's Government in respect to the internal management of some of his territories, which seems to have been conducted in opposition to the Resident's opinion. It really does not seem that such interference as this was ever contemplated by the treaty, which alludes merely to the Nawaub's counsels being guided by British advice, while his own officers were to admi-

nister the affairs of the Kingdom. This was impossible as long as the Resident took cognizance of the management, which in India, most especially, depends not on the system but the *persons* who administer it; and thus we find the Resident's complaints to be as much against men as against measures. This last attack succeeded. The repeated charges of mis-management made against the Nawaub at last created an impression on the Government; and then was formed that scheme of Reform in the Oude territory which for some time afterwards afforded the Resident the opportunity of perpetually annoying the Nawaub, and which nearly drove him mad. A sketch of this proposed reform may be found in the Government letter to the Resident, dated 28th December, 1810, and it is most curious to remark therein the measures recommended. They are precisely those which had been introduced into the British territories, and which were then upheld to be the perfection of human wisdom. Those very measures men of the present day have not hesitated to pronounce signal failures; and Mr. F. J. Shore's work, recently published, plainly proves how ill the judicial and revenue systems have worked. Against the introduction of this direct British agency which was plainly subversive of his own authority, the Vizier made every stand which an oppressed man will do. Wanting in force, he took refuge in cunning, and gave Major Baillie the trouble of unwinding and exposing his fallacies, which again gave the Resident a sufficient opportunity for venting his usual tirades, and expending his stock of diplomatic vituperation, as may be seen in the consultations, dated 3d May, 1811. Did not the Resident see that this enormous duplicity was but the natural resource of a weaker vessel, who went forward to the goal to which he was pressed, as unwillingly as a boy to his school, or a thief to the whipping post; that he did not wish to comply, but could not resist. To a certain degree the Vizier was wise in his own conceit, and his plan succeeded for a time. The resistance which he offered in detail to measures, the necessity of which he generally admitted, foiled the Resident, who after repeated reports to Government received that admirable letter, dated 6th July, 1811, which, though termed that of the Government, bears evident impress of the talented and able Edmonstone's dictation. This letter is a model for excellence of style, perspicuity of reason, and consequently of stern justice, wherein the Government of India at once acknowledges, though regretting the evil administration of Oude, that it cannot consistently *compel* reform if persuasion should fail. It might be supposed that this decision would have set at rest the matter at issue, but no; the indefatigable Resident again tries to bring the Reform matter forward on the Vizier's recovery from an illness, to which it is not surprising that he had been reduced by mental distress. Once more the Resident, anticipating in times of darkness and in benighted lands the forthcoming era of agitation and Reform, on 28th October, 1811, sent down a report on the state of the Police of the city of Lucknow, in which, as in such cases made and provided, everything is pointed out as faulty in the extreme. This act of most illegal interference, certainly never contemplated in the treaty or articles, seems to have been received but coolly by the Government, which in its answer under date 15th November of that year, authorized no steps to be taken, but merely expressed a hope that the Resident's efforts might meet with success. It would be wholly useless to proceed in noticing each individual act of irritation and aggression with which the

Resident annoyed the Nawaub under pretence of following up the instructions of his Government. The disputes about the Begums, and respecting the admission of British troops into his territory to hunt for criminals escaped from the English territories, afforded still further opportunities, though in the latter instance the Nawaub in his letter of remonstrance, dated 20th September, 1812, got the better of the argument, which being unable to controvert, the Governor-General began to abuse the Nawaub in his letter of 23d October. We shall conclude these instances by alluding to two more only, first the virulence with which the Resident in his letter to Government of 4th January, 1813, paragraph 10, alludes to the Nawaub's disposition in reference to Mal Tewaree's business, and that of 12th January, 1813, in respect to the supplies for Shums-ood-Nissa's Kitchen, which latter tends to show, that the most trivial things, involving matter of charge against the Vizier, were not overlooked. Enough has been said to support the opinion we have expressed of the Resident's most importunate and oftentimes uncalled-for interference, and to justify the following recorded opinion of the Marquis of Hastings, whose political abilities were never doubted. "The construction given to the treaty by Government was just, whenever that main question was agitated. The policy of the Resident was always to keep out of sight this fundamental principle; but by boldly assuming a deviation from it by the Nawaub, to obtain the sanction of Government for insisting on points which were real infringements of that principle though undetected by us. The canker of our relations in Oude existed in this,—that the Resident thought himself nobody, if he did not exhibit himself to the people of Oude as far superior to their sovereign in authority. With a wholesome doubt of being countenanced in this pretension, he took care not to let it come within the observation of Government; while Government, not imagining that so false a conception should be entertained, received every peevish and distorted complaint from the Resident, respecting the Nawaub Vizier's frowardness as a proof of resistance against the legitimate interference reserved to us by treaty. My firm persuasion is, that whenever Major Baillie found Saadut Ally restive with regard to the advantages which he solicited for any of his adherents, he goaded the Nawaub on the article of reform, with a latitude of urgency very different from the intentions of Government." No reasonable person can well come to any other conclusion. The history of the intrigue which took place in the time of Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, which caused the rupture between the Resident and the Governor General, and in which the Nawaub shewed such foolish vacillation proceeded wholly from the same cause. There can be no doubt whatever, that Ghazee-ood-deen did really wish for Colonel Baillie's removal. He had seen what his father had suffered, and he himself had partially partaken of the same banquets, of which he anticipated a further daily diet. He naturally seized the first hint which was offered him that he might be freed from his troubles, and thereupon presented the celebrated paper of requests reflecting on the Resident. When the Nawaub found that matters respecting the Resident's removal were not in agitation, he feared the consequences of his indiscretion, and the vengeance of a man from whom both his father and himself had suffered so much. We have here brought forward this subject for the purpose, first, to give the reader some idea of the atmosphere in which the Prince of Oude lived, and to show that

such things as intrigues and corruption were not rare. Consequently, it is not unreasonable, that the present claimant, Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah should fancy that his father had been set aside by intrigue, and in consideration of the sum of one crore of rupees advanced by Ghazee-ood-deen. In this suspicion, however, there is nothing to warrant a concurrence. The arbitrary conduct of the Resident, and a desire to be well with the Government after his accession to the throne, affords us a sufficient motive, without seeking to make that which is already sufficiently bad, worse than it appears—and this too without the existence of proof.

Proceed we now to the examination of Captain White's assertion in respect to the death of Saadut Ally, the madness of Ghazee-ood-deen, and the illegitimacy of his reputed son Nusseer-ood-deen, all of which facts are brought forward to clear the way for the present claimant Ekbal-ood-dowlah. Now all these charges are of a very grave nature, and the parties charged with them are no less than the Governor General of India, and all those in any way connected with or participating in the Government. To bring home such accusations to the parties requires positive proof, and that of no ordinary kind. It is naturally asked what are these proofs? and the answer may astonish the reader—it is simply none at all. It seems that previous to his present publication, the author has written a work called "The Kingdom of Oude, or the Rejected Presents." This work, of his own composition, he quotes as proof for his facts; a method of establishing a case not hitherto deemed conclusive, or likely to become so. To corroborate these allegations he likewise quotes an anonymous paper, sent by post to the Marquis of Hastings relative to the state of Oude, and detailing the miseries of the people of that country under the Government of the Resident Major Baillie and his minion Agha Meer. There can be but little doubt that this paper, which is most ably and wittily drawn up, contains much that is true respecting the state of Oude; but Captain White must know, that if it contained the essence of truth itself, it can yet be no proof of what he has alleged. A more serious responsibility has been incurred by Captain White's attempting to draw inferences highly criminal to the parties from premises and statements which do not admit of them, and this too from the paper which, when speaking of it as recorded against the Resident, he himself terms, at page 24, "a rascally document." The accusation of murdering Saadut Ally by poison, is charged against a person named Ramzaun Ally, because he was the only person with him when he was taken ill and died, and because Ramzaun Ally being apparently in the Resident's interests, went directly to him and informed him of what had taken place, which enabled the Resident to take the necessary steps to ensure the quiet succession of ~~the~~ their apparent. We do not hesitate to say, that this is not only no proof, but that that it is no ground for suspicion of murder—in which too, had it occurred, the British Resident must have himself been an accessory after the fact, if not before it. The real facts of this case are evident from the perusal of the documents recorded and connected with the death of Saadut Ally in the Political Consultations, dated 19th July, 1814. The author states, that Saadut Ally had before his death commenced negotiations for the recognition of Shums-ood-dowlah instead of his eldest son, and that the offer of a crore of rupees was made in consequence. We feel bound to say that

there is no trace of any such affair in the papers before us, nor in Capt. White's book. If, therefore, he has other and better proof, he must produce it, or the assertion must fall to the ground. There is, however, decided evidence that Shums-ood-dowlah laid claim to the throne, and was intriguing to supplant his elder brother. His letter delivered to the Governor General on October 11, 1814, though couched throughout in very general terms, will convince any one familiar with Oriental epistolary communication, what was meant to be conveyed. He plainly wishes to be deduced from his statements, that he had been wholly in his father's confidence, that much of the management of state affairs had been confided to him, and that it had been his deceased father's wish that he himself should succeed. At best, all this could be construed only into parental partiality, and as to the exclusion of the eldest son Ghazee-ood-deen, it was illegal, unless cause existed. In Major Baillie's letter, written immediately after the decease of Saadut Ally, he states that Shums-ood-dowlah at first refused to deliver over his keys of office, &c., though he subsequently did so; and moreover, for state necessity, and to preserve peace, it was afterwards found necessary to hint to him that the air of Benares was much better for his Highness's health than that of his native province—which hint he took. Even there, if his brother the Vizier is to be believed, in the letter to the Governor General of May 25, 1815, the invalided Prince continued to be an object of suspicion. Now all these facts plainly tend to prove, that when Saadut Ally died, there were intrigues for setting aside the right succession, and that it was necessary to take precautions to prevent a disturbance. What may in similar circumstances occur, and what loss of life may ensue, has been recently seen on the death of the late king, in July, 1837. Had such a scene happened at Saadut Ally's death, when the British rule was not so well established as now, and when foes were rising on all sides, it may be conjectured what consequences would have followed. Any one, therefore, who rendered the Resident an important assistance in bringing about a quiet succession, conferred on the Government a great benefit, and deserved the reward which Ramzaun Ally obtained. This statement of affairs will amply account for the pension of that person, without making that isolated fact a charge of murder against any one.

The allegations of Ghazee-ood-deen being a maniac, and unfit to govern himself or kingdom, and of the illegitimacy of Nusseer-ood-deen are more easily disposed of than the foregoing discussions. In respect to these, we find it stated, at page 8 of the work before us, that "Major Baillie saw the Nawaub Ghazee-ood-deen ascend the trees in the garden of the Palace like an ape." At page 13 it is written, "That the man was mad, there was no question; and that he had no issue is also certain." At page 23, the author observes respecting a passage extracted from the anonymous paper before alluded to, "The second point which the extract proves, is, that Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, whom Lord Hastings placed on the throne as Vizier, and afterwards made a king of, was positively mad, and a mere tool in the hands of the Resident, guided and directed by that arch scoundrel Agha Meer." As respects the first of these assertions, we have found no evidence whatever to support it. On the second and third, the same observation applies, save as to the last clause of the sentence, in which some truth may be

comprehended. But there is a wide difference between being a madman and being the tool of another. Were the latter characteristic the only qualification for a madhouse, we should find one half of the world imprisoning the other. It is plain that Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder was not a man of strong intellect or decision of character, as we find from Lord Hastings' political despatch to the Court of Directors, dated 15th August, 1815, wherein his Lordship complains of "the unhappy fickleness and instability of his Excellency's character." Perhaps it was this very instability that induced his father to attempt advancing Shums-ood-dowlah to the throne, to the prejudice of his eldest son. In England, accusations of this sort are looked on with great jealousy, and justly so, since the allegation of such facts often proceeds from interested motives. It would, indeed, have required a strong case for the Government of India, to have perverted the order of succession in the face of the people of Hindostan while the distinct line which separates sanity from insanity is too fine for the most acute physicians of the West to lay down, though many of the wisest have devoted their lives to the study. Many have argued that no one in his senses would have tacitly yielded his treasures to the grasp of the British Government. It seems in point of fact, that such conduct savored more of wisdom than folly. The Government were by his acquiescence saved from the odium of forcibly possessing itself of the collected wealth of the kings of Oude; for there are not wanting, on the face of these papers, pretty strong indications, if not direct declarations, that had this money not been given as a boon, Oude would have passed away from the posterity of Usuf-ood-dowlah. Thus far as to the madness of Ghazee-ood-deen; and as to the legitimacy of Nusseer-ood-deen, though nothing but surmise appears on the face of these publications, the discussion would avail little, since he is dead, and the question of the succession may be settled as easily as if he never had been; he has been declared to have died without issue in consequence of the two pretenders to the throne, Kywan Jah and Fureed-ood-Bukht, having been disowned by him. In conclusion of this branch of the subject, we have come to an inevitable conclusion, that the British Government agreed to the succession of Ghazee-ood-deen, in good faith, that during his life Shums-ood-dowlah had no right to the sceptre of Oude, and that the author of the books under review has not thus far made out his claim.

The further claim urged to the throne besides the points above discussed and concluded on the part of Ekbal-ood-dowlah, is, that Nusseer-ood-deen the son of the late king having died without issue, he, as being the eldest son of Shums-ood-dowlah, second brother of Ghazee-ood-deen, should have been called to the Musnud instead of his uncle Nusseer-ood-dowlah, the third brother. In the discussion of this we can here follow Capt. White no further, as his pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to Sir John Cam Hobhouse," is so violent, and assumes so much without proof that all possibility of arguing on his statement ceases. We allude to page 33, in which he, as he terms it, supplies the contents of a document which was not forwarded. This paper might indeed be fairly supposed to be a hoax, were it not that the author seems too earnest in his subject; at all events its authenticity is highly doubtful. But this is not the only point wherein he has allowed his zeal to get the better of his discretion; he has gone out of the way to challenge the conduct of the

Government in executing the murderer of Mr. William Fraser, the Feerozepoor Nawaub, than whom no one ever more justly deserved his fate, as may be testified by all who know anything of the case, or have ever taken the trouble to peruse the proceedings. In these circumstances, it will be most advisable to state the case as it appears from the Parliamentary papers published in the recently concluded Session of Parliament. For a long time the late King Nusseer-ood-deen acknowledged two boys as his sons who have been before alluded to. There was no doubt whatever that neither of these was the King's offspring, and the fact was as plainly proved as such matters can be, by an investigation which is detailed at full length. This state of things proved very embarrassing to the Government of India, and led to much correspondence, in which nothing was decided. Fortunately for the embarrassed parties, the King subsequently disowned these two children, and declared them to be spurious, and not the issue of his loins; of which no reasonable person ever entertained a doubt. In the letter communicating this intelligence to Government, dated 12th April, 1832, Major Low, the then Resident, solicited instructions how to act in case of the demise of the crown, and who was to be considered successor. During the consideration of this question, or before it was actually decided, the present claimant, Ekbal-ood-dowlah, made a representation exhibiting his right to the throne. In this he also stated that his elder brother, Nazim-ood-dowlah, had a son, in whose behalf he himself would yield all claims. From one of Major Low's letters it seems also, that there was another pretender to the throne in the shape of Mohsin-ood-dowlah, who was a grandson of Saadut Ally Khan, through his daughter, and who was supported by the Padshah Begum. Among all the conflicting interests there was but one opinion who was the legal heir to the throne, viz. the present King, Nusseer-ood-dowlah, who, however old and infirm he may be, is the rightful owner. The whole of the case was finally referred to Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, who has published a work on Mahommedan Law, and whose authority no one who knows him, or has any knowledge of Mussulman Law can doubt. His opinion, as taken from his work, is detailed at full length in No. 5, of this publication, and its contents are as follows:—

“EXTRACT from ‘Principles and Precedents of Moohummudan Law,’ by W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service; 1825.’

“Extract Preliminary Remarks, pp. 8, 9, 12.

“The only rule which bears on the face of it any appearance of hardship is that by which the right of representation is taken away, and which declares that a son, whose father is dead, shall not inherit the estate of his grandfather together with his uncles. It certainly seems to be a harsh rule, and is at variance with the English, the Roman, and the Hindoo Laws.* The Moohummudan doctors assign as a reason for denying the right of representation, that a person has not even an inchoate right to the property of his ancestor until the

* According to the Scottish law, I find that although the right of representation is acknowledged as to real property, yet that it does not obtain in the succession of moveables, except in the single case of a competition between the full blood and half blood.—*Erskine's Principles*, p. 414.

death of such ancestor; and that, consequently, there can be no claim through a deceased person, in whom no right could by possibility have been vested.

"It must, at the same time, be admitted, that the heterodox code, or that which is observed by the Schias (commonly called the Imameeya sect, as they follow the doctrines of the twelve Imams) can boast of much greater simplicity. This code has hitherto had no weight in India; and even at Lucknow, the seat of heterodox majesty itself, the tenets of the Soonees are adhered to. I have, however, given a compendium of their law of inheritance, extracted from the 'Shuraya ool Islam,' a work of the highest authority among them."

"Principles of Inheritance. General Rules. Chap. I. Sect. 1.

"9. The son of a person deceased shall not represent such person, if he died before his father. He shall not stand in the same place as the deceased would have done, had he been living; but shall be excluded from the inheritance, if he have a paternal uncle. For instance, A, B, and C are grandfather, father, and son; the father, B, dies in the lifetime of the grandfather, A; in this case the son, C, shall not take *jure representationis*, but the estate will go to the other sons of A."

"Of Inheritance, according to the Imameeya, or Schia Doctrine.
Chapter II.—(Extract.)

"1. According to the tenets of this sect, the right of inheritance proceeds from three different sources.

"2. First, it accrues by virtue of consanguinity.

"3. There are three degrees of heirs who succeed by virtue of consanguinity; and so long as there is any one of the first degree, even though a female, none of the second degree can inherit; and so long as there is any one of the second degree, none of the third can inherit.

"4. The first degree comprises the parents, and the children, and grandchildren, how low in descent soever; the nearer of whom exclude the more distant.

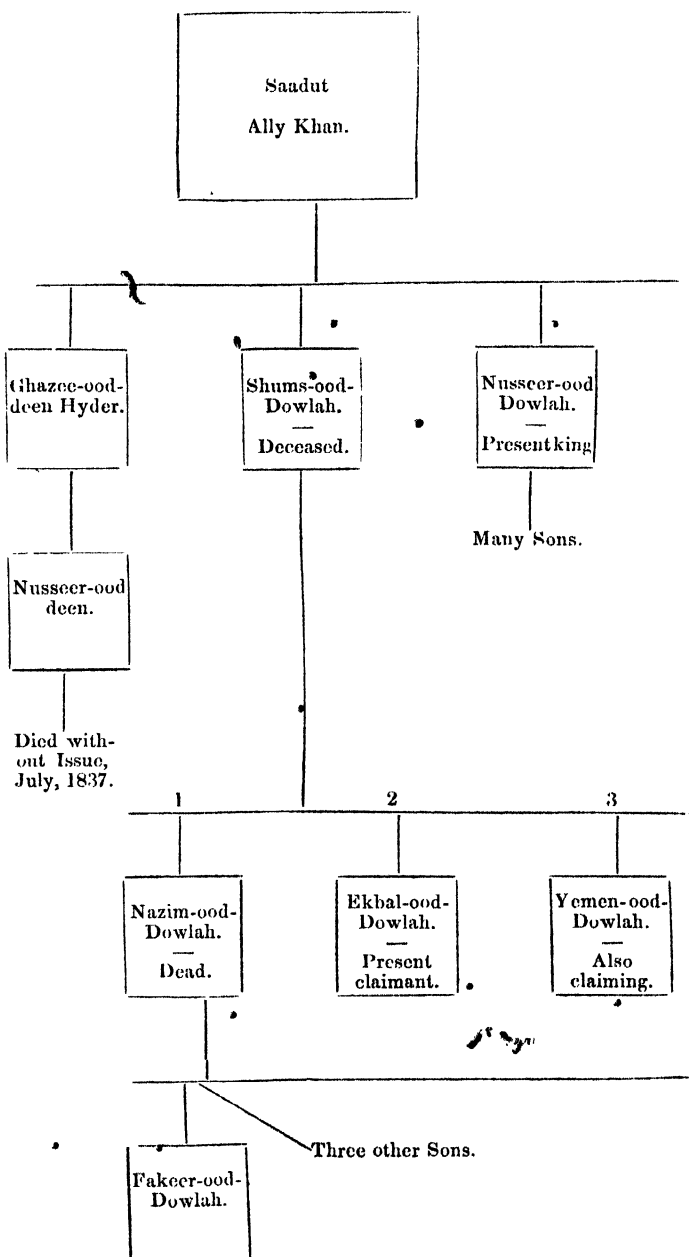
"8. The second degree comprises the grandfather and grandmother, and other ancestors, and brothers and sisters, and their descendants, however low in descent; the nearer of whom exclude the more distant.

"Precedents of Inheritance. Chapter I. Case IX.

"Q. A woman has two sons, one of them dies in the lifetime of his mother, leaving a daughter; after the woman's death that daughter lays claim to the property left by her in right of her father. Will her claim be good against the brother of her deceased father; that is to say, her uncle?"

"R. The daughter can have no claim against her uncle, because her father died in the lifetime of his mother, who has another son living, by whom the daughter is excluded. She can therefore have no claim of inheritance to the property of her grandmother.*

* See Prin. In. 9.



This decision at once sets the question at rest as far as the present claimant, Ekbal-ood-dowlah, is concerned. It is true, that in the latter of the works published by Capt. White, he has quoted from a Mahomedan lawyer, an opinion which he has declared to be "equal in authority in all the Mahomedan Courts with those of Littleton and Coke in the Courts at Westminster." We do not recognise this opinion to be of equal weight with Mr. Macnaghten's sentiments; and we, moreover, state our belief from not having heard of the book which has been quoted, that it is but of equivocal authority. The decision at which the Government have in this case arrived springs from the well known principle of Mussulman law, that if a son dies before his father the right of representation is taken away. Were it otherwise, and the right of representation did exist, then the proper heir to the throne would be, not the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, but his nephew, Fakeer-ood-dowlah, the eldest son of Nazim-ood-dowlah. It is, however, further remarkable in this case, and which does not appear to have attracted much attention, that the whole of the contending parties in this question are of that very class who have the heterodox code mentioned by Mr. Macnaghten; they are of the Schia sect. The observance of this code even among Schias themselves, has been set aside by the dictum of Mr. Macnaghten, who observes, that "even at Lucknow, the seat of heterodox Majesty itself, the tenets of the Soonees are adhered to." Now we have known instances to the contrary; and there are on record civil cases relative to marriages and dowries, which, where the parties were Schias, have been decided by the Inamecya code. Nevertheless, we bow to the authority of our most talented expositor, and conclude this part of the subject by saying, that had this case been decided by the Schia doctrine, then even not Ekbal-ood-dowlah, but Mohsin-ood-deen, or as we guess Moonna Jam, the grandson of Saadut Ally by his daughter would have been the heir. In neither case then can the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah have any right to the crown of Oude.

Thus far we have followed the progress of the claims advanced by the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah. As a prince of a noble house, and as a stranger to our shores we would have welcomed him with congratulations, and helped him on to the acquisition of his claims, had they proved well founded. A candid and impartial examination has convinced us, that on the points which have been hitherto discussed, we cannot coincide in his claims. The next and last subject which presents itself to notice, is the second claim which Ekbal-ood-dowlah has advanced against the British Government, for nearly three hundred thousand pounds due to him as arrears of interest of money funded in Company's securities. The case is simple. When Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder came forth with his first *voluntary* loan of a crore of rupees, it was stipulated that the interest should be employed in paying the stipends of those pensioners whose allowances were guaranteed by the British Government. Among these stipendiaries was Shums-ood-dowlah, the father of the present claimant, to whom a pension of two lacs of rupees per annum was assigned. It is asserted in Captain White's publication, that of this pension, only one lac and a half annually was ever paid, and that since the death of Shums-ood-dowlah the heirs have received nothing, notwithstanding their repeated demands for justice. We have carefully examined the documents on this subject, and shall

briefly note them, since they in every respect bear out the statements advanced by Ekbal-ood-dowlah. In the papers printed by order of the Court of Proprietors containing copies of official documents, we find the list of pensions payable out of the interest of the crore of rupees alluded to, which document is attested by the Resident. Therein Shums-ood-dowlah's name is written, and his stipend is mentioned at two lacs of rupees. The same is confirmed by a letter to the Nawaub Shums-ood-dowlah from the Governor General, dated 9th Nov., 1814, signed by G. Swinton the Persian secretary. The subsequent history of the juggle we have in vain endeavoured to trace. Though in the documents above specified, this stipend is stated to be two lacs of rupees, we find the following passage in the political letter of the Governor General to the Court of Directors, of 15th August, 1815, alluding to the Nawaub Shums-ood-dowlah. "The stipend of the Nawaub, fixed by the mediation of the resident under my orders, was paid at one lac and a half of rupees per annum." Of this arrangement, the Court of Directors in their political letter of 17th Sept., 1817, approve. Doubtless they did so, when they liquidated, an annual payment of twenty thousand pounds by paying fifteen only. On referring back to the political letter from Bengal, to ascertain if possible the cause of this alteration of an apparently settled arrangement, we are referred to the political consultations of 7th March, 1815. A perusal of that paper affords us no more satisfactory insight into the affair than the other. The subject is noticed in par. 9 of the consultation, and the reader is therein referred again to enclosure B, which enclosure is, as per list exhibited, *The Governor General's letter above alluded to as confirming to Shums-ood-dowlah two lacs of rupees yearly!!!*

This matter must undergo a searching investigation, and be satisfactorily cleared up before it can be set at rest. Captain White appeals to Sir John Hobhouse in a somewhat vituperative style, which the Honorable President of the Board of Control will perhaps regard with a smile. This paper he will *not* regard with similar indifference. He may for aught we know, play the bully with those legally under his control, but he is himself a responsible agent, and there is a power above official responsibility to which he must succumb,—that is, public opinion. Here is a case, which, judged by the official documents published, appears a grievous injury. The very means by which in other cases official acts are vindicated (the official documents), in this instance but tend to condemnation. An injustice has been committed on one, whose distance from the head quarters of redress seemed to preclude him from obtaining it, but who has come far to seek it, where, though sometimes evaded, it has never yet been openly denied. If some other arrangement has been effected and no real injury inflicted on any one, the blame lies on those who have suffered such appearances to remain while they had the power of elucidating their fallacy. But in the absence of such elucidation, a *prima facie* case is established which not only calls for enquiry, but which *will* compel it. There is in the first instance, the reduction of Shums-ood-dowlah's allowance from two lacs, as originally settled on him, to one lac and fifty thousand rupees. Who has received the difference, and by whom was the act sanctioned? Secondly, why has the stipend of Shums-ood-dowlah not been paid to his heirs since 1827, when he died. The funds whence this stipend was derived were and are private property, they do not belong to the Government, and cannot

be appropriated to its own uses without manifest fraud. We are thus strong in our expressions, because we presume that wrongs have been committed where, when charged, they might be so easily refuted, if they were capable of refutation. Still it is our bounden duty to say, that it would have been more satisfactory had the advocate of the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, who is said to have in vain claimed his stipend, stated the grounds on which payment has been refused. At present this part of the affair remains in obscurity.

The remaining pages of Captain White's book contain general ob-
jurgations against the administration of affairs in India, and of the danger to which that country is subject from internal disaffection and foreign attack. We do not purpose to follow him through this wide field, which might nevertheless be traversed with profit, though not without pain. The present ministry is doubtless far too supine in its foreign policy, and especially in reference to the insidiously silent though certain approaches of Russia to India. We might defy Russia were the people of Hindostan with us; but they are not, they hate the British rule to a man. We have done nothing to make them love us; we have pillaged them, pauperised them, and to this day extort their life's blood to feed the rapacious country which pretends to foster them, and gives them stones when they ask for bread. *We* stand by *their* weakness—give them a rallying point, and our power will vanish like smoke. Look to this, Sir John Hobhouse.

Note.—Besides the claims above discussed there is another dispute between Ekbal-ood-dowlah, and Yemen-ood-dowlah, which last calls himself *the elder* brother of the first. It is needless to discuss this subject, since be he or be he not what he represents himself to be, it does not alter the merits of the question. Suffice it to say that there is no doubt that Ekbal-ood-dowlah *is* the elder brother.

RUSSIA IN REFERENCE TO CIRCASSIA, PERSIA, AND INDIA.

The question of Russian power is momentous to the entire world. It is at once, and in the fewest words, Despotism arrayed against Freedom—Barbarism against Civilization. The whole circle of moral consequences it involves—its political and commercial bearing, above all, the results to man's mind and intellectual scheme of being, to the Arts, Sciences, Philosophy, to Law, Civil Order, and Social Happiness, wrapped up with it, combine to constitute it the most critical subject in politics that exists. And little, in justice must it be asserted, there is known of Russia. For months, nay for years, she disappears as it were from the political *tableau* of Europe; but, on a sudden, and lo! she starts upon the canvas, some new conquest on her brow, some new province or nation at her feet! Treaties to her are so many means of deception. She uses them to mask over her designs. The political, or more correctly, the

moral, principle of other nations she distorts to her advantage. For herself, she scorns at principle, and paradoxical though it may be, it is in this perhaps consists the solution of the riddle of her rapid rise to ascendancy?

The very essence of Russian polity, the last analysis it is possible to reduce it to, is despotism the most hideous imagination to its limits can conceive. As there are degrees in freedom, several phases, and not one of the republican theory, so has despotism likewise its gradations, and monarchical power its several stages of intensity. The Russian Government is that which carries the latter to its ultimate bounds. Farther, and despotism cannot go. It comprises the hypothesis of all that degradation can accomplish for the species. The Turkish and Asiatic despotisms are distinct from this. They extinguish, it is true, the intellectual ideal—they destroy the higher instincts of the soul; yet the domain of the passions they seem to leave uninvaded; they do not finally silence the music of the affections. In Turkey, and throughout many countries of the farther East, the social principle is not unfrequently developed to its perfection. The institutes of Menu, yet admitted, although mankind should not *think*, they should respond to each other in the sympathies of the heart. In illustration of our opinions we point to the municipal privileges of Turkey, and the village system of the Hindoos. In these instances, it is at once felt that despotism has left something besides the grossest realizations of physical appetite, besides those last attributes of the human name which link it with that of the beasts that perish. Not to speak of the pristine civilization of the Oriental world, from whence perhaps emerged the splendour that subsequently settled upon Greece and Athens itself, yet in more recent times the annals of the East glow with the evidences of art, and with the traits which elevate and adorn a social system. Even despotism on despotism in India for example, yet served not utterly to erase all sentiment of human greatness. The Mohammedan dynasties which superseded the original princedom of Hindostan, although based on the principle of terror, yet are distinguished by characteristics which suppose some affinity with intellectual power and moral beauty. The Mussulman has his Court of Law—his Code, however comparatively circumscribed, of criminal and civil justice; which signifies, if his prince have privileges, he has at least certain rights; if his sovereign have soldiers, there are likewise husbandmen to till the land, to make the earth yield its fruitfulness, whereby in due time the labourer may derive the emolument, which although destined at length to reach the throne, is, if in some cases, a direct forcible abstraction, or comparatively a servile tribute, yet is applied in instances as numerous to objects of public utility and munificence, which almost redeems the plunder from its crime, and transforms the vicious into the virtuous. But to speak of Russia in alliance with these opinions would certainly be a perpetration of the highest satire. An empire of absolute serfs is at least a step lower than a nation whose institutions retain some vestiges of independence—independence which brings with it the arts of life, industry and a sense of moral obligations. Russia is low, not in the scale of civilization, but low—at the very nadir of barbarism! In the annals of Europe her existence is a solecism from the fact of the intensity of her barbarism. Her language is barbarous, her manners are barbarous; she has no recollections—no associations in history but are barbarous; her

whole scheme of existence is barbarous, her internal economy and her external aggressions are barbarous; moreover, she scouts liberty in itself and in its consequences, clings to degradation for love of its ignominiousness, and would not be free, although freedom were the triumph of conquest.* Of all the indices to an improved state of existence, she is totally destitute. She has no art, no science, no manifestations in any shape of superior instincts. All the traces of moral life that pertain to her are derived from foreigners. If she have fleets, it is foreigners who construct them, if she have any of the arts and devices of social existence, she has not them from herself, but by borrowing; even her agriculture is an engraft from another system, she knew not how to penetrate to the subterranean treasures of the earth till the civilization of other countries instructed her; and her army—even her army, the instrument by which she has been enabled to fling upon Europe and the world such insolent defiance, and to perpetrate such wrong, such blood-dyed oppression, is officered, not by Russians, not by her native heirs to valour, but by the stranger—by Germans! In fine, Russia—the very name is but a synonyme of barbarism. Who ever thinks of blending with any association of intellectual glory the name of Russia? Who ever attributes to her moral greatness? Antithetical to all our standards of human worth, whether in the sphere of the abstruser characteristics of mind, or in that also of moral sentiments, she is but a blot on the page of civilization, and a blemish in the annals of humanity itself.

But the question is—is this the power which is to be permitted to extend her conquests—is this the principle of domination by which justice and liberty, and civilization, are to be at length overwhelmed? This is the point which the deliberation involves. The question has long been pending; it is time it should be resolved. Not to prolong discussion beyond certain limitations, let us forbear to advert to its European relations, but confine our remarks to its affinities with the East. It is not less a question of the balance of political power under the latter than the former phase. Every inch of territory gained by Russia in the East, is renewed warning to Europe of the lessening stability of its own strength. Inasmuch as European ascendancy is the representative of the principle of freedom, precisely in the self-same ratio are the triumphs of Russia in demonstration of the perils by which freedom and the general rights of mankind are menaced. The growing aggrandisement of that dark and desolating power—its not slow, but stealthy steps—its universally extending bounds of empire, is a fact among the prodigies of history. It is one of the efforts of the mind to understand how a handful of barbarians, a horde of savages, within the term of a century has been enabled to overrun the finest provinces of the world, to subjugate them to her yoke, or from their ruins to issue the cry of—Death to the liberties of the human race; Russia and despotism to the ends of the earth! In the commencement of the eighteenth century we find Peter struggling for existence against Swedes, Poles, and Turks. In 1713, he had conquered Riga and Lief-land. Ten years later he declared himself Autocrat of all the Russians.

* A Russian nobleman emancipated the slaves upon one of his estates, and established them on the principle of the English tenantry. After a few months had elapsed, they solicited, in a body, to be restored to their former position as serfs. "for then," said they, "we wanted nothing, now we want every thing!"—*Spencer*.

On the accession of Catherine the Second to the throne of the Czars, she found herself empress of twenty-two millions of subjects; after a reign of thirty-three years, she left to her successor a population of thirty-six millions! The reign of Alexander is memorable for ever, for it is coupled with the memory of Napoleon. At the death of this emperor the population of the barbarians had multiplied to fifty millions. The exploits of the present Autocrat are the events of to-day, and therefore are sufficiently known; but to allude to them merely, and they will be found to consist of the annihilation of the kingdom of the Poles, the humbling of Turkey to a very province, the dismemberment of Persia, and of aggressions against one of the most superb races of the human family—the brave and free people among the snowy ranges of the Caucasus. To this height has the power of the Muscovite, year after year grown. And wonderful to say with Europe still supine—England still unmindful that India is but the next barrier to additional conquests and subjugations. It is monstrous to argue that the barbarian is bound by treaties he cannot violate, or that his means are circumscribed, so that there is a point beyond which his resources cannot carry him. As to the first, he has violated all treaties; as to the second, he has already achieved that which it was declared impossible he should accomplish. It was declared impossible he should ever appear before Varna, having reached Varna it was pronounced incredible his legions should cross the Balkan, having crossed the Balkan it was oracularly protested, never would he succeed in establishing exclusive influence in the Black Sea. But for a reply to these impossibilities, behold the treaty of Adrianople! In the same way it was declared and protested in reference to Poland. It was affirmed, the Vistula she could not cross. But history will record, the Vistula was crossed, and the so ill-fated capital it protected turned into one soul-crucifying spectacle of misery made madness. In reference to treaties, too, would Poland have fallen victim, if the engagements entered into between Russia and the European powers, had escaped infraction? The sole condition on which England consented to interfere in the affairs of the Ottoman empire, or to allow the interference of any other power in those affairs, was, that neither she nor they should seek any advantages which should not be common to all mankind. The protocol of St. Petersburg of the 4th of April, 1826, may be referred to by the curious in confirmation of this assertion. At that time the Pruth and the Kuban were the limits of Russia, as established at the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.* The subsequent treaty of July 6th, 1827, admitted France to the alliance on the same conditions, as those by which England and Russia were reciprocally bound to each other and to their subjects. The war of Russia against Turkey in 1828 was undertaken, according to the solemn and reiterated declarations of Russia herself, “only for the more speedy fulfilment of the stipulations of the 6th of July, and not to make any change in their nature or their effects.” Also that “the Emperor would not enlarge the limits of his territory, and would only ask of his allies the same absence of ambition and of exclusive designs, of which he would give the first example.” Yet, what is the fact but that in the face of these solemn treaties and assurances

* And as subsisting when that power became a co-signing party to the treaties of Vienna.

comes the treaty of Adrianople by which "an augmentation of territory, an exclusive influence, and commercial advantages" are claimed, to the prejudice of England and every other nation. The King of England on learning of this treaty, says a recent authority, reserved by a diplomatic communication to the court of St. Petersburg, not only the rights of England, but even the right of judging of the extent of the sacrifices which Russia might be allowed to demand from Turkey as an indemnity for the war. But as if the insult already perpetrated were not enough, on the 12th of October 1831, the Russian Envoy at Constantinople communicated to Mr. Mandeville, the British minister, and to the representatives of foreign powers at the Porte the fact of certain regulations of Russia excluding foreign merchant-ships from all the ports of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, excepting Anapa and Redoute-Kalé. Such, then is the position arrogated by Russia at the existing period; such the manner in which she respects her treaties; such the reply she furnishes to the sceptics, who regard her means of conquest as a fiction.

Yet, may it equally be demonstrated that the power she has thus brought to bear, is not intrinsic, but utterly dependant on, and clearly traceable to, the pusillanimity of Europe. "If we look at the military force of Russia," writes an author thoroughly conversant with his subject, "we shall find, notwithstanding it amounts to the enormous aggregate of more than half a million, it is, with the exception of a portion of the infantry, far inferior in military tactics to those of the armies of the leading powers of Europe." In addition to this remark we may make another, that her pecuniary resources are contemptible to an extreme—so contemptible, that during the recent contest with the powers of Asia and Poland, her treasury was so poor as to compel the suspension* of all the public works throughout the empire. If further evidences of her poverty be required, let the unproductiveness of the whole country be adduced, its want of roads; its streets without pavement, its palaces without furniture, its hotels where the unprovided wayfarer may starve, and "the miserable aspect of the peasantry, their sheepskin mantles, greasy Kapstan, abject grovelling gait, with *slave* indelibly stamped on every feature." In combination with these evidences of internal weakness, let it be at once confessed that the very vastness of her territory is after all a cause in its highest aggravation. With the exception of twenty millions of Muscovites, inevitable causes of disunion, render mutually hostile the whole of her population. The fiery ardour of the Cossack spurs the dull and clayey Muscovite, whose glory if it be in war, still is for nothing but its rapine. But the intrinsic amount of Russian power is nothing to the purpose; for, were the proofs of her weakness ten times more numerous than they are, yet is her weakness strength, when it has nothing to resist. It is Europe itself, and England which transmute her radical insufficiency into commanding ability. Why is she permitted—on what pretext of right or treaty, to invade the bold and gallant inhabitants of the Caucasus? To refer the right to the question of Turkey and the treaty of Adrianople,

* It may not be a fact generally known, that Russia herself recognised the independence of Circassia by the maps of Lieut. Boudistchen and General Khatov, published, prior to the Adrianople treaty, at St. Petersburg, by order of the Government.

is the most outrageous of sophisms. Turkey was never, at any period master of Circassia. Throughout the whole of the eastern world, it is notorious, that the utmost efforts of the Turkish arms failed in the attempt to establish their supremacy over the mountaineers of the Caucasus. For the purposes of commerce, but solely for those purposes, Anapa, Soudjouk-Kalé, and one or two sea-ports in Abasia were ceded to Turkey; but the purpose for which they had once been granted had ceased; and it would be like madness to assert that Turkey had any privilege of assigning them to Russia. The truth is, time has disclosed a fact, which Russia would have concealed from the knowledge of Europe if she could. Well she knows that in no treaty or clause of any treaty was she led to what at first sight appears to be a *recent* invasion of a people never subdued, but that years since, even so remotely as at the establishment of the Tchernomsky Cossacks, on the banks of the Kuban, in 1792, she has warred against Circassia, not openly and by arms alone, but by occult methods of every device—by treasours, treacheries and venalities, too innumerable to recount. This, in veritable assertion, is the fact of the case. To this extent, and so long in time since, was Circassia the prize sought; and sought, why? because the arch-policy of the barbarian foresaw, as in like manner he still foresees, that Circassia conquered, and the keys of Europe and Asia are at his feet. Hence, the secret why so much blood and treasure has been expended in the enterprise. As an appendage to the empire, the rich and fertile vallies of such a country would be indeed a costly acquisition; but it is not the acquisition in itself, but the facilities it offers for some greater conquest, that is the stimulating power, for it is through the defiles of the Caucasus, the Russian eagle would float in its triumphant passage to Persia, and thence to our own Asiatic capital of Calcutta. In asseveration of these sentiments, what says the Moscow Gazette? “Go on! go on! debt-burdened Albion, thy hour is not yet come! But, be assured we shall soon teach thee a lesson at Calcutta!” Have we then no interest in Circassia? Nay, is not the independence of the Caucasus an essential to the slightest prospect of security for our eastern possessions. Apart, too, from political considerations; events have proved that every inch of territory acquired by Russia, in whatever part of the world, has been obtained in direct opposition to the *commercial* interests of Great Britain. At every step of her progress, by the imposition of restrictive duties, she first interrupts, and then annihilates, our commerce. Already she has given the death-blow to our transit trade by way of Redoute-Kalé, in Mingrelia; and would now exclude us from entering into commercial relations with the inhabitants of Circassia. Freely would they open to us their ports, and welcome us, says that intelligent traveller, Mr. Spencer, with the hand of friendship to their country; a country destitute of every species of manufacture, and abounding in all the raw materials our own looms most call for. The British Government is aware that even the offer of one of her ports has been made to English merchants as a commercial station. Why, or on what pretext is this overture to be rejected? Can it compromise us with Russia? Circassia is independent of Russia; in strictest accordance with international law, her ports are as free to the commerce of England as those of any foreign state. The blockade of her coast by Russia, is a daring infraction of treaty. Its recognition by the English plenipotentiary is—the word is unavoidable

—no less than treason! Why do we submit to such insult from Russia? What interests of British commerce is it to serve, that ministers allow of the seizure and confiscation of English merchant-ships, as in the case of the *Tiaren*, for instance, and that they even recognise this act of unparalleled wrong as justice? We are free to confess that the political part of the question is of less interest to us than the direct practical, which is the commercial consequences blended with it. Political points, in the present day, are soonest to be appreciated by their commercial relations. All the foreign interests of England are matters nearly all of commerce. It is our commerce which is the root and branch of all our power—all our prosperity? None sees this so well as Russia. Her subtle faculty of foresight taught it to her the first among the foreign potentates; and none need be so blind as not to own that the secret at the last depths of her profound and satanic policy—the secret which she would preserve buried at those depths if she could—the darling passion nursed in the lowest crater of her profligate ambition is, destruction of the power of England, and this power she knows to consist in her commerce. Wherever Russian influence has extended British commerce has felt its withering effects. Not to advert to Poland, but to Greece, Turkey, Persia, the opinion is verified in the ledger books of our merchants, that from the moment Russia entered upon the arena of those countries, our commerce with them became paralysed. The treaty of Adrianople, but more especially that clause of it, surreptitiously obtained, the *Unkjar Skelessy*, cuts us from commercial communication with the Black Sea; the treaty of Tioushman-chay, ratified by a Tory administration, has destroyed our mercantile prospects with the finest provinces of Persia; and now to complete the picture, we allow our trade with the free Circassians to be annihilated, and property of British merchants to be pirated and exulted over as a trophy at once of the usurpations of the one party, and the abjectness and pitiable humility of the other. It is time the question of Russian domination should occupy the thoughts of the English nation at large. Let it be assured it is in the most emphatic sense a question touching interests which but to name is vital—British commerce. Our commerce is concerned in Turkey, Persia, and not the least in Circassia. The object aimed at by Russia is too momentous to her to be tamely resigned. It is not after the cost of half a million of men, besides the sacrifice of treasure and character she will lightly forego her contest with Circassia. To accomplish this purpose, every sovereign of Muscovy, from Peter the First to the present Emperor, Nicholas, has braved the obloquy of perpetrating the most perfidious measures that ever disgraced a Government; for this the sovereignty of Georgia and Immenetia has been purchased, and hundreds of Chieftains and Nobles pensioned; for this, the Crimea has been conquered; for this, Turkey and Persia have been enfeebled by wars, and torn by intrigue and dissensions.* The countries intermediate between Persia and India, are in the same course of falling a prey to that influence so hostile to English interests. Those countries comprising the great central tracts of Asia, and occupied by turbulent hosts of savages, only awaiting perhaps the appearance of some bold and courageous leader, endowed

* Spencer's Circassia.

with the spirit of a Savagee or a Tamerlane, to consolidate their masses and beckon them on to conquests,—those countries likewise are the field of Russian intrigue, and such the elements she is dexterously seeking to aid in the perpetration of her one grand design.

With regard to those tribes, we may with very good grace quote the words of Lieut. Conolly. "I will express a hope," writes this adventurous traveller, "that their power may be broken, though not by the Russians, who as a consequent are, they think to cause such a change in the political condition of the nations of Central Asia, as will eject us from Hindostan, ruin our commerce, and establish their authority as lords paramount of the universe." Already they have anticipated our trade with the Affghans. According to the statement of the Baron Meyendorff, the commerce between Bokhara and Russia employs *three thousand camels*. The value of the merchandise thus imported by the Bokharians is said by the same authority to amount in the year to eight millions of roubles in paper, or £334,333; gold ducats coined in Russia are, I know, says Lieut. Conolly, brought from Orenburg; this coin passes current all over the East, and is generally sold at a good premium. Affghaunistan is a country which, were it settled, observes the same writer, and freely open to those which surround it, would soon attract trade and wealth. And also that the climate of the countries beyond the Indus is such, that our woollen and cotton cloths, &c. would always be in request there, and gradually, as the condition of the people betters, would markets open for our commerce. The Russians have now four channels for their trade with Toorkestaun, Persia, and Affghaunistan. Their articles of export are so numerous that we can only mention the more prominent, and the fact is a lesson to this country, that the list includes broad cloths, silks, satins, muslins, chintzes, and hardware an innumerable amount, as for example, plain and unwrought iron, knives, scissors, locks, spectacles, needles, metal-trays, besides a catalogue of additional items which would employ all our space barely to enumerate. Neither is it irrelevant to notice another statement of Lieut. Conolly, where he says, I have known tea brought from Bokhara, and some months afterwards sent back thither, because a large supply had come in, from the West, from Russia! In China, too, then, Russia is our rival; and not only our rival in that quarter, but equally in a country, which on the verge of the natural frontier of Hindostan, not only commands the Great Candahar road,—the line which would be adopted as a defence against foreign invasion, but also whose capital being conveniently placed with regard to some of the principal cities of India, offers an unquestionable position for an emporium which would make our manufactures accessible to the countries stretching far to the north and west!—Surely commentary is unnecessary; and the sentiments of the Emperor Akbar may be here cited as an appropriate winding up on the subject: "From early antiquity," he says, "Cabul and Candahar have been accounted the gates of Hindostan, one affording entrance from Turan, and the other from Iran; and if both places are properly guarded, the extensive empire of Hindostan is safe from the irruptions of foreigners."

APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL TO THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA—COTTON.

(*Fourth Article*)

When we come forward prepared to show that the first staple in British commerce—the Cotton manufacture—might in India seek the firmest basis of its strength and prosperity, we do so under the most absolute conviction that nothing more is necessary to arrest and fully engross the attention of every British merchant and capitalist. It is under the present circumstances of the world that the commercial relations of countries assume a position of the highest interest; it is at the present stage the battle of the commercial supremacy of England must be fought; it is the existing moment which, through the progressive march of years, perhaps centuries, will determine the question of that supremacy, and with it, of course, the permanence or decline of the general structure of British power. The vast possessions of Great Britain is the cant of every tongue; her acquisitions in India, the inflated vaunt at every instant of angry disquisition with foreigners; but in what consists the advantages of possessions never enjoyed, or of acquisitions, the secret of whose power and importance has been never understood? It is true the possessions of England are vast, but they are disunited, floating and utterly wanting consolidation; it is indisputable that India is a glorious acquisition, but so little has England profited by it that the question may well be put, in what would consist its loss? Such is the attitude circumstances have in these later years assumed, that power is not now political so much as it is commercial. The whole world is at peace, and the concomitant of peace is the principle of commercial interchange. Hence, of the value of British possessions, and above all of India, it is not to be computed so much by a political as by a commercial standard. They are the most valuable portions of the empire which are valuable most in a commercial capacity. Commerce should be explained the theory of mutual aid and co-operation; it supposes the balance of equal interests; it exacts the prosperity of the first party as a condition of the improving opulence of the second. Hence, the truism that it is not by the impoverishment, but the enrichment of nations that a development of the commercial principle is advanced. The commerce of Great Britain would not be propitiated a jot by the disparagement of American interests, for example: although her prosperity might be advanced by a consolidation of her resources even at the expense of those of America. By opening India as a channel of supply to our Cotton trade, we undoubtedly place India and America in competition. But competition is precisely the evil which corrects itself. Particular interests are at first sacrificed to the general, but it is the prosperity of the general which in its reaction compasses that of individuals. The very essence of all commerce is progressive affluence. The very development of the agricultural riches of the East, is a guarantee to the other countries of the world, and with others to America, of new sources of commercial aggrandisement. It is

however certain, that Great Britain must now give consolidation to her scattered elements of empire, or her sceptre of supremacy will be seized by some other hand. By consolidation, we of course can mean nothing but commercial unity. The several portions of British dominion should be bound together by a bond of commercial necessity: till this good shall be brought about, it is not one empire but several, serving to the British name. It is commerce alone, which under existing contingencies can confer the seal of indivisibility. That supplied, the supremacy of England is sure, and the interests of other countries not impaired. For agricultural wealth of all sorts, India is but another name, and the question before us literally is—the mercantile community of this country, is it enlightened sufficiently to choose between conflicting interests, to be enabled to appreciate the peculiar advantages of its position, and thence have arrived at the fact of the mighty wealth and amazing opulence, capable of being poured into its lap by India? We consider this preamble necessary, because the branch of the subject at present occupying our attention, is of singular importance in its character. The Cotton manufacture, is without a doubt, the main spring of our national industry; and the questions affecting it, must therefore, be of the most vital conceivable moment. Besides, too, its merits intrinsically, it is a theme altogether gigantic, and in fact encumbered with multifarious details. The questions of the growth of Cotton, its culture, and preparation for the market even in its first and most crude state, are attended by tedious investigations into innumerable minute enquiries, and leading into branches of discussion irrelevant to the general reader, and not a little oppressive and wearisome to those whom it is the object of the writer more particularly to address. But having indulged in these prefatory observations, we are at liberty more immediately to enter upon the task, which extensive as it is, we shall endeavour to comprise within the narrowest limits.

It may be observed as a preliminary fact worthy of attention, that as a shrub, so completely indigenous is cotton throughout the East, that there is scarcely a region in which its growth does not take place. The whole of the Indian Archipelago, or at least the great chain forming its southern barrier, beginning with Java and ending with Timur-Laut, even New South Wales, and in more especial reference to India, Ceylon in the south, to the foot of the Himalaya mountains in the north, is conspicuous for it. Its clime then may be defined the full extent of the tropical zone, and the soil it is said to prefer is volcanic. To the Hindoo husbandman various kinds have been long known, viz. annual, biennial, and Cotton of several years growth. Some kinds scarcely reach the height of one foot, others attain ten or twelve feet, and some a still greater height. But the species generally, nay, universally in cultivation now in India, is an annual shrub, a variety of the green-seed kind, yielding a white pod; but even of this kind there are abundant sub-varieties, of some of which the wool is more easily separated from the seeds than of others. There are likewise Cotton-plants with brown, yellow, ash-coloured, and iron-grey pods. Some of the species have black seeds, some green, and there is cotton found with red seeds. Any attempt, however, to reduce the various kinds of Cotton-shrub to minute and accurate classification, would be far beyond the object of the present paper. All that can here be done is to point out the lead-

ing descriptions, and those most generally in cultivation throughout India.

It is a feature peculiar in all that relates to the native productions of Hindostan, that deterioration in quality is their perpetual no less than their fatal characteristic. Singular as the observation may appear, yet is it nevertheless a fact, that the Cotton-shrub, although a botanical product so highly indigenous to the soil of India, yet is even there superseded by other varieties, whose original growth is to be found in the Brazils, Barbadoes, or the little island of Bourbon. Is the cause attempted to be sought, its revelation presents itself in the fact of insufficient culture. The Indian husbandman is so poor, he cannot avail himself of the abundance even nature spreads before him. Toiling in starvation the *ryot* can do no other than seize with a rude grasp the first chances of an ameliorated condition. Instead of a careful tillage, vigilance in the processes of husbandry, and of patience, till nature in her own due time shall have yielded the fruits of his labours, the miserable tiller of the earth in India is driven to the alternative of exercising his energies where the returns of the soil are the quickest, the labour requisite the least, and the art none at all. Hence, by a natural necessity the re-action of deterioration—hence the cause that the Cotton-plant, although native to India, is there superseded by foreign varieties, whose virtue far from being natural may, in a course of examination be found clearly attributable to methods of superior cultivation. But this is the point which addresses itself to the English capitalist; thus it is seen, it is capital which India wants. There, is the product supplied by nature—there, is the human industry to adapt it;—but the crowning auxiliary is absent, and the earth lavishes her riches, and man exhausts his strength in vain!

* The cardinal points to which the attention should be directed in the prosecution of any scheme, having for its object the culture of Cotton in India are, 1st, the selection of a good species of shrub; 2ndly, a knowledge of the particular regions of its growth; and 3rdly, the mechanical, as well as agricultural, aids necessary in preserving it in its purest and most perfect state. "The finest Cotton in the known world producing cloth of astonishing beauty and fineness," says the Company's Resident at Dacca, J. Bebb, Esquire, "is the *photer*, at the same time being the most valuable in quality, is likewise the most considerable in quantity." This cotton is produced in the neighbourhood to the eastward, and in the immediate vicinity of the city of Dacca. It is only there produced; for whether owing to the soil, atmosphere, or any particular art of cultivation is uncertain, but its growth is confined to the particular quarter designated. The greater part of the tract distinguished by the growth of this remarkable species, is for three parts of the year under water. It is an annual shrub, giving rise to two crops, in the months of April and September. The peculiarities of it are, that the seed of the Cotton used by the spinners will not grow; that the seed for sowing must be kept in the surrounding Cotton, and when gathered from the plant, must be well dried in the sun, and then put into an earthen jar in which oil or ghee has been kept, care being taken to exclude perfectly the air. The April crop is the most esteemed, and the distinction in quality which the natives make, is its swelling or not in the process of bleaching, the test of its superiority consisting in its non-liability to swell. It is to be admitted that attempts have been made by the Company to

cause some attention to be paid to the culture of Indian Cotton, although as experience sufficiently attests with unsuccessful results, because, as is equally evident, the plans were conducted on principles utterly shortsighted and inadequate. To use the language of their own despatches, according to the course public affairs have taken, they have from time to time, and at different periods, ordained enquiries to be instituted into the state and culture of Cotton throughout their territory; and have, as the aspect of commercial circumstances varied, extended or withdrawn their encouragement of its production. Thus, experiments have been made to introduce the seeds of several kinds of foreign Cotton; that of America, north and south, the Cotton of Egypt, Barbadoes, and the island of Bourbon. But the results that have attended these experiments have in the generality of instances proved failures. Either the natives have been averse to the introduction of the exotic, or the season had been unfavorable to the attempt, or the site was improperly chosen, or, which was most probable to be the fact, the ryot too poor to bestow the required care upon its culture. Hence, with all the endeavours made to procure a superior growth of Indian Cotton, that cotton still is in an inferior stage. Even the alternative usually resorted to by the Company's Government, an alternative than which nothing more forcibly indicates while it condemns the principle of that Government—an advance of wages to the ryot, has been productive merely of the same inefficient consequences. The root of the evil, it is seen, has not been reached. The difficulty is still to be surmounted. India would not yield its riches to a system so sterile of good, and it thus remains for the influence of a more sagacious and less ungenerous policy to bring about the desired effect. With regard to the peculiarities of the Indian Cotton-plant at the present juncture, its staple is described to be shorter, and its fibre less silky than that of the other variety whose agency has been sought. This is, however, simply from the fact that its natural properties have been allowed to degenerate. There are instances of recent date in which the necessary care being expended upon its culture and preparation for the market of the mother country, the result was of the most encouraging description; and it is in the highest degree illustrative of the superiority we are anxious to claim for the Indian Cotton, that in 1835, while the usual price of American Cotton was at 8½d to 11d per pound, that of Bombay sold at the advanced rate of 11½d per pound! It is remarkable, also, that while the solicitudes of the Company were exerted in the introduction of foreign specimens into India, the finest description of all, even as their own official dispatch above quoted expresses it, "the finest in the known world," was neglected. It is averred, indeed, that the species alluded to, the far-famed, and perhaps immortally famous Dacca Cotton, refuses any region of growth but the particular district to which it is indigenous. But the attempts to extend its growth have consisted simply of a single instance. In Bengal an effort was made to propagate this variety; but the attempt failing, it was not afterwards renewed; a fact, certainly sufficiently bewildering to be pronounced, under the circumstances of the case, astounding. Miscalculated, perverted and inapplicable at all points, yet we doubt whether in its minuter ramifications, the Company's administration is capable of presenting a more certain test of the fallacy on which the whole system is based, than this comparatively obscure instance. Common sense demands, why seek in another hemisphere; at the distance of half the

globe, a product, the superior quality of which presents itself at your own doors? Why prefer the Brazilian and New Orleans variety of cotton-wool, when the Dacca, the most perfect species known, is within your very grasp? The experiment of a cotton of superior growth had it appears to be made. How incredibly strange that the desideratum presenting itself at home should have been sought for abroad! However, at this period it is more to the purpose of British capitalists than of a superannuated body of licensed monopolists to make this a point of consideration. For our own part, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt that the propagation of the Dacca plant may yet be effected; at least, let the attempt be made. Or, at least let not the attempt be abandoned till the fact of this absolute impracticability be established. Yet, even although this latter advantage may not be accomplished, still there is no room for the supposition, that with adequate appliance of means the existing specimens of Indian Cotton may not be brought profitably to compete with the American variety. Even as it is, the Indian Cotton is known to possess the finer fibre. The secret is in the dexterous separation of the different parts, and in the careful cleansing of the wool from the seed.*

Even at the existing date it must be confessed that neither the science nor enterprise of the parent-state has done much towards an acquaintance with the real qualities of the products of India. The theme altogether may be pronounced a new one; and in deciding between the merits of the different species of Indian Cotton, or in erecting a standard of comparison between the Cotton of India and that of other countries, it is to be owned that error in the decision is not unlikely, for India, abandoned to a kind of political oblivion, has excited neither the curiosity of the wise, nor the hopes of the avaricious. Among the opinions, however, which have been put forward on the subject, and more particularly of the cottons of the ceded districts, Mr. Barnard Metcalfe asserts that there are two species of the shrub, the black and the green seed, in each of which there are innumerable varieties. The black seed, he says, is only cultivated in the West Indies and the Brazils, while in India, on the contrary, it is the green seed which especially abounds. He is of opinion, too, that the Cotton-plant is indigenous in most countries within the tropics; and that it has the singular property of producing the finest staple where the waters are brackish; the Georgia Sea Island, the Surinams and Demeraras, being all grown on the border of the sea, the prime qualities of which being only as far inland as the influence of the sea air and tide-waters extend.† At the Isle of France and Bourbon, the *black seed* cotton is only cultivated. But even this is giving way to sugar, which is found to be more profitable. The Egyptian variety is also the black seed. The grand cotton countries of India may be described:—Malwa, Cutch, Guzerat, and the table-land of Bundelkund. It would be preposterous, however,

* One of the experiments for the introduction of foreign cotton, is that of the Marchioness of Hastings, who having procured a supply of seeds of the Brazil and Barbadoes Cottons, cultivated the same under her own inspection at the Government Farm at Barrackpore. Her Ladyship distributed certain of the seeds amongst the husbandmen in the neighbourhood, but with what result does not appear.

† In the Ceded Districts there are two varieties of the green seed. What are made to the westward near Bellari and Adoni, are more woolly and not so fine as what are produced in the eastern talooks near to Cuddapah. The latter, it is supposed, with greater care would be the most valuable.

to circumscribe it utterly within these limits, as the best experience teaches that there is not a province, nay, nor district, of the whole domain of the Peninsula, where its tracts are not discoverable. The Bombay, or as it is usually called, Surat Cotton, is sufficiently known. The Tinneveli is likewise in high repute; while in the several districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, Jaghire, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Dindigul, Madura, and Coimbatore, the quantity produced is of large amount.

It is natural that the peculiarities of its culture should, like that of other botanical productions, vary according to the site of its growth, and other circumstances attending it. Accordingly it is found that both the sowing seasons and crops are modified considerably in the different provinces. It is evident it should not be picked before it is fully blown, a point to be ascertained by its separating *easily* from the pod or husk. When it adheres to the pod and must be forced from it, the Cotton will be of an inferior quality.* The next operation is that of separating the Cotton-wool from the seed; and of all the modes by which this is effected, hand-picking is decided to be the best. When the crop is picked from the boll, it should be carefully spread out to dry, and then sent to the *gin*, when the seed is extracted from the fibre.†

A very material object, indeed, attending its transit to Europe is the mode by which its bulky tendencies may be compressed into the smallest compass. "Cotton," says one of the first authorities to be quoted, "is a production which cannot be conveyed to a distant market with any advantage until the skill, intelligence, and economy of Europeans be applied to its husbandry, preparation for the market, and transportation." It is cheapened and perfected, in short, by the application of skill and machinery, beyond any other produce of the soil. No competitors in the Cotton Trade are better aware of this than the Company, whose instructions to their servants are, or we should say, *vere*, peremptory in enforcing that the packing-presses should be of the most powerful kind. No merchant need be informed that its compression is a question of tonnage; and the length of voyage and cost of freight being considered, one of the most important as relates to profits with which it is associated.

* One description occurring of it, is too attractive to be omitted—"the blossom of the green seed when it first appears," says the writer in question, "which is generally in the morning, is white, and remains of that colour for the first twelve hours; but it changes the following night to a beautiful crimson, and drops off within thirty-six hours of its first appearance. That of the black seed undergoes the same change as the green, but is of a deep yellow colour."

† In adopting the word *gin* as applicable to the machine used in India for cleaning Cotton, we are guilty of a misnomer. The native word is *Churka*, and like the other mechanical implements of the same region far too rude in construction to be thus uncereemoniously confounded with the celebrated *saw-gin* of America. It is likewise at this stage the enterprize and skill of the British capitalist would enter upon the field. It is not the difference in the length or shortness of the staple of Cotton, that on its reaching the European market, is a point of such first-rate consequence, as its state of more perfect purity, and disentanglement from seeds. In India, the grievance is, the Natives have not yet been reconciled to the adoption of the American Cotton machine, nor enabled to make such improvements in their own as would tend to the same result.—It has not been their interest to do so.

But whatever the difficulties and arduous endeavours necessary in a speculation having for its object a complete transfer of our most gigantic branch of trade from the markets of the Western to the shores of the Eastern hemisphere, there is sufficient to flatter in the prospect to rouse the energies of the most apathetic. Who can doubt, surveying the immense surface India presents for the growth of the Cotton-plant, the correlative advantages with which the speculation would be accompanied; an abundant population, not unfrequently a virgin-soil whose exuberance of production never having been taxed is in its pristine era of prodigal fertility, subsistence cheaper than in any other region of the earth, and every accessory to success which the most sanguine of imaginations could anticipate, who can doubt, the triumph of any undertaking in which the capital of this country shall be made to embark, and that equally to the extent of the astonishing results, which have attended the article of Indigo, even to the overthrow of the Cotton of all other countries, and the predominating influence of the India product in the commerce of the world! In the United States the cost of subsistence and the wages of labour are immeasurably higher than they are in British India. "In point of fact," says an authority, "the Americans, at no very remote period, did actually import Cotton-wool from India, although it was charged with a duty of three cents per pound."* In juxtaposition with this it may not be an uninteresting fact to the reader, "that the raw material in Britain is at least 125 per cent. more costly than in the country of its growth; that it is transported over half the globe, manufactured by a people among whom the price of corn is above seven times dearer than where it grew,—is sent back by the same tedious voyage by which it came,—enters into competition with the manufactures of the country, after paying heavy duties, and finally drives them out of the the market by its cheapness and superiority!"

The annual produce of Cotton in America is 400,000,000 lbs., of which the consumption by England in 1832, was 322,000,000 lbs.; while in 1834 the total amount of Cotton imported into Great Britain was 930,000 bales, of which 700,000 were American. Without wishing to produce any thing beyond a legitimate feeling of emulation, we venture to give insertion to the following passage, which not less distinguished for its truth than eloquence, cannot fail to address itself to every Englishman. Speaking of the Americans the writer before us, observes, "They have already made great progress in the establishment of different manufactures and in the introduction of machinery, and instead of importing largely as they have hitherto done, from this country, they already supply their own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics and are likely from year to year to become less dependant upon any foreign supply. Nor do they confine their views to their own consumption. With that confident spirit which peculiarly characterises them, they are already casting abroad and anticipating the hour when they shall supplant us in every market of the commercial world. They propose to meet us in China, and in our own Colonies and dependen-

* An estimate of the comparative costs of raising Cotton is the following:—*A picul* of Java Cotton may be shipped at 12, ordinary Bengal costs 13 5-10, Bombay 17 dollars, and the average of American Cotton for a period of years, and of all qualities, 26 Spanish dollars.

cies; and if, while they are thus rapidly advancing, this country should make no corresponding efforts to preserve her commercial superiority, and to uphold her manufactures by obtaining the raw material of the best quality and at the lowest cost, who shall venture to say that their most extravagant anticipations shall not be realised?"

But we cannot for a moment allow ourselves or our readers to forget that it is not the rising power of a rival state we deprecate, but the downfall of the commercial interests of England. Neither, in our advocacy of this country, are we tempted to overlook the main theme of the present discussion—the welfare of India. The digression we indulge in gives only added force to the precept we would incessantly inculcate, the indissolubility of the bond which unites the interests of the two regions of Great Britain and India to each other. We believe that the prosperity of the one is identical with that of the other, and that any speculation contemplating the amelioration of India is only commensurate with the prospective good of the mother country. Far from having entered into the whole of this great theme, we find that we are merely at its commencement. We have furnished facts, perhaps enough to create a first interest in the subject; although from its extent, we have not done so to the limits that are possible. It would be interesting to the immediate speculator to have details of cost of cultivation—the first outlays of capital called for, and expenses of transportation to the home market. As to the limits to which this great branch in the commerce of the country might be carried, it could only be superciliousness itself that would attempt to define them. With England herself the manufacture of cotton fabrics is but in its mere infancy. Yet infantine as it is what prodigious results or rather miracles has it not afforded the evidences of! Since the introduction of Arkwright's spinning-machine in 1769, to the establishment of the factory system about 1785, and up to the present date, the rate at which the demand for the raw material has increased would be incredible if not substantiated by facts beyond all scepticism. For instance, the total importation in 1786 was 19,900,000 lbs; and it had increased in the three following years to 32,576,000 lbs; while in 1835 the aggregate importation of the commodity into the United Kingdom had reached to the astounding climax of 306,756,943 lbs!

Yet, what is this to the prospect now opening before us! As yet have we supplied the 140 millions of Hindoos with our manufactured article; have we assisted to clothe the upwards of *three hundred millions* of Chinese; has our cotton commerce been carried to its ultimate term with the Republics of South America, or is even Europe supplied by us to the extent she might be? The answer is No! But it is a negative which involves a mighty affirmative in the practicability of the future.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. X.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY, DIET, CLOTHING, &c.

India becomes either the temporary home, or the residence of the later years of life, of many persons who unexpectedly find their destiny cast in the eastern world, and who have neither time nor opportunity to obtain information of interest and importance to their future welfare: to individuals thus circumstanced the following observations are addressed.

Families going out to Calcutta may now be entirely independent of the private hospitality formerly so essential to the comfort of a stranger, but at Madras and Bombay it is still necessary to be provided with letters of introduction to residents, since no places of public entertainment have yet been established for their accommodation. In Calcutta there are several excellent hotels conducted in a manner admirably adapted to secure the comfort of those who take up their abode in them. They are divided into separate suites of apartments for the use of families, while bachelors can have single chambers with the use of a public room, and a table d'hôte. All the expenses are included in a certain sum, amounting to one, two, or three hundred rupees a month, according to the accommodation afforded, and for this charge an excellent table is kept, servants supplied, and every comfort provided, the expense being less in fact than housekeeping unless upon the most economical scale. The great public convenience resulting from these hotels has entirely conquered the prejudices with which, in the first instance they had to contend, even the old residents in the country, civil servants of long standing, availing themselves of the advantages which they hold out, when proceeding to the seat of Government upon business or pleasure. Individuals or families establishing themselves at one of these hotels, have time to look about them before they finally settle, and should they be destined to travel to the Upper Provinces, they cannot do better than take up their abode in them during the whole of their sojourn at the Presidency.

Though the rents of houses have fallen considerably during the last few years, they are still high in Calcutta, and indeed all over India, and when persons expect to be settled for any long period, it is advisable to purchase, the health and comfort of a family depending greatly upon improvements and conveniences which are not always to be found in a hired house, and for which a tenant-at-will does not like to incur the expense. There are many very respectable mansions in Calcutta, and indeed throughout Bengal which are only glazed on what is called the weather-side, and which are entirely destitute of fire-places, the latter though very conducive to comfort are not perhaps absolutely essential, for although the weather is frequently very cold, by shutting up the doors and windows and by having tin feet-warmers filled with hot water, an agreeable temperature may be kept up, but the glazing should never

be dispensed with. During the continuance of the typhoons or squalls, (which are of common occurrence both in the hot and rainy seasons,) and for some hours afterwards, until the sky has become quite settled, the house should be closely shut up, especially at night, the elemental disturbance affecting the air very considerably, and producing the most injurious results to delicate persons unaccustomed to such exposure. The large Venetian blinds though shutting apparently very closely, admit damp air loaded with miasma, and if strict enquiry were made into the causes which have brought on fevers, cholera, and other dangerous, and often fatal attacks, they would be found to proceed from inattention to circumstances most essential to the preservation of health.

The choice of the position of the bed in sleeping rooms is of great importance, especially to persons who visit India at any advanced period of life, and with whom the process of acclimating is attended with more danger than to the younger and more hardy. Bed chambers in India are usually constructed wholly with a view to secure the greatest quantity of air, and this of course is very desirable in the hot weather. During the most sultry nights, however, the means are insufficient for the end, and at other times to sleep exposed to all the winds of heaven is very dangerous. Throughout the rainy season especially, a change always takes place in the atmosphere towards morning; just as the false dawn breaks, a rush of cold air is perceptible, those who are wakeful and watchful may rise and shut one of the windows, but it is better to be out of the reach of its immediate influence. For this purpose the bed ought to be placed in some part of the room in which no wind can actually blow over it; let the circulation of air be as free as possible throughout the apartment but do not be exposed to a draught. Nearly all the sleeping apartments in India have doors or windows on every side, the former, in Bengal, and not unfrequently in the Upper Provinces, when they open into other apartments being nothing more than gigantic Venetians, or as they are called in India, *jhil mils*. One of these at least should be closed at night, if it is impracticable to place the bed in such a position as to secure it from a draught. It is impossible to attend too scrupulously to these precautions, since more than half the illnesses sustained by Europeans in India arise from the neglect of them. Nothing is more common than for persons desirous to avail themselves of all the air that can be obtained, to awaken with a stroke of the land-wind, which in some instances will deprive the individual so attacked, of the use of his limbs, and will at any rate be productive of severe pain.

During the hot winds in the Upper Provinces many persons sleep outside the houses with perfect impunity, the air being exceedingly dry, but this indulgence can only be enjoyed in particular places, and at particular seasons of the year, the moment that any change in the state of the atmosphere may be expected, it is dangerous to the last degree. Persons impatient of heat are apt to dispense with their musquito curtains under the idea that they prevent the free circulation of the air. It is never advisable to relinquish this protection, slight as it may be, from the miasma with which the atmosphere is frequently loaded, the moisture which is often found on the outside of these curtains shows how much they tend to preserve the party sleeping within them from actual contact with baleful influences. To those who can afford it the best plan is to shut up

the bed chamber entirely, and have a punkah pulled all night, but this luxury is only to be obtained at present at the expense of keeping extra servants; when machinery shall be more extensively introduced into India, the residents will be enabled to keep punkahs constantly going in every room in the house at a comparatively small expense, a blessing of most inestimable importance in such a country. Few persons sleep in the hot weather with more than a sheet over them, though a greater degree of coolness is secured by excluding the hot air by means of a thick coverlet. The contact with clothes is certainly very distressing during hot nights, and great comfort would be produced by having the sheet and counterpane extended over a framework at about a foot and a half or two feet distant from the body. The natives who are well aware of the danger of exposure to the atmosphere when sleeping as they often do, in the open air, always take care to wrap themselves up from head to foot, having acquired the method of breathing with their faces covered. The apartments of their houses are seldom open on more than one side, and can be closed at pleasure with thick curtains or purdahs as they are called.

Attention to clothing is also of very great importance to European residents in India, and in order to be secure from the ill effects of sudden changes in the atmosphere, it is advisable to wear flannel next the skin. This in the hot season may be rendered easily supportable by being lined with mull muslin, and as it absorbs the perspiration, the wearer will feel more comfortable and even some degrees cooler than those who profess not to be able to bear any thing but the lightest and thinnest apparel. Every house to be really comfortable should be furnished with two fire-places, one in the best drawing-room, and one in some inferior apartment, which in case of illness during the cold season, may be appropriated to the use of an invalid. In this apartment it will be advisable to light a fire during the rains, it will render the atmosphere throughout the whole house much more wholesome, and will materially assist in the preservation of the contents of any boxes which may be placed within it. The want of a fire is often very sensibly felt during the rains, when every thing in the house is, what is termed, wringing wet, when writing paper must be ironed before it can be used, and every article of wearing apparel feels as if it had just come out of the water. Much has been said and written about Indian luxury, but comfort is a thing still to be studied; while the carelessness and indifference manifested concerning the most obviously necessary arrangements, occasion a wanton sacrifice of health. Strangers often purchase experience (which ought to be supplied by long residents) at a very dear rate, while they cannot fail to be astonished at the utter contempt for improvement shewn by the Anglo Indian community, who seem perfectly content to perpetuate all the errors and mistakes made by the early settlers in the country.

Considerable caution should be exercised by new arrivals, with respect to bathing, which ought to be regulated according to the constitution. The general practice is to repair to a bathing room attached to each suite of apartments, and to have from half a dozen to a dozen large jars of cold water poured over the shoulders by an attendant. This water if taken from the wells in the morning is piercingly cold, it is therefore customary for those who cannot bear the sudden shocks to permit the water to remain all night in the jars in the hot weather, and vice versâ in the cold season. Any kind of cold bathing

often disagrees, and when this is the case, a large kettle full of boiling water should be distributed throughout the jars in order to render the whole tepid, which is perhaps the most refreshing, and certainly the most healthy system to pursue. As native servants are not the best judges of the degrees of heat and cold, it will be necessary to try all the jars with the hand, in order to prevent the chance of alternate scalding and freezing; this kind of bath, with the free use of soap and friction, will be found both delightful and salutary, and may be enjoyed without danger by the most delicate persons, whereas any predisposition to fever or cholera is accelerated by cold bathing. Many young men plunge unadvisedly in the heat of the day into a swimming bath, a place roofed in and at a very low temperature, and by this means sow the seeds of illness from which they never afterwards recover.

The subject of diet is one in which persons going out to India rather late in life, usually feel great anxiety and alarm, and in their determination to avoid any thing like excess, they frequently fall into the opposite extreme. Two of the Bishops who died in Calcutta were said to have sacrificed themselves to abstinence, carried to too great an extent. It is of course impossible to prescribe a regimen which will suit every constitution, and each individual must be guided by experience, and the knowledge he has attained of what is hurtful, or the reverse. Many persons are afraid to touch fruit, which nevertheless may be eaten in moderation, with advantage. A certain quantity of stimulant seems absolutely necessary, taken in the shape of wine, beer, or weak brandy and water, but every body should discourage as much as possible the habit of drinking between meals; iced water is to many persons a pleasant and a wholesome stimulant, soda water taken in moderation, is also very agreeable and salutary, and occasionally a tea spoonful of sal-volatile in a tumbler full of cold water will be found beneficial. The native servants prepare many kinds of sherbets of the most palatable description, but it is advisable to partake very sparingly of them, a wine glassful of milk punch in a tumbler of cold water, forms a refreshing drink, the small quantity of spirit contained preventing the acid from disagreeing. Beer is a good thing in moderation, but should not be drank between meals, it is difficult when thirst is excessive to refrain, but it should be borne in mind that the means employed are never adequate to the end, encouraging rather than preventing the evil, those who drink frequently soon finding their thirst to be unquenchable. Hot tea, and all cold weak liquids bring on attacks of prickly heat, but these the sufferer must learn to bear, since there is neither prevention nor cure. The only safe alleviation is the application of powder, or when friction can be borne, warm soap and water rubbed with a flannel on the part affected. Prickly heat is occasioned by very minute blisters suddenly rising on the skin, and filled with water at a boiling pitch, the pain it produces being sometimes so violent as only to be compared to cutting with knives.

Persons possessed of sufficient means can upon their arrival in India, in setting up housekeeping, be supplied with every thing requisite for the most magnificent display; those whose pecuniary resources are of a more limited description should be cautious in their proceedings. The furniture absolutely essential to a house in India is trifling, compared to what is necessary to ensure a respectable appearance at home. The floors must in the first place be covered with mats, and the walls sup-

plied with glass shades to hold the lamps, for the sitting rooms in India are too large to be lighted by the methods usually employed in England; a few chairs and tables will complete the items, while the bed chambers, *pro tem*, will require little more than the cabin furniture used on board ship. There are constant sales going on at the Presidencies, and indeed in all large stations, at which the most beautiful ornamental furniture is frequently to be purchased at a very cheap rate. The master of the house may either attend himself or employ a sircar. These sircars are usually great rogues, but they may be made very useful with good looking after. By mentioning a price which you will not exceed, they will exert themselves to procure it, and though in all probability they have made a good profit, you have been saved all the trouble, while it would be impossible for a European to pick up things as cheaply as a native. There are many commodities in Calcutta and other large stations, so completely hidden up in warehouses, that their existence would not be known to a stranger without the assistance of a sircar, particularly with respect to native products, shawls, &c. These fellows will sometimes take a real interest in the welfare of the persons who employ them as agents in a small way, and though it is always desirable to keep out of their debt, yet as they charge nothing for their services, being content with the commission which they get upon all purchases, they are a useful set of people when not trusted too far. It will not do to engage servants upon the recommendation of a sircar, who in few cases will refuse to take a bribe from the least reputable characters who could not otherwise hope for employment. While sojourning at an hotel, time will be permitted to look out for fitting persons to form the establishment, and for this purpose application should be made to the head men belonging to some respectable resident family, who has lived many years in his service. Advice with regard to servants has been given so often in the course of these pages, that its repetition may appear impertinent; yet care in the choice of these necessary appendages cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If good servants are not obtained at first, it will be very difficult to get them at all, for they are not fond of engaging in places previously filled by thieves and vagabonds.

The difference in manners and customs, and the difficulty of making orders comprehended, and of understanding what is passing around, prove very severe trials to the temper of a stranger, and without the exertion of considerable self-control the greatest personal discomfort will ensue, while the lives of dependents will be made wretched. Excepting in those individuals who are blessed with a more than ordinary portion of benevolence, the natives of India have less chance of kind treatment from men who visit the country rather late in life, than from younger residents who are brought up as it were amongst them. Persons whose habits and manners are fixed, cannot so readily adapt themselves to strange customs, they are unwilling to commence their education anew, and are impatient of contradiction. Easily disgusted with a state of things of which they entertained no previous idea, they seldom or ever become reconciled to the people or the country. It must be confessed that however kind and hospitable in other respects old Anglo-Indian residents may be, they manifest an unwillingness to assist new arrivals with information or advice, being much more disposed to laugh at and encourage the mistakes of Griffins, as they are termed, than to put them in the right way. Many persons who would

gladly have availed themselves of the experience of their associates, are left to blunder on in their errors, until they make the most mortifying discoveries, it being considered a good joke to perplex and mislead; the gaucheries of the uninitiated affording a fund of amusement. Stories are told, which if true show that the highest functionaries have been most unmercifully treated in this way upon their first arrival. In laughing at the credulity of their dupes, the quizzers do not consider the great difficulty of separating the false from the true, in a scene in which all is strange, and where such extraordinary things are perpetrated, as may well induce the spectator to believe any thing he is told. It is therefore advisable for a stranger to have all his wits about him, and the sooner he can acquire a competent knowledge of the language, the more readily will he be able to see and judge for himself.

There is perhaps no place in which every thing essential for an establishment can be obtained so easily as at Calcutta, carriages and horses are to be hired at a not unreasonable rate, palanquins by the day or half day, and servants of all descriptions of a very respectable class also by the day, these people are called *ticca*, and if recommended by individuals of known good character, may be trusted. A whole house may be furnished from the bazaars in the course of a few hours, with articles either of an expensive or an economical description, according to the means of the purchaser, a well filled purse answering all the purpose of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. Never was there a place in which there are greater bargains, for if sales happen to be frequent, the most costly articles, carriages, horses, &c. are to be had for a mere song.

While letters of recommendation are not necessary in Calcutta to procure houseroom upon the first arrival, those persons who do not go out in any appointment which gives them a certain rank, will do well to provide themselves with introductions to resident families, which may be useful in obtaining attentions they might not otherwise receive, for the society of Calcutta is now so extensive, that strangers may be almost as much overlooked there as in London. Formerly there were only two circles; composed of those who had the *entrée* to Government House, and those who had not. Admission to the vice regal public parties does not however ensure invitations to the saloons of the *elite*, and the higher classes of the community are divided into cliques, the bond of union being as in other large places in England, equality of rank, fortune, and style of living. Introductions to persons somewhat of the same class as the party going to settle, are therefore the most advisable, and every body should endeavour, without absurdly seeking to raise themselves far above their natural condition, to establish as good a position as they can, a great deal depending upon the first step, while some caution is necessary to avoid ineligible connexions, which however inconvenient cannot afterwards be readily shaken off.

Officers belonging to the Queen's Service who go out to India, although they may be destined to spend many years of their lives in the country in which their regiment is stationed, usually look upon it as a place of temporary sojourn, and trouble themselves very little concerning manners and habits which are very uninteresting in their eyes. The society of their brother officers renders them in a great degree independent of that of the resident community, and each is apt to underrate and disparage the other. The Company's officers have privileges which

those of the Queen's Service do not possess, comparatively few staff appointments or other lucrative situations being open to them, a jealousy is thus engendered which can only be subdued by long residence, intimate acquaintance with the civil and military servants of the Company, and the individual friendships consequent upon such associations. Queen's officers are apt to despise modes and customs of which they do not at once perceive the utility, and persons better acquainted with the causes which have led to their adoption, despise them in turn for the non-compliance which lessens their respectability. There are of course some very brilliant exceptions, but it too often happens that individuals belonging to the Queen's Service, remain for years in India without conquering a single prejudice, or without seeing more than the mere external surface of the very small portion of the country and the native community, coming beneath their notice. They do not usually set the example of forbearance and kindness towards the native inhabitants, and their own ignorance of the conduct necessary to be pursued, prevents them from being able to withhold the soldiers from many acts of tyranny and oppression, which they would not commit if better informed. The march of a Queen's regiment through the country is dreaded by the inhabitants, who with their cattle are pressed into the service without adequate payment, and are frequently subjected to ill-treatment besides. It is, however, always pleasant to be able to shew a reverse to a gloomy picture. "I cannot," says Colonel Fitzclarence, now Earl of Munster, in his interesting Journal "adduce a stronger instance of the good feeling which has at times been entertained by the European soldiers for the sepoys, than the following anecdote, which speaks highly for both parties, and I heard it from authorities which I have no reason to doubt. The 72d regiment served under Lord Lake for so long a period with the sepoys, that they had become attached to each other; and the former being aware of the prejudices of the latter, have been known, when they happened to arrive first in camp, to wait till Jack Sepoy, as they call him, had drawn the water he wanted from the tank or well; ought not this example, though set by common soldiers, to make those in a higher sphere, and more civilized countries, blush, who have not known how to respect and tolerate the prejudices of their fellow-creatures." The want of sympathy, but too frequently manifested by Europeans with the natives of India, in all cases when not proceeding from malevolence of disposition, arises from ignorance of their true character, and the claims they possess to a higher degree of consideration, and that such ignorance should exist at all is much to be lamented, especially when there are so many noble examples which shew that it must entirely originate in idleness or apathy. The list of writers belonging to the military service of the crown, who have displayed the information which they have obtained concerning India, in works highly interesting and instructive, is particularly brilliant, and comparatively speaking, may be called extensive. The journal of Colonel Fitzclarence, already quoted, possesses an extraordinary degree of merit, the extent and quantity of the information contained upon almost innumerable subjects connected with the country and the people, are wonderful, considering the rapid nature of the author's travels, and the difficulties which he had to contend against, it shows, however, how much may be accomplished by an active enquiring mind, while the interest manifested by Colonel Fitzclarence in every thing connected with the country, and his kind and

gracious manners have given him a reputation in India of which he may well be proud, his name is never mentioned without praises from the lips of men, who though they may not have known him personally, are well acquainted with his character and conduct.

Major Skinner of Her Majesty's 31st regiment, has contributed another most valuable and interesting work on the subject of India, while his overland journey shews the intimate acquaintance with Asiatic manners obtained during his abode in a country, in which many possessed of the same means of acquiring knowledge, will reside for years without knowing a word of the language. To Major Sherer, Major Archer, and Captain Mundy, the reading public are indebted for some very entertaining volumes illustrative of Indian manners and Indian scenery, and the drawings of Major Luard, of Lieut. White, Capt. Jump, and others, are justly esteemed as highly valuable additions to the portfolios of the lovers of art. With the exception of Bishop Heber and one or two others, who were also temporary residents in India, all the lighter and more popular works illustrative of the country have been the contributions of officers in the service of the crown, a circumstance which ought to encourage persons who are capable of turning their observations to good account, to add their quota of information to the list. Though the importance of those profound volumes emanating from men who have studied their subject long and deeply cannot be disputed, yet they have nevertheless failed in attracting public attention to the country, and it was only when the reading world at home began to be amused, as well as informed, that any thing like general interest has been directed towards India. These observations are made for the purpose of shewing, that a great deal of good may be effected by individuals destitute of many of the advantages supposed to be requisite to constitute a traveller or an historian, and of inducing all intelligent persons who go to India to make themselves acquainted with circumstances and things which are imperfectly understood at home. By interesting themselves in the history and improvement of the people with whom they are domesticated, they will add to their own enjoyment, and become more reconciled to the land of their exile.

SEETABULDEE.

(Concluded from page 259.)

Between 9 and 10 o'clock the artillery officer, Lieut. Maxwell, represented to Capt. Lloyd the necessity of retiring the gun to the rear of the post, as he was apprehensive that it would soon be dismounted: and he being of the same opinion, the measure was immediately adopted. The enemy had by this time set fire to the cantonment of the Nagpore escort, and seeing the field-piece going to the rear, they supposed that the British were about to abandon the post, and made a rapid charge upon our front. The charge was so instantaneous that no measures could be taken to repel it, Capt. Lloyd had only time to give the word

to fire, and expecting to be followed, he jumped over the parapet to meet the Arabs, and take them in flank; a matchlock ball grazed his left arm at this moment, and to complete the disorder, the reserve instead of charging the enemy in front with the bayonet, fired a few scattered shots and retreated very precipitately towards the hill on the right of the position. The work was lost, officers and men rushed out of it together, closely pursued by the Arabs who drew their swords and daggers, and fought with the greatest vigour. The troops twice attempted to make a stand, but it was useless, a few of the bravest men turned, but the panic was too general to be remedied, except by a prompt advance of fresh troops, and the escort were fairly forced to the right.

From midnight to this period of the action, the attack upon the large hill had been continued with great determination by the enemy on the eastern side, and in the morning they occupied the south side also, from whence they kept up a smart fire which was returned by the 1st battalions of the 20th and 24th regiments with great animation. They did not attempt, however, to carry this hill sword in hand, but confined their attack to small arms and a carronade, which had but little effect, on account of the elevation, and flat surface of the hill. The enemy being now in possession of the key of the British position, took instant advantage of his good fortune. The field-piece he had taken he turned on the large hill and fired with great effect, with both case and round shot. Lieut. Clarke, and Assistant-Surgeon Neven were killed by the same shot, and at this time Mr. Sotheby, assistant to the Resident, a young cavalier of great promise, was mortally wounded by a cannon ball. Three or four Arabs, more daring than the rest, planted their standards within 70 yards of the British, and the main body occupied the cantonments of the Nagpore escort, and the space between them and the small hill. The whole of the enemy's cavalry, elated by the success of the infantry, pressed forward from the westward towards Seetabuldee; when Captain Fitzgerald, animated by that gallant spirit which delights in deeds of the noblest daring, charged with the cavalry under his command, while Lieut. Hearsey at the head of half a troop, made a dash at two of the guns. Both attacks succeeded, Lieut. Hearsey turned the captured guns upon the enemy's horse, and being joined by Capt. Fitzgerald, they returned to the Residency bringing with them the trophies of their victory.

The infantry on Seetabuldee hill witnessed this gallant exploit. In generous emulation they opened a galling fire upon the Arabs, which drove them into the cover afforded by the lines of the escort. At this moment the lumber of their field-piece on the small hill, blew up; nothing could be more fortunate for the British. Capt. Lloyd, with the Nagpore escort, and perhaps an equal number of officers and men, of the 20th and 24th regiments, rushed forward to the attack. The space they had to pass over being 400 yards, the compact order observed at first could not be long maintained, and the mass was changed into an irregular column, presenting a small front. The Arabs kept their standards on the summit of the hill, until the British force were within a few paces of them: here Capt. Lloyd was shot through the shoulder, and Lieut. Grant of the 24th killed; the former most fortunately was not struck down, and the men being greatly excited, the party pressing rapidly over the breast work and the burning ammunition barrels, charged the enemy with a full determination to end the battle, by driv-

ing them out of the suburb of Telpoorce. Capt. W. Stone of the 24th, had formed the same resolution, both parties passing simultaneously the two brass guns of the enemy on the slope of the hill, and entering the suburb together. The Arabs could not stand this vigorous attack, but fled in all directions. In crossing a lane in the suburb, Capt. Lloyd was again wounded, being shot through the body. The sepoys continued to do their work handsomely between the two hills, and in a short time drove their opponents out of the place at the point of the bayonet. The affair did not end here, for Capt. Stone with a small party of the 24th turned back towards the large hill, and joining another detachment of sepoys under Lieut. Ritchie, captured and spiked two heavy brass guns. Capt. Lloyd being now exhausted could exert himself no longer, and was compelled to walk to the large hill to seek assistance, the sepoys at the same time dragging with them the two brass guns which they had captured.

By these operations the small hill and suburb of Telpoorce in its front, were left nearly without troops. The Arabs observing this, began to reassemble, and to occupy the huts again, when Capt. Moxon of the escort, who now commanded on this point, took his measures so well, that they did not venture out of cover, and before they had time to re-establish themselves, Cornet Smith came up with a troop of cavalry, charged through the suburb, pistolled between twenty and thirty of the enemy, and forced them to abandon this strong hold altogether.

It was now noon. The Arabs being completely beaten at all points, their cavalry retired to a respectable distance from the hills, the fire of their artillery slackened, and by three o'clock ceased entirely. Thus terminated the battle of Seetabuldee, one of the most important actions in its consequences, both political, and military, which has been fought in India, since the country came fully into our possession.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that although nothing could surpass the gallantry and devotion to the cause, displayed by the cavalry engaged, that the brunt of the battle fell upon the infantry, and that they it was, who at length decided the fortunes of the day. The brilliant charge made by Capt. Fitzgerald, and his chivalric squadron, most assuredly very greatly contributed to the glories of this well-fought field, but in itself could not have turned the tide of affairs. By their dash and impetuosity they drove immense bodies of men before them, scattering them on all sides and spreading confusion through their ranks. The force however thus defeated did not compose the elite of the field, and were unequal to sustain an attack from regular and disciplined troops, animated by the impulse which fired the breasts of their opponents. The Arabs on the contrary, a singularly warlike race possessing that indomitable spirit which has rendered their sandy deserts, lands of liberty, were not to be broken or dispersed except by a series of continuous attacks, and victory therefore over such men could only be obtained by many hours of hard fighting.

No one who reads the foregoing narrative will be of opinion that those gentlemen who have obtained the honours lately conferred, have not been fairly entitled to them, but some regret must be felt that the whole of the surviving officers should not have been included. It will be seen that Capt., now Major Lloyd, commanding the escort most nobly won the title which the Queen has been pleased to bestow upon him, and we should gladly hear that the same reward of merit had been

extended to Major Bayley, who likewise distinguished himself upon this occasion, to Major Stone, and all who are still living to claim a share in the victory achieved under circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

It is a curious, but well authenticated fact, that the 24th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, previous to the battle of Seetabuldee, had a very great number of its men in hospital, from a fever which prevailed at the time, and is peculiar to the season; yet after the action, in consequence of the great excitement it created, the battalion mustered stronger in effective men than before, notwithstanding the severe losses in killed and wounded. The influence of mind over matter could not be more strongly exemplified than in the effects produced upon persons compelled by bodily weakness to be lookers on, while their comrades fought in this unequal strife; their anxiety while the success was more than doubtful, and their exultation at the glorious result conquered the fever, and proved of greater efficacy than all the medicines prescribed by the faculty. In giving an account of these memorable days, the conduct of the British Resident, Sir Richard Jenkins, the present Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, cannot be too highly extolled; it was in the highest degree cool and collected, and at the same time most cheering and animating, being worthy of the example of the oldest soldier, while after the action, his kindness and hospitality to the officers and their families were unbounded; they all slept beneath his roof, and lived at his table, during a period in which his own expenses and losses must have been immense. The conduct of his first assistant, George Sotheby, was also heroic; poor fellow he died on that day the death of a brave soldier, gloriously volunteering military duties, and falling in this, his first field. It is a mournful, yet pleasing task, to recall the services of those gallant individuals who have died in the performance of noble deeds, and it seems the more necessary to direct the public attention to those who fell, since even the survivors of this memorable action have not all received the due reward of their services. Major Stone, and Major Bayley, have been most unaccountably omitted in the honors lately bestowed. To those of the Bath it is stated that no retired officer is eligible, on the principle apparently, that when the orange has been squeezed it is expedient to throw away the peel. Amid those who distinguished themselves so greatly on the field, none were more conspicuous than the officers above-mentioned. Major Stone accompanied the charge which retook the small hill, and with Captain Lloyd pursued the enemy, and drove him out of the village. When Captain Lloyd was wounded, Major Stone swept on with the few men that remained, round the base of the hill, where they fell in with a small party of the 20th regiment, accompanied by Lieut. Ritchie, since deceased, and Dr. Gordon of the escort; the two small detachments uniting, proceeded to attack a body of the enemy, who with two guns placed in front of the large tank, commanded the centre of the British position, and in the face of several rounds of grape, captured the guns; Major Stone spiking one with his own hands, while Lieut. Ritchie disabled the other. Major Bayley was wounded early in the action; about eight o'clock, suddenly growing faint, it was discovered that he had received a shot in the arm, and he was obliged to leave the field, but returned immediately after it had been bound up. One of the groups who at daybreak on the 27th counted thirty-seven guns pointed at the two hills, and saw that they were surrounded by fresh bodies of cavalry

and infantry (afterwards ascertained to amount to 25,000), he contributed by his example to keep up the spirit of the now nearly exhausted garrison. The sight was indeed an awful one, and not a single individual at the moment could expect to outlive the day, for none dreamed of a surrender; the best result indeed that any could hope for was death upon the field, since if taken after so obstinate a resistance, their fate would have been far more dreadful. In fact, some speculated upon having their heads on the spikes of the buildings in the city, but this notion only excited them to higher efforts, since none for an instant gave way to despondence.

A shot from the enemy having struck a mass of the sepoys' families, who had huddled themselves at the south west corner of the hill, a considerable number were either killed or wounded. The remainder in their fright began to rush down the hill to the Residency Bazaar. The panic was shared by some of the sepoys, who being thrown into disorder, followed. At this critical period Major Bayley and Captain Hindley, resolutely interposed, and by menaces, entreaties, and the exertion of main force, stopped the rush, and restored discipline. Less determination on the part of the officers would in all probability have lost the battle, for that side of the hill would have been soon abandoned, and fatal must have been the consequences.

All this time the Residency was continually threatened, several shots passed through the room in which the ladies, (two weeping over the loss of their husbands), were assembled, and all were in momentary apprehension of the house being stormed, the fire of a Havildar's guard on the terrace alone keeping the enemy at bay. The losses of the Resident, Sir Richard Jenkins, have been alluded to, those of the military officers were even more severe. The troops being ordered to evacuate their new cantonments, and occupy the height of Seetabuldee, soon after the commencement of the battle, the officers had the mortification of seeing their new and comfortable houses, all their furniture, and the property which they had not had time to remove, a prey to the flames, the enemy having burned the cantonments to the ground.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the effect which the resistance made by the small but determined body assembled on the heights of Seetabuldee, produced upon an enemy, confident in its strength, and bent upon a scheme, which if successful, would have rendered our position in India very doubtful. None can rejoice more truly at the honours which have been bestowed upon a few of the survivors, both on account of the opportunity it affords of shewing how gloriously they have been earned, and also of advocating the claims of those who have been most unaccountably omitted. Surely it cannot be said that any personal or private interest is necessary to secure distinctions so justly due, and that those who do not possess influential friends to urge the propriety of bestowing some reward, the cheap honor of knighthood, cheap to the sovereign who bestows it, but of incalculable value to those who receive it as the well merited guerdon of gallant actions, must descend to solicitation without the certainty that such solicitation will be regarded.

TO NIAGARA.

Written at the first sight of its Falls, August 13th, 1838.

BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

(Late M. P. for Sheffield.)

Hail! Sovereign of the World of Floods! whose majesty and might
First dazzles, then enraptures, then o'er awes the aching sight;
The pomp of kings and emperors, in every clime and zone,
Grows dim beneath the splendour of thy glorious watery throne.

No fleets can stop thy progress, no armies bid thee stay,
But onward—onward—onward—thy march still holds its way;
The rising mists that veil thee, as thy heralds go before,
And the music that proclaims thee, is the thundering cataract's roar.

Thy diadem is an emerald green, of the clearest, purest hue,
Set around with waves of snow white foam, and spray of feathery dew;
While tresses of the brightest pearls, float o'er thine ample sheet,
And the rainbow lays its gorgeous gems, in tribute, at thy feet.

Thy reign is from the ancient days—thy sceptre from on high,
Thy birth was when the distant stars, first lit the glowing sky;
The sun, the moon, and all the orbs, that shine upon thee now,
Beheld the wreath of glory, which first bound thine infant brow.

And from that hour to this—in which I gaze upon thy stream,
From age to age—in winter's frost—or summer's sultry beam;
By day, by night, without a pause, thy waves, with loud acclaim,
In ceaseless sounds have still proclaimed, the great Eternal's name.

For whether on thy forest banks, the Indian of the wood,
Or, since his day the red man's foe, on his fatherland have stood;
Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrents roar,
Must have knelt before the God of all! to worship and adore.

Accept then oh! supremely great!—Oh infinite! oh God!
From this primeval altar, the green and virgin sod;
The humble homage that my soul, in gratitude would pay,
To Thee! whose shield has guarded me, through all my wandering way.

For if the ocean be as nought, in the hollow of thine hand,
And the stars of the bright firmament, in thy balance, grains of sand;
If Niagara's rolling flood seem great, to us who humbly bow,
Oh! great Creator of the whole! how passing great art Thou!

But, though thy power is far more vast, than the finite mind may scan,
Thy mercy is still greater shewn, to weak dependant man;
For him thou cloth'st the fertile globe, with herbs, and fruit, and seed,
For him the seas, the lakes, the streams, supply his hourly need.

Around, on high, or far, or near, the universal whole,
Proclaims thy glory, as the orbs, in their fixed courses roll;
And from creation's greatful voice, the hymn ascends above,
While heaven re-echoes back to earth, the chorus—"God is love."

[We insert the above at the request of a correspondent; as, however much the subject may be foreign to our pages, we conclude any thing from the pen of Mr. Buckingham cannot but interest many of our Indian readers.]

EAST INDIA INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.

It affords us much pleasure to find that there is every prospect of this important undertaking being at length carried into operation : we have been favoured with the following letter addressed to Mr. Howell, the Secretary of the proposed Company, emanating from Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, of the Bengal Civil Service, than whom it would be difficult to find a person more competent to form a correct judgment of the advantages to be derived from it.

3, Clarges Street, 1st August, 1838.

Sir,

I have attentively perused the papers you have had the goodness to send me on *Indian Inland Steam Navigation*, and it is very gratifying to me to find that a Company is about to be established for that object under such favourable auspices. It had often surprised me that, while public attention had been strongly and deservedly directed to the establishment of a regular steam communication between England and India, and while plans had been proposed for navigating the Indus, and laying down a railroad between Saugor Island and Calcutta, nobody had hit upon the far more obvious and certain speculation of running steam vessels on the Ganges and Jumna, the great thoroughfares of by far the richest and most populous part of India.

I entertain no doubt of your undertaking answering extremely well as a pecuniary speculation, if it is managed with only ordinary judgment and economy : so convinced am I of this, that if I had money at my disposal I should invest a considerable sum in your stock. Before I left Calcutta, Captain Johnstone informed me that the freight and cabins of the existing government steamers were regularly engaged within three days from the time when the books were opened, and that he had often had to reject as much as would have filled three or four other steamers, and this at the existing high rates, and at the commencement of the undertaking. He also told me that the Government was gaining by the establishment in an unexpected and extraordinary manner; and he mentioned some particulars for which I do not like to trust my memory, or to commit him to a statement made in the course of an ordinary conversation.

But by far the most convincing proof to my mind that the speculation is a sound one, is, that *the native merchants were competing with each other to secure a place in the steamers for their goods*. The trade of the Ganges is already very great. The GANGES is the high road of a highly productive tract of country, containing upwards of *sixty millions* of inhabitants; and now that the transit duties are abolished, the duty on sugar equalized, the land revenue of the Upper Provinces put on a footing which admits of the free investment of capital in agriculture, the judicial system reformed, and many other improvements made or in

progress, all tending to give free scope to the resources of the country, the trade is likely to increase with a degree of rapidity of which former experience, founded on a totally different state of things, can furnish no criterion. This trade also is principally in the hands of a body of native merchants (the Marwarries), who are foreigners to the valley of the Ganges, and are as enterprising and spirited as any in the world. No prejudice will prevent them from availing themselves of an improved mode of conducting trade, however new it may be, after they have once become convinced that they will be gainers by adopting it. You will now understand why I attach so much importance to the fact, that the native merchants greedily avail themselves of the opportunity which the steamers afford for transporting their goods. It opens an indefinite source of profit to the proprietors of steam vessels. It shows that steam vessels only have to be provided in sufficient numbers in order to absorb the whole or a very large proportion of the internal trade. In my opinion, if your Company make the exertions which may be expected from them, the whole of the imports of the Port of Calcutta will very soon be sent into the interior by steam. Those imports consist of valuable manufactured goods, which take up little room in comparison with the exports, and which it is of great importance to the merchant to send to their destination by some faster and safer process than the ordinary up-river navigation by means of the tow-rope. The exports for the most part consist of bulky raw produce; and as they have also the benefit of the downward navigation, some time may elapse before you can bring them within the sphere of your operations. If the native merchants will engage your tugs to tow their cotton and sugar boats down the river, and, still more, if they will stow their cotton, sugar, saltpetre, &c., in roomy boats provided by you, you might make great profits. The indigo and saltpetre, which are valuable articles, and very liable to spoil, will, I think, be sent from the first by your boats.

Passengers will also be a great and indefinite source of profit. Notwithstanding the extravagantly high rates, both of accommodation and food, the monthly steamer to the Upper Provinces has been crowded with passengers; and, if the rates are reduced to correspond with the means of the body of the people, weekly and daily, and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, hourly steamers will be equally crowded. Upwards of 100,000 people are calculated to come into Calcutta every day, most of whom come by the river, and a large proportion of them from the populous villages which line the banks of the river above the city, forming an almost continuous suburb for about *forty miles*. The throng in and out of the city is still greater on the occasion of native holidays and festivals. Fleets of boats, crowded with passengers, may be seen working their way up or down the river at those seasons; and I will answer for it that the natives who would not prefer a steamer, if one were to be had and they could afford it, would be very few indeed. It is essential that the fares should be low, and that you should calculate on making your profit by large numbers rather than by high fares. The plan of having separate steamers for going short and long distances is quite as it should be. They should, most of them, be fitted up with a strict regard to the convenience of the natives. Those which go a long distance should stop in the morning and evening at some bazaar, long

enough to enable the native passengers to take their meals on shore, in accordance with their habits; and every boat should be fitted up with private apartments for the upper class of natives, particularly those who wish to take their women with them.

If your plan is properly carried into effect, it will benefit the people, and strengthen the Government, in more ways than it is possible to describe. The whole machinery of society will be quickened and invigorated by it. Whatever may be the advantage derived from commerce, manufactures, schools, missionary societies, the intercourse between town and country, the administration of the Government itself, that advantage will be augmented by it in a very great degree. The effect of things which operate in a separate and independent manner may be estimated, but that which acts by giving life and intensity to every thing else cannot be brought under any calculation. As a very partial instance, I may mention that the Government Education Committee used to find it impossible to keep the numerous seminaries under their controul regularly supplied with books: nothing came to hand till months after it was wanted, and the arrival of the things after all this delay was very uncertain. Now months are reduced to weeks; and the communication is so quick, regular, and certain, that no wants can remain long unsupplied. A schoolmaster, also, used to be allowed five or six months to reach his destination: now he may reach it in three weeks. These are advantages which under the old state of things no money could purchase, and they contribute to the success of the Committee's operations as much as a large addition to the fund at their disposal would have done. Missionary and other benevolent societies are equally benefited. Every thing is now done quicker and better. More is accomplished in the same time and with the same money than could be done before. New fields of action are opened, and those which were before open are rendered more accessible.

You have judged wisely in having nothing to do with any other river till you have put your establishment of boats on the Ganges and Jumna on a satisfactory footing. I shall not, therefore, offer any remarks on the navigation of the Indus, which I might have been otherwise tempted to do.

You are quite welcome to say that I think thoroughly well of your plan, both as a commercial speculation and a means of conferring benefit on India. Indeed, I feel it to be my duty to support it, as I should any other undertaking which is directly calculated to develop the resources and promote the civilization of India.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN 'THE EASTERN COLONIES.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

BENGAL.

His Excellency Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.

MADRAS.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. P. Maitland, K.C.B. (expected home).

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. (now on his way out).

BOMBAY.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., G.C.H.

CEYLON.

Major Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B. (General Officer).

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K. C. B. (to return home.)

MAURITIUS.

Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, K.C.H. (General Officer).

ST. HELENA.

Major Gen. Middlemore, (Ditto).

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

His Exc. Major Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B. (Ditto).

NEW SOUTH WALES, &c.

Major Gen. Sir M. C. O'Connell, K.C.H. (Ditto, going out).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Major Irwin, K.H., 63d Foot (Commandant of troops).

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.		Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Cawnpore.	6th Lt. Cav.	Mhow.
16th do.	Meerut.	7th do.	Cawnpore.
3d Foot.	Meerut.	8th do.	Sultanpore, Benares.
9th do.	Chinsurah.	9th do.	Nusseerabad.
13th do.	Kurnaul.	10th do.	Muttra.
16th do.	Cawnpore.	Europ. Regt.	Agra.
26th do.	Fort William.	1st Nat. Inf.	Saugor.
31st do.	Dinapore.	2d do.	Lucknow.
44th do.	Ghazepore.	3d do.	Barrackpore.
49th do.	Hazareebaugh.	4th do.	Goruckpore.
		5th do.	Secrole, Benares.
		6th do.	Cuttack.
		7th do.	Cawnpore.
		8th do.	Bareilly.
		9th do.	Chittagong.
		10th do.	Lucknow.
		11th do.	Saugor.
		12th do.	Barrackpore.
		13th do.	Nusseerabad.
E. I. Co.'s Troops.			
1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.		
2d do.	Meerut.		
3d do.	Kurnaul.		
4th do.	Kurnaul.		
5th do.	Cawnpore.		

Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
14th Nat. Inf.	Agra.	46th Nat. Inf.	Jubbulpore, &c.
15th do.	Barrackpore.	47th do.	Agra.
16th do.	Delhi.	48th do.	Delhi.
17th do.	Loodianah.	49th do.	Neemuch.
18th do.	Secrole, Benares.	50th do.	Mirzapore.
19th do.	Cuttack.	51st do.	Dinapore.
20th do.	Loodianah.	52d do.	Nusseerabad.
21st do.	Kurnaul.	53d do.	Mecrut.
22d do.	Nusseerabad.	54th do.	Mecrut.
23d do.	Agra.	55th do.	Lucknow.
24th do.	Midnapore.	56th do.	Berhampore.
25th do.	Saugor.	57th do.	Barrackpore.
26th do.	Meerut.	58th do.	Barrackpore.
27th do.	Kurnaul.	59th do.	Moradabad.
28th do.	Mynpoorie.	60th do.	Mhow.
29th do.	Banda.	61st do.	Almorah.
30th do.	Neemuch.	62d do.	Cawnpore.
31st do.	Allabad.	63d do.	Mhow.
32d do.	Dacca.	64th do.	Allyghur.
33d do.	Jubbulpore.	65th do.	Barrackpore.
34th do.	Futteghur.	66th do.	Hussingabad.
35th do.	Kurnaul.	67th do.	Arracan.
36th do.	Jumaulpore.	68th do.	Allahabad.
37th do.	Agra.	69th do.	Saugor.
38th do.	Delhi.	70th do.	Sylhet.
39th do.	Neemuch.	71st do.	Neemuch.
40th do.	Dinapore.	72d do.	Mhow.
41st do.	Benares.	73d do.	Sylhet.
42d do.	Barcilly.	74th do.	Nusseerabad.
43d do.	Cawnpore.	Artillery.	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
44th do.	Etawah and Bandah.	Engineers.	Fort William (hd. qu.)
45th do.	Shahjehanpore.		

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s TROOPS.		6th Nat. Inf.	Chicacole.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.	7th do.	Bellary.
4th Foot.	Fort St. George.	8th do.	Singapore and Malacca.
39th do.	Bangalore.	9th do.	Quilon.
41st do.	Bellary.	10th do.	Bellary.
54th do.	Trichinopoly.	11th do.	Nagpore.
55th do.	Secunderabad.	12th do.	Penang.
57th do.	Cannanore.	13th do.	Moulmein.
62d do.	Moulmein.	14th do.	Vizianagrum.
63d do.	Moulmein.	15th do.	Vellore.
E. I. C.'s Troops.		16th do.	Palaveram.
1st Lt. Cav.	Nagpore.	17th do.	Goonsur, Noagaum.
2d do.	Trichinopoly.	18th do.	Bangalore.
3d do.	Bellary.	19th do.	Madras.
4th do.	Bangalore.	20th do.	Secunderabad.
5th do.	Arcot.	21st do.	Secunderabad.
6th do.	Secunderabad.	22d do.	Masulipatam.
7th do.	Jaulnah.	23d do.	Mangalore.
8th do.	Arcot.	24th do.	Palaveram.
Europ. Regt.	Nagpore.	25th do.	Nagpore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Madras.	26th do.	Paulgautcherry.
2d do.	French Rocks.	27th do.	Salumcottah.
3d do.	Secunderabad.	28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
4th do.	Cannanore.	29th do.	Masulipatam.
5th do.	Trichinopoly.	30th do.	Trichinopoly.
		31st do.	Ellore.
		32d do.	Bangalore.

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Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
33d Nat. Inf.	Palamcottah.	44th Nat. Inf.	Vizagapatam.
34th do.	Bangalore.	45th do.	Dindigul.
35th do.	Secunderabad.	46th do.	Mangalore.
36th do.	Cannanore.	47th do.	Cuddapah.
37th do.	Trichinopoly.	48th do.	Vellore.
38th do.	Bangalore.	49th do.	Kamptee.
39th do.	Jaulnah.	50th do.	Vizianagram.
40th do.	Moulmein.	51st do.	Secunderabad.
41st do.	Secunderabad.	52d do.	Hurryghur.
42d do.	Kamptee.	Artillery.	St. T.'s Mount (hd. qu.)
43d do.	Berhampore.	Engineers.	Fort St. George (hd. qu.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.	8th Nat. Inf.	Sattara.
4th Lt. Drags.	9th do.	Ahmedabad.
2d Foot.	10th do.	Poonah.
6th do.	11th do.	Bhooj.
17th do.	12th do.	Rajcote.
40th do.	13th do.	Deesa.
	14th do.	Ahmedabad.
	15th do.	Bombay.
	16th do.	Belgaum.
	17th do.	Maligaum.
	18th do.	Baroda.
	19th do.	Kulladghee.
	20th do.	Baroda.
	21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
	22d do.	Belgaum.
	23d do.	Bombay.
	24th do.	Bombay.
	25th do.	Poonah.
	26th do.	Hursole.
	Artillery.	Poonah; Bombay.
	Engineers.	Seroor (hd. qu.)

CEYLON ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.	90th Foot.
18th Foot.	94th do. (Ordered for)
58th do. (Ordered for America.)	95th do. (Ditto.)
61st do. (Ditto.)	Ceylon Rifle Rt. (Colonial corps.)

MAURITIUS ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.	35th Foot.
12th Foot.	87th do.

ST. HELENA ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.—91st Foot.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.	75th Foot.
27th Foot.	Cape mounted Riflemen (Colonial corps.)
72d do.	

NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.'s Troops.	51st Foot.	Van Diemen's Land.
21st Foot.	80th do.	New South Wales.
28th do.	96th do.	Ordered for N. S. W.
50th do.		Ditto.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

We have already favourably noticed the first two volumes of the work,* whence we derive our present article, (see *Oriental Herald*, vol. i., p. 292, vol. ii., p. 24,) and can equally do so of the third which is now before us:—describing the districts of Puraniya, (Purneah) Ronggopoor (Rungpore) and Assam. The work is now completed, and to those parties anxious to possess a perfect account of Eastern India, we cannot do a greater service than recommend it to them. The results of the labours of Dr. Buchanan, obtained at a cost to the East India Company of above £30,000. are at length before the public, and great credit is due to Mr. Martin for having rescued them from the darkness to which they have been doomed for more than twenty years, and for the able manner in which he has introduced them. We cannot resist quoting largely from his introduction, advocating as that does the very points which we have endeavoured to urge, without reference to politics or party, since the commencement of the *Oriental Herald*,—viz. the welfare of British India.

“England is considered the abode of a Christian people, enlightened far above their Continental neighbours, and blessed with all the advantages of advanced civilization. But how has England treated British India, which is as much a part and parcel of the Empire as Scotland or Ireland? A dominion which the dream of the wildest enthusiast could scarcely be expected to have realised, has most mysteriously been subjected to her sway; an *hundred million* of human beings of various creeds, colours and races own her sceptre; and every product of earth, sea and air which can minister to the wants, comforts and luxuries of man are tendered in lavish profusion. Yet an insignificant island in the Caribbean seas, excites more of our attention than an empire which would have quenched the ambition of Alexander; whose armies rival those of Rome in her palmy days; and whose commerce would have satiated Tyre or Carthage.

“The neglect of duty is a crime. Is it reasonable to suppose, that the retributive justice which overtakes an offending human being is confined to an individual? Do not the pages of all history sacred and profane indicate, that retribution has sooner or later overtaken a nation, who not only despises the blessings conferred by an Almighty Providence, but perverts them to selfish purposes, and thus extends the circle of sin and woe throughout the earth? Had France—had any other European power been so long in the possession of India as Great Britain, how different would its condition have been; how thoroughly would its wants have been known; what efforts would not have been made for their relief? If we examine a few of the official statements,—statements be it remembered not made by interested persons for private purposes, but statements made by the intelligent, and far from morbidly humane officer appointed by the Directing Government in England, and the Supreme Government of India, to examine and report for their information, we find an area of 44,207 square miles, or 28,292,480 acres, presenting a picture of unvarying misery. Mud huts that exclude neither ‘sun, wind, or rain;’ some dwelling in caves—others in bee-hive hovels, and

* Montgomery Martin's *Eastern India*, 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. iii., *Puraniya, Ronggopoor and Assam*. Allen & Co. 1838.

all in filth and poverty. Yet what a richly luxuriant country! The unmanured soil requiring no fallow for ten years; yielding generally two crops per annum, and in many parts so light and alluvial as to require no iron in the plough; and as to the abundance and variety of the crops, let the facts adduced in the three volumes answer for the industry and skill of the people.

"Huts pervious to rain and wind—flooded for some months in a year—the damp earth for a bed, without clothing or fuel—and with a few pulse cakes for food—this is the condition of millions of our fellow-creatures! Why the tenants of the African Kraal or Indian wigwam have a paradise compared to the position of a people who luxuriate in the proud distinction of British subjects!

"With two or three harvests in the year of wheat, barley, rice, maize, peas, beans, &c. and the people who raise this produce are famishing for want of proper nutriment—subject to every loathsome disease—and of a sickly infirm frame of body, the perpetuation of which is a curse rather than an advantage to any community.

"It is painful—it is heartrending to go on with the picture; the reader should examine the volumes if he have a heart to feel or a mind to think.

"The details, however, most fully demonstrate the truth of the proposition as to the beauty and fertility of the country, and the poverty of its inhabitants. The facts are corroborated by many other details throughout the work, all demonstrative of a mass of wretchedness, such as no other country on the face of the earth presents; and the continuance of which is a disgrace—a deep and indelible disgrace to the British name. Since this official report was made to Government, have any effectual steps been taken in England or in India, to benefit the sufferers by our rapacity and selfishness? None! On the contrary, we have done every thing possible to impoverish still further the miserable beings subject to the cruel selfishness of English commerce. Under the pretence of free trade, England has compelled the Hindoos to receive the products of the steam looms of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Glasgow, &c., at mere nominal duties; while the hand-wrought manufactures of Bengal and Behar, beautiful in fabric and durable in wear, have had heavy and almost prohibitory duties imposed on their importation into England; our Birmingham, Staffordshire and domestic wares have ruined the native artisans of the East, who endeavoured to compete with the accumulation of wealth and steam-power in England; while by a suicidal folly, we have refused to receive the sugars, coffee, rum, tobacco, &c. the cultivation of which might have enabled the unfortunate Hindoos to cease being the periodical victims of famine and pestilence. In public works we have done nothing for India; every thing has been subservient to the imperious necessity of raising £20,000,000 yearly, to meet the expenses of an army of 200,000 men, and a large costly civil establishment. For half a century we have gone on draining from ~~two to~~ three and sometimes four million pounds sterling a year from India, which has been remittable to Great Britain, to meet the deficiencies of commercial speculations; to pay the interest of debts, to support the Home establishment, and to invest on England's soil the accumulated wealth of those whose life has been spent in Hindoostan.

"Admitting that it is impossible under present circumstances to avoid the continued drain of £3,000,000 per annum as tribute from India to England surely it is our duty, a sacred and imperious duty, to mitigate

the effects consequent on this unceasing exhaustion of the capital of the country. The Government of India has retrenched and retrenched to an extreme without producing the slightest relief to the people; we have admitted the sugars of one province (Bengal) to the English markets at a duty of 150 per cent.; but the rum, tobacco, &c. of India are virtually prohibited. We are becoming lavish of political Institutions, (which cost no money) but as regards commercial rights, England treats India with a despotism which has no parallel in ancient or modern history. But injustice acts like the scorpion's sting on its possessor, and the temporary and trifling advantage which England gains by her cruel and ungenerous treatment of India, will, if persevered in, recoil with tenfold effect on the persecutor.

"England has been used by Divine Providence as an instrument for restoring tranquillity to Hindostan, and peace, the precursor of all blessings, now exists. The power and resources which a small island in the Atlantic possesses by means of the occupation of the vast empire of India are incalculable,—but, "*the handwriting is on the wall!*"—and if ever a nation deserved punishment and annihilation it will be England, should she continue in her present career of injustice to India. Let the intelligent and really Christian portion of these islands bestir themselves on this momentous subject; their philanthropy has been long turned towards the negro population of the West, let it now be directed to the alleviation of the misery which depresses and degrades a hundred million of their fellow subjects in the East.

"What a field for their operations is thus presented to them! In addition to a hundred million of our fellow subjects under the governments of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; there are another hundred million of people directly and indirectly connected with our territories and administration. We have before us that land which was the cradle of the human race, a land flowing with oil and milk and honey, containing the loftiest mountains, the largest rivers, the richest plains; a people industrious, intelligent, and brave, who submit to our moral power, rather than to physical force, and who, notwithstanding the past, are disposed to confide in the reputed integrity, morality and boasted equity of christianized Britain. Let then but a tithe of the energetic benevolence which was directed towards a comparative handful of negroes in the West Indies, be now expended in improving the condition of those whom we have so long neglected in our Anglo-Indian Empire.

"It is not interfering with the religion or prejudices of the Hindoos that is first required; it is not education merely (though valuable in itself) that is to be sought for. However gross in theory the religion of the Hindoos, it could not be more unjust in *practice* than has been the conduct of professing Christians towards Hindostan; prove that *justice* is at the base of our religion, and the prejudices and superstitions of the Hindoos will gradually and effectually yield before the light of truth;—but it is folly—it is rashness—it is a mockery to attempt to force Christianity on the Hindoos, so long as all our actions bear the stamp of a selfish narrow-minded and cruel policy, which no idolatrous or heathen nation could surpass.

"The grand preliminary measures to be adopted for the welfare of Hindostan are—1st. Let the land revenue be fixed in permanency and redeemable at a moderate rate throughout India—so that the cultivators be not ground down from year to year with enormous and overwhelming exactions, which have the same effect on the people as would be the case

with a swarm of bees whose hive would be plundered every night of the honey, prepared throughout the day. 2. Let common justice be done to the products of British India when sent to the ports of the United Kingdom. Whatever duties are levied in England on Indian produce, let equivalent duties be levied in India on English produce. This is the free trade sought with France, &c. but denied to British India. 3rd. Let a sound and judicious banking system be introduced throughout all the principal districts; in a free country such establishments are best confided to the management of the people themselves; but British India is avowedly a despotism—an oligarchical, foreign despotism—and therefore the more bound to provide for the wants of its subjects. I would suggest that there be issued from the different public treasuries, government notes of various amounts from 50 to 500 sicca rupees, payable on demand in specie and receivable again at the treasuries in payment of taxes or any government dues. This would be a safe circulating medium. A sound banking system would reduce the high rate of interest, raise credit to a proper level, enhance prices, and encourage industry by the employment of capital,—prevent hoarding and usury by offering a safe and legitimate use for wealth, and elevate the moral character of a people by showing them the beneficial effects of credit. Such have been the results of banking in every country, and no finer field was ever presented for its operation than India, as these pages demonstrate. 4th. Let municipalities suited to the people be established in the principal cities for cleansing, lighting and improving them, and for the establishment of periodical fairs or markets. The facts detailed relative to Patna, &c. prove the want of such institutions in reference to physical comforts: but a great advantage would also be gained by initiating the people into habits of self-government, combining various classes of society for the promotion of their mutual welfare, and thus slowly but surely abrogating the pernicious effects of *caste*.

“Finally, let us hope that England may awake ere it be too late, to a sense of the serious, solemn, awful responsibility, which the possession of British India involves; it is a trust reposed in her by Heaven, and dreadful will be the penalties if neglected or abused. It seems to be one of the results attendant on the sociality of man that national suffering and remote consequences, however terrible, have less effect on him than the misery of a single individual, or proximate results however trifling; but surely this is not the doctrine or precept of Christianity? The present generation, may perhaps not be afflicted for the injustice now committed towards India, and the empire be preserved in its integrity for a century; but if we acknowledge that we owe many of the blessings of civilization to our ancestors, are we not bound by every sacred obligation to transmit them—not only unimpaired but improved to our posterity. Such doctrines would be avowed and acted on in any intelligent heathen community—how much higher should be the actuating principles of a Christian nation? Lofty, proud, and glorious as is this empire on which earth’s sun never sets—He who gave to it a puissance unrecorded in the annals of mankind, did so in accordance with His wisdom for some good use—but unless that good use be derived and made evident to the world—the pride, the strength and glory of England will serve only to measure the height of her fall, and to add another fact to the chronology of those kingdoms which forgot the source whence they sprung and the purport for which they were created.”

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

EASTERN TRAVELLERS—THE LATE DR. HENDERSON.—As supplemental to the sketch (which appeared in our last number) of a journey through Little Tibet, performed by Mr. Vigne, the following letter written by that gentleman to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, with the object of elucidating the results of the late Dr. Henderson's travels in the same country, will be found, we think, sufficiently interesting to repay perusal. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Henderson was not one whose disposition led him to feed public curiosity in the character of an author; he was doubtless a persevering traveller, but he seemed to care little what should become of the few notes he made in the course of his travels; this fact is evident from what is stated in the subjoined.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar. Sir,—I observe in the remarks prefacing the "Letter from Little Tibet," which you were so good as to publish for me, that you express a wish on behalf of yourself and other friends of the late Dr. Henderson, that more could be known of what he saw and did in his journey to Ladak, &c. As to his notes which Captain Wade showed me last year, I for one, am afraid, that nothing can be done with them. Captain Wade and some other gentlemen who had seen them, were, and I believe are, still of the same opinion. The ground work of a few pages which Dr. Henderson had written out fairly, was evidently to be found in as few words in his note book; they had been elaborately worked out from the words, much in the same manner that an essay can be written from a thesis, and I have to add with sincere regret, that Dr. Henderson once told me that in case of anything happening to himself, he feared it would not be possible for any one else to undertake a compilation from his notes.

A rough outline of the roads by which he travelled, I have it in my power to supply.

He started from Loodceana, I think in the beginning of May, 1835, disguised as a Syud, and calling himself Ismael Shah, of either Shikarpoor or Ajmere, I really cannot say decidedly, nor do I know exactly where he crossed the Sutlege, but he entered the Hills above Rupa, pursuing the straight road to Ladak. By way of Mundid, and below Captain Wade's hill residence, at Khoondalu, there is a small but very pretty lake. The fish had all died from the heat, and the villagers applied to him in distress. He said that he thought it a very good opportunity of trying his hand at a miracle, accordingly he told them that it had all been revealed to him in a dream at *Ajmere*; the reason of the fish dying was, that a *copper mine had burst under the lake*, and poisoned the water, &c., but he told them that they should call upon his name as their patron Syud, and that all would be well. All this they promised faithfully to do, and then he left them. He nearly went into a fit when recounting this to us at Captain Wade's table at Loodceana. He found his way to Ladak by Mundi, and saw some wild horses on the hills thereabouts. At Ladak his dress and manner excited suspicion, but he saw all he wanted, I believe, and then went towards Iskardoh. The Rajah of Ladak sent after him in a fit of distrust. He was apprehended in the village of Kututgee, The Rajah's men came up and excited the villagers against him, who came round in great numbers with hostile demonstrations. He had two servants with him, of whom he asked whether they were men or women; Sepalces! was the answer, and he told them to draw; whilst he loaded his double barrel with ball. His servants flourished their swords about their heads, and he himself presented the gun to try the effect of such an action; at that moment he was struck on the head and side by stones thrown from behind and rendered powerless. Both wounds were severe, that on the head bled a good deal. He and his servants were made prisoners. Two lamas, a man and his sister, took care of him very kindly for eight or nine days. This is mentioned in my former

letter. Afterwards he was a prisoner, but not treated with unnecessary severity. Ladak was taken at the time by Zurawar Sing Rajah—Gulab Sing's lieutenant. The Rajah of Ladak was ejected and the present ruler his Vizier was placed upon the "musnud" by Gulab Sing. Dr. Henderson was released by Zurawar Sing, whom in return he cured of a rheumatism. He was then at liberty and crossed over the mountains, the Killah of Nubra and the western branch of the river which he descended to Iskardoh. On the instant that he entered Ahmed Shah's territory he adopted the Buttee costume, and sent word to Ahmed Shah that he was an Englishman, and he was treated with all kindness and attention. In my former letter I mentioned that Ahmed Shah had enabled him to make his way out of Tibet in spite of the snow. I had been away from my residence in Kashmere the whole day, and in the evening I heard that Baron Hugel had arrived, I immediately went to see him. A Buttee with a long beard and a pilgrim-like dust upon his garments was sitting beside him in a chair. I quickly recognized him. He had not a little astonished the baron by walking into his apartment, and after remarking very quickly "that he did not see Mr. Vigne," addressed him with "you perhaps have heard of Dr. Henderson in India?" &c. &c. In commemoration of our meeting, we had our names, &c. engraved on a black marble slab, and after some trouble I succeeded in having it fixed into a wall at the Chahar Chehar (Isle of Chehars). He remained with us about a fortnight in Kashmir, and started off again for the Eusofzye country. He preceded us through the Baramula pass to Muzufferabad, where he turned to the right and visited Derabund or the Indus. He crossed the river as a Syud at Kund, on the plain of Peshawur, then skirting the hill, visited Aora, Hashnugger, Malakon, Sohat, Paujkora, &c. We should have had from him an account of the antiquities of Sohat. He reached the village of Darora within six coss of Dyr, which place, or rather the Louri mountain near it, and which enters the Kabul river at Hashnugger from Chitral or little Kashgars I suspect will be found to be the rock of Admos. This knotty point he would have done much to elucidate. I do not know where it was, but I have heard him say that he met with ill-treatment in consequence of the folly of his servant who showed his master's watch; but at Darora he was seen writing his notes and was taken for a Feringee. He was there under restraint for three days, but was otherwise kindly treated. This was by way of extorting from him the secret of making gold. They took from him three shawls and forty rupees, eighteen of which were given back to him. In Bajawur, which no one but himself has visited, he said he was an Englishman, and was kindly treated, so his Patan servant afterwards told me, and added also, that Meer Alim Khan the Bajawur Rajah offered to give him assistance, on condition that he would in return give him a chit to exonerate him if any thing went wrong. Subsequently to this Dr. Henderson arrived at Peshawur in wretched plight; I think he had been plundered shortly before. He used to write his notes in a Koran, and this he had the misfortune to lose, whether by accident or predatory visit I do not know, but I rather think it was taken and destroyed. At Peshawur the hospitality of General Arc-tabile soon comparatively restored him, and he rejoined Baron Hugel and myself at General Ventura's at Lahore. He had several interviews with the Maharajah, who was very much pleased with him. He was taken ill soon after his arrival at Lood-decanah, and although removed to an airy room in Captain Wade's house and constantly receiving medical assistance, he sank exhausted by repeated attacks of fever. His constitution was undermined by the fatigues and privations he had undergone. To keep up his disguise he was obliged "to rough it" constantly. He had generally a horse with him, but no comforts about him, and his enterprising spirit sustained him in his exertions when his body remained unstrengthened by wine, which as a Mussulman he could never taste. He was even sometimes without medicine. After his departure from Kashmir a messenger brought us a letter from him: the stipulated reward for his trouble was a dose of calomel for his sick child. Had he lived we should have had a work containing information alike full, new, substantial, and interesting; but to those who knew the man, and are told that he had travelled, there can be no occasion to point out either the quantum of regret, or the reasons for it. Yours obediently. G. T. VIGNE.

INDIAN LABOURERS.—Since the publication of our last article on the necessity of the immediate importation of labourers from India, we have heard some particulars respecting the Coolies already in the colony, which deserve to be noticed. With respect to the expense of importation, those brought out by the *Peter Proctor* cost very nearly 14*l.* per head, including twelve months interest at ten per cent on the sum advanced in Calcutta; being the probable time required to remit the amount to the agents there. In this is also included six months' advance of wages to be

reckoned in the labourer's account from the day of their landing in Sydney; clothes for one year from the date of leaving Calcutta, and food to be supplied them for six months after their arrival—so that, on the whole, they may be said not to cost quite 10*l*. on their arrival, and we have seen that they are, in most respects, more efficient, and infinitely more to be trusted, than convict labourers in general. That some of the Coolies already here were seduced to abscond, is very true; and the parties who so seduced them are tolerably well known, though there has not yet been found evidence to bring the conspiracy legally home. But even these attempts, we are assured, would have proved abortive but for three individuals in the number, not of the real D'hangur, or Coolie Cast. One of these Mr. Mackay recognized at first as not belonging to them, and the man acknowledged that he was brought up in the cantonment of Cawnpore, one of the largest military stations in India; and the other two are from smaller stations, where there are many idlers, and some of the greatest reprobates in the country. Indeed, Mr. Mackay is of opinion that the three men referred to, left their own country to elude justice. These were the only discontented individuals of the whole; and yet they work as well as the others, now that their machinations have been defeated—although it is known, that within a very few days, attempts have again been made to inveigle them away. It is earnestly to be hoped that sufficient evidence may be obtained to convict parties who practise such dishonourable conduct.—*Sydney Herald*, April 21.

DR. HELFER'S RESEARCHES.—We have been favoured with the following Report of Dr. Helfer's most recent discoveries on the Tenasserim Coast.

"I ascended the Attaran river in a south-east direction, until the rapids prevented a farther progress. I stretched then inland towards the great eastern range, and after passing twelve days long through a never visited country I arrived at the Mixeli Tshaung. From there I made an excursion to the celebrated pass, 'the three Pagodas,' leading into Siam and Went; returned from this towards Ye. Owing to the circumstances, the only guide whom I could procure, missed the road, we were all placed in great difficulties. We wandered seven days in the wilds after having exhausted all our provisions almost on the point of starvation, until we came finally among men keeping constantly a westerly direction, and reached Ye, after having not seen any human habitation for the space of five weeks. At Ye I stopped making excursions in the interior towards the east, and directed afterwards my course towards Tavoy, deviating from the only road, either towards the sea-shore, or the high mountains to the east. I examined after this the Huize basin and the principal of the eighteen small rivers, which form the Hinze bay, and arrived the 18th of January at Tavoy. The examination of the neighbourhood of this town was my next occupation and after having completed it, penetrated again towards the east crossing the triple chain of mountains, which separate the high table lands towards Siam from the alluvial plains near the sea. After twelve days' absence I was obliged to return to Tavoy through the same pass, through which I arrived there. From here I intend to continue my exploration to-morrow, towards Mergui.

"The chief discoveries and results of the examination of this part of the provinces are briefly the following. Respecting

1. Animal Productions.

"1. The number of elephants is so great towards the uninhabited and unclaimed regions of the East, that a considerable quantity of ivory would be procurable, if the Burmese could be induced to exert themselves. The little trade which is carried on, is effected by Shan hunters from Cirmic, who come even so far as Tavoy.

"2. The number of Rhinoceroses is equally considerable, and the trade with their horns is still more lucrative than ivory. It is exported into China where it is considered an invaluable medicine, and sold at very high prices.

"3. A small trade is carried on with the skins of a bird belonging to the genus Aliods (King-fisher) which are equally exported into China and sold very dear.

"4. The quantity of wax on the banks of the rivers is very great, but little collected. Another species of bee forms instead of wax a kind of balsamic gum resin, which dissolved yields a substance resembling refined turpentine. A third species of bee builds the entrance to their nest from a substance, which yields a fine varnish, and which I suspect to be the same known in trade under the name of Danmer varnish, and which has been hitherto considered a vegetable production.

2. Vegetable Productions.

"1. Timber. I visited the most extensive Teak forests, situated on the banks of the Attarin, and its tributaries. They are still rich in this valuable timber, the mode in which they are managed by their temporary occupants, is detrimental, and

a general registration, superintendence, protection and care for their multiplication merits the greatest attention of the Supreme Government to ensure a constant supply, and to satisfy the increasing demand, being till now the chief source of the present prosperity of Moulmein. The quantity of other very superior timber in these now visited parts of the provinces is equally unlimited like in the north, and there are several qualities of wood, perhaps surpassing teak, but not known. There are several kinds of wood applicable to the finer works of carpentry, and the Khigin occurring near Ye resembles mahogany.

"2. I passed through the districts rich in wood oil trees. The substance which this tree yields (not an oil but a varnish) is now wasted only for the manufacture of torches, but can be, if refined, a substitute for other costly varnishes. It can be got in the greatest quantity.

"3. The common Tyhee-Zee or black Siamese varnish is much more abundant here than in Amherst and Ye provinces, it yields an impenetrable coating upon metal and wood, but is not known beyond the country. Its great cheapness would render it a very good covering for ships, cannons, &c.

"4. There are some more trees yielding gum resins, resembling copal in the southern parts. The Thingan tree yields a frankincense resembling the Arabian. A species of dragon blood is common in the interior.

"5. The number of plants yielding Caoutchouc amounts to fifteen.

"6. Some species of Mangrove trees, grow in infinite numbers on the sea-shore, contain in their bark an astringent matter, valuable for tanning.

"7. Among the Dyes I found two new species of Indigo, grown by the natives. The carcers have also a substitute for Camperche wood; the Nibetyco tree, whose wood yields a durable red colour in conjunction with chalk, grows spontaneously in the Tavoy district, so does also Bixa Orellana yielding yellow not uncommon.

"3. Mineral Productions.

"1. The country from Ye to Tavoy abounds in iron ores; I marked twenty-two places where it occurs; and where I found good ores fit for working. The best of all, however, occurs one hour distance from Tavoy, where I discovered an entire hill composed of Spencar iron ore. Not far from this is a mount protruding above the surface, composed of loadstone or magnetic iron.

"2. I visited equally the Tin districts. Tin is to be got in great abundance over a space of sixty miles in length from Kalee-Aunk to Tawi-biank. It occurs on the foot of the great range running from N. to S. on its Eastern side, in stream-works yielding pure oxyde soil tin of sand corns or larger grains mixed with the debris of former ages. Tin is throughout this named district disseminated, and the soil contains in some parts on the surface seven per cent of oxyde. I have been sending a box with iron and tin specimens to Mr. James Prinsep in Calcutta.

"The iron mines close to Tavoy and the tin mines deserve the particular attention of the supreme Government. Though I have not yet been so happy as to discover coals, this deficiency seems to be no obstacle for the working of these mines.

"The above-mentioned iron beds are twenty-four minutes distant from the Tavoy River, which there, is accessible to vessels of a hundred tons burthen. Wood is on both banks in unlimited quantity, and could be brought to the water side where the furnaces ought to be established undoubtedly at a cheaper rate than coal, if it must be brought from some distance.

The tin ores are situated close to small streams, supplying water throughout the year, and which could easily be directed to the place where the tin lies, and where the washing of the tin on a large scale would be carried on upon inclined planes. As the tin is to be found on the surface, no complicated mining operation would be required, and as the tin's oxyde is perfectly free from other mineral admixtures, no other complicated separation is necessary. In general the tin seems to approach the banca tin in its quality and occurrence.

"It seems absolutely necessary, that Government itself should make the first advances to demonstrate the riches of these provinces, to render by these means its resources in future subservient to its purposes. Its riches are now unknown to the public at large by a practical demonstration of their existence, the mercantile and speculative community will become acquainted with them, and consequently induced to employ industry and capital in this quarter; there is nobody in the whole province who possesses even a moderate stock of money to employ in whatever branch, but if government would establish at this instant some iron and tin foundries, there is no doubt that respectable private individuals would soon follow, and the first establish-

ments could then even be profitably sold, if Government would find their continuation no longer expedient.

"From the Burmese population nothing is to be expected for the present; they are too short a time acquainted with European civilization to appreciate its advantages. Their regeneration will require ages. They are too independent a race, with little wants, which are plentifully supplied, naturally indolent, with no inducement to gain money.

"The transplantation of the industrious Chinese upon this coast would be very beneficial; their increasing emigration would easily direct its course towards these shores, if they would be sure to find employment and an adequate remuneration. The more I become acquainted with this country, the more I am convinced that no part of the East Indies is so well calculated to become a British colony than these provinces; considering its general fertility, the mass of its valuable productions, its natural position, its numerous island communications and above all the healthiness of its climate. In this respect it surpasses by far the Antilles or the British establishments on the Essaquiho, much more the factories on the West coast of Africa.

"The sugar-cane thrives freely, so also indigo, coffee, and the Malayan species (except nutmegs) and the new experiments with the Sea Island cotton seem very promising. The rice crops are annually equally productive; scarcity or famine is unknown; and if the constitution of Europeans does not bear the rice as chief nourishment, it is established that wheat and maize grow equally well. All sorts of cattle (except sheep) augment rapidly, and the strong and docile buffalo is a valuable addition to the implements of agriculture.—*Friend of India*.

SIR H. FANE AND THE ARMY.—When the disregard of Horse Guard instructions, which we are now to point out, shall attract the attention of the General Commanding-in-Chief in England, his Lordship will we trust take steps to insure better obedience for the future. It is very properly ordained by the Horse Guards, that the receipt of the official London Gazette by General Officers on Foreign Stations shall be sufficient authority for promotion, honors, or appointments contained therein. But Sir Henry Fane says, "No! the Horse Guards order shall be obeyed, and promotion of Queen's officers by Her Majesty shall take place in India, but the same must first be gazetted by me with the signature of my Adjutant-General." Now, be it remembered, His Excellency has for many months past been wandering to and fro, and at present solaces himself on the mountains at Simla, while the officers under His Excellency's command are scattered over a territory 2,000 miles long, by 1,400 wide, viz., from Deesa to Calcutta, from Trichinopoly to Kurnaul. Simla is half a month's post from Bombay, and perhaps twice as long from Madras. The expectant turns his eyes to the hills whence should be his succour; but promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor yet from the south. For all must wait the will of one, and he is here, there, and everywhere. Thus, from one cause or other, the re-publication of the *London Gazette*, under the peculiar auspices of Sir Henry Fane *solus*, is retarded for several months; during the whole of which period *bonâ fide* Captains are compelled to serve as Subalterns, and field officers as Captains—under their nominal seniors but actual juniors—because their Excellencies General Sir P. Maitland and Sir John Keane are precluded by the Commander-in-Chief in India from obeying the Horse Guards and re-publishing the Official *London Gazette* on receipt of the same direct from England. It would be hard to conceive what possible benefit can result from maintaining the existing system. It inflicts pecuniary loss, inconvenience, and vexation on many meritorious officers, and it is galling to men to have their rights withheld.—*India Gazette*, May.

PROMOTIONS.—The promotions of Brevet Captains Brind and Mowatt, of Artillery, consequent on the deaths of General Brown at Benares, and Captain Clerk at Saugor, vacate the Adjutancy of the 43d Brigade Horse Artillery, and the interpretership of the 6th Battalion. Lieutenant Miles, interpreter of the 7th Battalion, will, we hear, be transferred to the corresponding situation at Cawnpore. The eligibles for the vacant interpretership at Dum-Dum, are Lieutenants J. H. Campbell, R. Maule, Dawes, Kirby, and Warburton. Of these officers, Lieutenant Maule is the only one who has passed the prescribed examination at the College of Fort William, but Lieutenant Warburton has for a considerable time been acting as interpreter at Cawnpore.—*Ibid*.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—It is said that the Court of Directors intend to vest a discretionary power in the local Government, of modifying the present peremptory rule, which allows to their civil servants, the term of one year only, for passing the

college examinations, from the date of their arrival at the presidency. Considering that the young writer has already passed a year or two of study at Haileybury College, an additional twelvemonth in this country does not appear a very stinted period for acquiring the necessary proficiency in the languages, and the dullard or idler who required much more, might certainly be classed among John Company's "hard bargains." We believe, too, that each rejected aspirant has always been indulged, as a matter of favor, with three additional months of probation, like the three days of grace extended to bills of exchange! Still it must be confessed that dismissal from the service, after the expiration of the period limited, is a severe penalty to be inflicted either upon idleness or incapacity, and perhaps a stoppage of *tullub* after the expiration of the twelvemonth, until the requisite examinations are passed, may prove at once a more lenient and an equally efficacious remedy.

PROPOSED POLICE REGULATION.—Mr. Patton, the Magistrate of the 24 Purgunnahs, in his report on the subject of the police, adverting to the unwillingness of the zemindars to bring forward cases of crime occurring on their estates or in their neighbourhood, proposes the enactment of a law which shall render them liable to a penalty for any such concealment.

FAMINE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—By a list of subscriptions for the relief of sufferers by the famine, published in the *India Gazette*, May 7, we perceive that the grand total of receipts calculated up to May 4th, was Co.'s Rs. 1,26,814. The money had been appropriated to the relief so urgently required, within a balance of Rs. 15,467. The fact of any balance at all remaining, *even but for a short time*, in the hands of the Committee, would indicate, either that the suffering by famine had been altogether alleviated for the time being, or that the Committee were careless of their duties. If on the same date that we hear of little or no diminution in the sufferings of the poor, we also hear of a Committee acting as dispensers of relief, holding in their hands unapplied funds amounting to some thousands of rupees, we cannot but suspect some woeful, and in such a case, most cruel mismanagement. We note also another circumstance in examining the cash account of the famine subscriptions and their application: we allude to the fact of Rs. 8,065 *promised* subscriptions remaining unrealized. We would ask of what service are mere *promises* when an instantaneous alleviation of an awful calamity to our fellow men is called for, as much on account of the *safety* of the whole Indian community at large, as from motives of charity.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.—A Mr. Malcolm, a missionary from America, who has been travelling throughout British Burmah, having concluded his task, publishes in his own country sundry notes of his travels, amongst which he has the temerity, or rather ignorant presumption, to cast a slur (indirectly albeit) on the whole body of English missionaries, whilst he is eloquent in praise of his own class. "In taking leave of British Burmah," says Mr. Malcolm, "I feel bound to record the courtesy and kindness which each of the commissioners and various other officers, civil and military, extended to me during all my stay, and the readiness with which they gave me useful information. The missionaries too constantly receive from the British authorities favors and facilities. But (and here's the rub!) *English influence* (adds Mr. M.) in these provinces (Burmah) on the public morals, is as a whole, deplorably *pernicious*." From which sentence, we must of course understand, that our English officers, our christian families, and our missionaries in India, are actually disseminating immorality instead of its antidote. So is the passage construed by the *Moulmein Chronicle*, who reviews Mr. Malcolm's strictures, and so, we confess, do we construe it. At best, however, it is a fool hardy taunt at the British, for it is accompanied by no substantiation whatever. We "calculate" that the majority of Mr. Malcolm's cool-headed countrymen will blame their zealous, though somewhat intolerant missionary, for hazarding an assertion, which though very harmless as proceeding from him, would not be so, had it come from a more important personage.

THE DURMA SUBHA.—It is perhaps necessary to inform many of our readers that the Durma Subha, on which we had a paragraph in our last Number, is the grand religious institution of the native community of India; being to them in fact, almost what our Church is to us. This institution, which has existed for several years, is now only sacred to its devotees, because of its age; we find that such a consideration as powerfully acts with Christians as it appears to do with heathens. Age has consecrated, even *evil*. The Dhurma Subha having attained immense power by the idolatrous support of its devotees, now, instead of affording those supporters the succor they relied upon from it, turns upon its rearers, and like the "monster" of Frankenstein would eternally oppress them. It has, therefore, many enemies, whose situation is sufficiently educed in the following remarks, by the

Friend of India (April 19).—For some time past, there has been a growing spirit of disaffection on the part of many who assisted in building up this Society, regarding its proceedings, which have latterly been directed by arbitrary principles, and guided by the influence of certain wealthy members. While the Society has been hunting down the poor and defenceless Brahmin who broke its injunctions, it has passed over similar transgressions in those who enjoyed the patronage of the powerful. These partial proceedings have called forth the indignant protest of the truly independent Hindoos; and an intention as has been stated, has been openly proclaimed of setting up a new Society. The once formidable Dhurma Subha appears now to have lost all hold on public opinion. Though its fall has not been owing to external opposition, but to internal decay, yet from the very beginning, it appears to have embarked in a design, which, in the present condition of Hindoo society, must have been considered visionary. It proposed to coerce, with the feeble weapons of a voluntary association, those whom the far higher authority of the Hindoo Shastrus had been unable to restrain from a daily breach of its observances. It proposed to establish a spiritual despotism; and to narrow the mutual intercourse of men, who were living in the midst of a European society, which daily furnished them with the contagious example of a free and unrestrained communion; and it has signally failed. The awe which it inspired, and which gave it for a time so powerful an influence in native society, has gradually worn off, and the partiality of its decisions, has now inflicted a blow on its authority, from which it can never recover. Whether the new society be ever established or not, the charm which once surrounded the older society cannot be restored. The simple existence of two bodies in the same community, inflamed with mutual animosity, cannot but be fatal to the strength of both.

The disunion which has brought down the Dhurma Subha, may be considered in the light of a political lesson. If ever there was an occasion on which a union among the Hindoos was likely to be strong and permanent, it was that which gave birth to this Society. The Government of the country had abolished by law a practice which they considered a vital part of their creed. This was represented as only the first of a series of aggressions; the Hindu religion itself was said to be in danger, and the orthodox were entreated to rally round the standard of the Dhurma Subha, in defence of that which they considered most dear to them. Though the failure of their efforts to restore the rite of Suttee, was calculated to cool the ardour of the Society, yet the increasing spread of knowledge, since that period, has appeared so constantly to threaten the fabric of Hindooism, as to require the unremitted vigilance of the orthodox. But the fate which has invariably attended every Hindoo association, whether political or religious, has overtaken this also. Mistrust and discord have crept into its ranks, and before it has numbered ten years, it is shorn of all dignity and strength. In every age the Hindoos have been the same divided people. They can point to no period of their history in which they have been animated with one common national object. They have fallen a prey to every successive invader, from their own discord, and the absence of all mutual confidence. While their literature abounds with encomiums on union, discord appears to be an essential element of the national character. Hence, no association into which they have entered, has ever been found to last even the life-time of its founders. The harmonious movement of so vast and complicated a government as that of the British, presenting to successive generations the same undecaying appearance of vigour and union, is a phenomenon beyond the reach of their comprehension.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF NATIVE CREDULITY.—A native of respectable connections residing in Calcutta, was about a couple of months since deluded by an impostor under the following circumstances. The man cheated is a person bordering upon fifty, and lives with his wife. He has some property, but no children. One day about the time aforesaid, he met a Brahmin, who made him believe that he held conference with *Sustee*, the goddess of children, and that he could obtain her favor towards him. He was overjoyed on hearing the message and promised a handsome present if he succeeded in getting an heir. The Brahmin said there was no difficulty in the business provided he would do, as he bid him, and go to the expense of a small sum of money, which would be necessary for the invocation of the goddess. The native, without hesitating for a moment, agreed to do any thing and spend any money that he would name. A day was then fixed for the purpose, but every thing was kept a secret from his relatives. The day arrived and the Brahmin made his appearance. He performed the usual poojahs, by offering flowers, fruits, sweet-meats, &c. &c. After this he gave some roots that he said the wife should take for

twenty-one days. On the seventh day after this he gave a different sort of root to the husband to be taken by himself. The man obeyed and took it; but the next day he felt himself very giddy, and therefore was reluctant to take the drug any more. The impostor at this, said it was now too late for him to refuse after consenting once, as if he did, it was sure death to him! The poor simpleton trembled, and crying, fell at the impostor's feet and begged him to save him. The impostor said in a grave manner he could do it, provided he should give him fifty rupees immediately. The sum mentioned being procured and handed to the impostor, he quitted the house, bidding the fool not to mention what had happened to any body; and he did so, as strictly as possible, till at last, a servant in the house, who knew every thing that took place, was the means of its getting abroad.

THE BURDWAN DISTURBANCE.—We have been informed, and upon good authority, which may be depended on, that the Burdwan affair may be correctly characterised in a few words, as having occurred through the misconduct of the authorities, through whose *untowardness*, killing people by mistake *occurred*; and who have exhibited uncalled for harshness towards Mr. Shaw. The offence however of the parties implicated was very like sedition, inasmuch as documents have been seized calling upon all the Zemindars in Burdwan to meet with armed followers on a certain day mentioned, for the purpose of putting the Pretender on the *Guddee* by force, and to disallow the right of the present Rajah, which right has been solemnly recognised by Government; which certainly is sedition against the Burdwan Rajah; but scarcely so against Government. The calling together the tenants of an estate by a pretender to it, to turn out by force the man in possession, not being *exactly* according to English law, sedition, however *near* this sort of conduct may approximate to the said offence, according to the law of regulation, equity and good conscience.—*Calcutta Courier*, May 8.

HEALTHINESS OF THE GAOL OF CALCUTTA.—We are happy to inform our readers that the general salubrity of the Gaol of Calcutta has vastly improved. Whilst the cholera and fever are spreading death and devastation in this populous city, the Gaol which had for these last six months averaged from 150 to 200 inmates, had only two cases of sickness which occurred within its wide domains, and neither of them proved fatal; but were both speedily cured. Really, after this, and the easy facility the Insolvent Act affords of quitting the Gaol after a short residence, debtors might well be tempted to take their summer quarters in it.—*India Gazette*, May.

LECTURESHIP ON THE CHRISTIANITY.—Recent information has reached us of the probable establishment of a public Lectureship on the evidences of Christianity. We do not feel at liberty to speak more fully at present, but we hail it with the most cordial welcome. We hope shortly to enlarge on this subject.—*Daily News*, April 28.

MEDICAL COLLEGE—NATIVE LECTURER.—At two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last, Baboo Isserchunder Gongooly, one of the students of the Medical College, delivered his introductory lecture. We were unable to attend personally on the occasion; but we learn that the delivery was good, and alike creditable to the Baboo, and the professors under whose auspices he is receiving instruction.—*Ibid.*

ROBBERY IN THE BARRACKPORE CHURCH.—A robbery of the most daring character was committed in the Barrackpore Church, from the vestry of which the silver plates, &c. of the Communion Table, together with several wall shades from the Church room itself, were stolen away—and this, in spite of a guard placed on duty on the spot! No trace has yet been found by which to detect the thieves or recover the property. Strong suspicions were entertained against the sepoys that were on duty and they are, as we are given to understand, to be brought before a court-martial.

ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.—(From an Indian Editor.)—On the death of the late King the Archbishop of Canterbury went very early in the morning to Kensington Palace, to announce the event to her. She was in bed sleeping; and the attendants did not like to disturb her. The Archbishop repeated that his communication was of the utmost importance. They awoke her and told her the Archbishop had been waiting some time to see her. She threw on a loose morning gown and without stockings or slippers went to him. His Grace told her "she was Queen of England." Upon which she burst into tears, and requested the Archbishop to kneel down with her in prayer. She prayed and wept for some time, as if conscious of the heavy responsibilities she was about to incur. The story comes to us from too good an authority to doubt for a moment; but it must be admitted that with the

usual elasticity of youth, she was not long before she seemed quite reconciled to her misfortunes. And long may they be as light as they now are.—*India Gazette*, May.

LEPER ASYLUM.—At a meeting of the District Charitable Society, a Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to conduct the affairs of the Leper Asylum, and to report to the Society the number of Lepers in Calcutta not admitted into the Asylum—George Alexander, Esq., C. S., Mr. Balston, Capt. Vint, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Vos.

CHOLERA.—It is frightful to think of the consequences of a continued visitation of famine and cholera:—"This country (says a correspondent) is suffering all the calamities incidental to an agrarian population, altogether disproportioned to the town and manufacturing population. No elasticity of resource, nothing to fall back upon when crops fail. At one single place, 80,000 persons receive their daily pittance of subsistence from Government, and yet this is as nothing to the multitudes requiring similar support, and perishing for want of it. The police pick up on the roads 150 dead bodies daily; and from 100 to 120 persons who have laid themselves down to die, are conveyed to the Relief Asylum, presenting such a scene of horror as cannot be conceived from description. A large proportion of these are too far reduced by famine and consequent disease to be recovered; but seventy or eighty lives are saved daily. To add to our afflictions, the atmosphere has got into an unwholesome state.' Thick, hazy, dry air has brought with it cholera which has carried off great numbers of people even in easy circumstances, and has of course been particularly fatal amongst the poor."—*India Gazette*.

THE STEEPLE CHASE AT MEERUT.—Several gentlemen sportsmen rode: four of the competitors were thrown from their seats, amongst whom one (an Equestrian professionally) we regret to state, had his arm severely fractured, and was otherwise seriously injured. We are further informed, that among the vanquished were two of our citizens, who returned to Delhi, but did not as they expected, bring with them many of the gold Mohurs belonging to their sporting brethren at Meerut. A coup d'œil of the ground which our correspondent had taken, enabled him to inform us, that the arena of competition was, as far as the localities of the station furnished, as dangerously eligible as might be desired. A subscription of two gold Mohurs, with two gold Mohurs added by all subscribers starting each a horse, was the amount run for: the relative weights agreed upon were, Arabs 11 st; Country-bred 11 st. 7 lbs; Capes, and New South Wales breed, 12 st; English 13 st.—The other three fallen heroes we are told are in little or no danger.—*Ibid*.

MOORSHEENABAD, (May 2nd, 1838.)—The weather has been excessively hot for the last fortnight, with strong south-west gales, which continue to blow as hot as flames till nearly midnight. The station is, however, very healthy, neither Europeans nor natives suffering much. We have now every appearance of a storm, but we have so frequently been disappointed in our expectations in this way of late, that our hopes are not very great. Indigo and mulberry are both suffering very severely from the long drought and very hot winds.—*Ibid*.

AGRA.—The Jumna has risen nearly three feet this week, a circumstance which will throw it open again for the purposes of navigation. The number of poor congregated at the station is steadily on the decrease, and sickness is diminishing.—*Ukbbur*, May.

ENTERPRISE OF RUNJEET SINGH.—In the Bombay Papers we observe a public notice of the sale of some shawls and other property sent to that port, via the Sutlege and the Indus by Runjeet Singh, under charge we believe of Dr. Gordon of Umhalah. A successful market will we hope, stimulate the enterprise of the Royal Trader, into sending further consignments. We learn too from private letters, that various cargoes are in preparation, to be sent by the same route, for the Punjab markets, as well as for the European residents of Loodecanah and Kurnaul, at which stations we may soon expect to see European goods, provisions, &c. &c., as cheap, and as fresh, as they can be had at Benares or even nearer to Calcutta. All this forms an era in our commerce, and we look to its inspiring Government at once, to commence the road that is to unite us with Western India.—*Agra Ukbbur*, April 26th.

THE DREADFUL FIRE AT TIRHOOT.—The residents at this station, with a spirit of benevolence which redounds much to their praise, have raised a handsome subscription for the purpose of alleviating in some manner the sufferings of the poor, by distributing articles of food to them. The amount of subscription stood as follows: Mr. Wilkinson, 300; Mrs. Wilkinson, 100; Mr. Oldfield, 300; Mrs. Oldfield, 100; Mr. Vansittart, 100; Mrs. Vansittart, 50; Mr. Mackinnon, 100; Mr. Richardson,

100; Mr. Young, 75; Mr. D'Rozario, 25; Mr. Trotter, 200 Rupees. The magistrate used all his endeavours to stop the progress of the fire, but the thing was beyond the compass of man's power, whatever might be his will. We have seen great fires at Calcutta, but this surpassed all of them, both in the rapidity of the consumption, and the fearful extent of it.

LAHORE—(From the *Loodiana Ukhbar*, of the 14th April, 1838.)—Roop Chund, the Vakeel of the Nazim of Cashmere, was ordered to write to his master for three lacs of rupees on account of "Kist." An Urzee from Koonwur Khurruck Sing was received, stating that he had heard that his highness intends visiting Surfpoor. If his majesty will do so, the Ryots of that place will be thoroughly ruined, as great distress already prevails among them on account of the drought. A Shooka in reply was sent, stating that in compliance to his advice, the Maharaja will not march to that quarter. A Shooka was transmitted to Colonel Umur Sing, desiring him, that as the Yousufzayies are continually making depredations, and do not pay any tax, he must put them under Sirdar Taj Sing's rule. Bhaye Punjab Sing and Futteh Khan Boonowallah, begged leave to present forty thousand rupees and five horses, if his highness would make over Sham Sing, the Kardar of Kuchee, to them. The Maharajah replied that it would be taken into consideration.

Bombay.

There having been no overland arrival this month we cannot, we think, devote our space more beneficially than by giving insertion to the following interesting account of a Native's travels, addressed to the Editor of the Gazette.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

My Dear Sir,—It is a very long time since I had the pleasure of addressing you from Bhawalpoor, and it is more than three months that we have arrived in safety at Cabool, the capital of Afghanistan, and the most considerable waste of Central Asia. This is our destination and we do not mean to proceed any further, it is destined to be the place of our winter quarters. But before proceeding any further, I must plead for the interruption occasioned by my not writing to you for a long period, this was I sincerely declare owing to the expectation I was in for a considerable time of receiving from you a reply to former letters, and to my separation from Captain Burnes on the eve of Lieutenant Leech's departure for Mooltan, where I had the pleasure of accompanying that gentleman. But you will ask why I did not write after reaching Cabool? And my answer is that, at first we had a great deal to do, and latterly we made two excursions to Koh Damun and Hindoo Koosh, when our communications were for a time cut off with India, but the reasons above cited will scarcely serve for any satisfactory pleas, however an inexperienced traveller like myself ought to be excused, for he has to mind other business immediately connected with himself, and his journey, besides attending to his correspondence with his friends and superiors.

With great delight do I now devote this agreeable though late opportunity to resuming my narration of this our most interesting journey, and thereby fulfil my duty to you as a friend, at the same time that I fill up the chasm that occurred through negligence in the correspondence, the like of which I will in future try to avoid.

On leaving Bhawalpoor we descended the Gharra in boats to Miltumcoote, where it disembogues itself into the Indus. This grand river we sailed up to Dera Ghazee Khan, a large manufacturing town with a thriving trade, and conveniently situated for commerce on the right bank of the river three or four miles inland. It is pretty well known and needs no description, but another town twenty-five miles westward of it has not been visited by any European. As it is a place of great celebrity, on account of a Mahomedan saint called Sukhee Surwar, from whom the place has its name) who is enshrined there, we determined to explore it. I accompanied Lieutenant Leech, therefore, on a "*haj*" or pilgrimage, to his shrine as we gave out to the natives, a design much applauded by them. But our real object was to examine the place and explore a pass said to be in the mountains near it; we were not successful in the latter object, on account of the country beyond Surwur being

inhabited by a tribe of blood thirsty robbers, whose retreat was in those very mountains. I enclose for your information, an account of this town and its celebrated shrine, being the result of our visit, and hope it will prove acceptable and amusing. Hence we proceeded by land of course to Mooltan, crossing the Indus and Chenab (Asacenes) rivers in the way. This was the first most populous, wealthy, and extensive commercial city we saw since leaving Bombay. It has lately been the resort of many European travellers and Government agents, from North Western India, besides being visited by Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Burnes, two of the most intelligent travellers in this part of Asia. I will not, therefore, say a superfluous word about it, and occupy your valuable time by any useless descriptions. Having spent a few very hot and therefore disagreeable days, softened however by the soothing and pleasant tone of music, for we had "nautes" every night during our stay, thus rendered a little agreeable, we left Mooltan in June, and joined Capt. Burnes, and our fleet of boats, at Dera Ismael Khan, from which mean low-looking town we proceeded up the river to Kalabogh, a place finely situated and famous for its salt rivers, it was traversed by the Cabool Mission of 1809, to Peshawur. At Kalabogh we were told that the Indus in consequence of its rise, and the great force of the stream, (the current ran here at the amazing rate of six miles an hour) was not navigable for boats any higher, particularly at that season of the year. We were consequently obliged at once to abandon the design we once entertained of proceeding up to Attock in boats. We took the circuitous land route of Pindce and Husu Abdull, to Attock, which we reached in the beginning of August. After a weeks sojourn at Attock, which has been always considered the grand boundary of India, we crossed the forbidden river into Afghanistan, but not without the risk of our lives which were endangered in the attempt, as our little boat containing about thirty persons was nearly overturned by the velocity of the current running here at more than seven miles an hour. But no serious accident happened to us through the favor of God, and we entered Peshawur with great pomp and magnificence, in company of Sirdar Lehna Sing, a great general of the Sikhs, who was sent three stages from the city to escort the mission with a body of 500 troops, and Monsieur Avitabile, a Frenchman, the governor of the town on the part of Runjeet Sing, who came out a few miles from the city with three elephants, and about 300 horsemen, to show us all due distinction and honor. I need not add that we were most comfortably accommodated and sumptuously entertained during our stay here, by the directions of Maharaja Runjeet Sing, or who is appropriately called "the Lion of the Punjab." Four years ago the fort of Attock was his frontier position, but since then he has increased his conquests, and seized Peshawur from the hands of its former Afghan Chiefs, Sooltan Mahomed and his brothers, who are now little more than state prisoners, but enjoy some freedom and a *Jagheer* (land) of about 4 lacs of Rs. a year. Runjeet Sing has here concentrated a body of no less than 40,000 force to overawe the Afghans and to maintain firmly his newly acquired country. We were indeed surprised to find such a large army well disciplined, and in the most perfect order and management. His artillery consists of about 300 well mounted and serviceable guns! while the poor ruler of Cabool has only 45 guns, and not more than 12,000 men. You may judge then how wide is the contrast between the two belligerent nations, Sikhs and Afghans, and how insignificant is the power of the latter compared with the overpowering strength of the former. Both parties are animated with a religious zeal, which it is difficult to extinguish. The Mahomedans who are engaged in the *holy war*, as they call it, with the Sikhs, style themselves "Glazees" or martyrs; they allege that it is the duty of every *true believer* to join the green standard of Ali under which they fight, and consider it a pious act to sacrifice their lives in behalf of their religion; they are the foremost in battle, and challenge their adversaries with the name of "Kafirs," or infidels, and such other abusive epithets. If overpowered, they die in the bloody field with a sacred pleasure—thinking it glorious to receive as many wounds as possible; never to yield, but fight with sword in hand like madmen, till the last breath is in their bodies! Such is the character of these Mahomedan zealots, who do not at all care for their precious lives; in fact, such persons are to be found in this unsettled country as will voluntarily give away their lives for the sake of a few rupees. On the other side, the furious looking Sikhs fight under the banner of "Sree Akal," and are inspired with a like zeal in behalf of their religion, and are not unremitting in their labours to extend their conquests. When they move in an impenetrable body like a Grecian phalanx of ancient days, and rush on the enemy with loud and frightful yells, taking their beards in their mouths with rage, as is their custom on the

onset, nothing, I am sure, can retard their progress; they sweep the country before them, like a mighty inundation. A tribe of fanatics among them, called "Nehungs" or "Acatis," are, I am told, the bravest fighters. They dress all in black in time of battle, as if they were intended for victims, wear a conical turban, and fight with a kind of sharp round missile weapon, like a wheel which is said to have an invincible power, so that its wielder whenever he throws it on the foe will not miss, but always hit his aim. But I have deviated a little from my main subject. The weather was disagreeably hot during the time we were in Peshawur, so much so that the thermometer rose to 95°, and even so high as 100° at noon every day.

After a stay of about twenty days we left Peshawur, and crossed the Khyber range of mountains, distant about twelve miles to the west. This is the great barrier of the Ameer of Cabool, who has stationed some forces in this almost impenetrable region, to oppose and harass his Sikh invaders; it is here that they come into contact with each other and wage wars almost daily. The progress of the victorious Sikhs has for a time been here obstructed by this great natural impediment, and were it not for this they would have, long ere this, mastered the city of Cabool. The strength of their country and not of their arms, saves the Afghans. We were escorted through this country by Mr. Rattray, a European officer in the Ameer's service, and his battalion. Our conductor was Mirza Agra Jan, a respectable man of the Ameer's, who was also our "Mehmandar" or entertainer.

We made our entry into Cabool on the 20th of September, and were received a mile from the city by Mahomed Akbar Khan, a son of the Ameer, who came with about 300 horsemen and some elephants, to honor us. We were conducted straight to the residence of the Ameer, and had a most satisfactory and gratifying interview with him. He stood up and embraced Captain Burnes, and then made inquiries after his health, &c. said he was very glad to receive us, and that we were welcome to his country. Durbar (audience) was held in a neat and small apartment spread with carpets; on the further end sat the Chief Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, with his brother the Nawab Jubhear Khan on his right, and Captain Burnes on his left; we ranged ourselves in a semicircle opposite to him; the rest of the neat assembly that sat in great order and regularity along the walls of the room, consisted chiefly of the principal officers, nobles and respectable citizens; all Afghans, fair like Europeans, and attired in very fine neat dresses. After some conversation the assembly broke up, and we were conducted into a fine garden in the Bala Hissar or fort, which was appointed for our residence, and where we are now living. The Chief has since then continued to show us uniform kindness and hospitality, which we will not forget. He is of a tall stature, has a fine appearance and a very civil disposition. He is friendly disposed towards the British Government and the mission promises every success in its negotiation with so intelligent a personage as the Ameer who appreciates in its true light the advantages of an alliance with the British nation—particularly as Mr. Elphinstone's mission, has left behind in this country a most favorable character of the English.

We have been perambulating the city and its environs, have also been on the top of Hindoo Koosh (Indian Caucasus) a continuation of the Himalah range of mountains from which we were obliged to retire in great haste on account of an awful snow storm that overtook us on ascending a height of about 15,000 feet above the sea—and have also been through Koh Damun, a most romantic and fertile region, abounding in thousands of beautiful gardens immediately to the north. These tours have been very pleasant indeed, besides proving to us of the highest interest. I assure you I have never seen so many heavenly spots any where before, except near Cabool. For three continued days our road lay through nothing else but these gardens abounding in delicious fruit, and the trees shewed a great variety of colours, such as red, green, yellow, &c. We were very sorry to leave such a country and return soon after, spending a week in Koh Damun, recollections of which will never fade from my memory.

I have already extended a little too much the bounds of my letter, and fear it will prove tedious to you. To be short, we are much pleased with Cabool, and like the weather very much, but this is sufficient in itself to form topic for a future epistle—it will at present suffice to say that we are now situated amongst a snowy region, and a climate like that of England.

I am very anxious to hear from you, and to receive a few lines of advice, hoping you will be good enough to impart it to me at your earliest convenience, and I assure you nothing will be more acceptable to my eyes. It is long time since I have heard from Bombay, and hope you will have the kindness to let me know something about

it, particularly how the Native Education Society is getting on—in which perhaps you are aware I was educated—I wish you every success to the endeavours of those who are engaged in enlightening the Natives of Bombay.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Your's most obediently and faithfully,

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

*A brief Account of Sukhee Surwur near
Dera Ghazee Khan on the Indus.*

By Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

Sukhee Surwur is the celebrated Saint whose fame has spread so much in the Punjab, Sindh and other countries. His true and original name is Syed Ahmed but he is now generally known by the common or rather figurative appellation of Sukhee Surwur, which means in Persian "the generous chief" and it is from him that the present town takes its name.

This saint was a native of Punjab, and the son of Zenoolabdeen now buried at Sulcote near Mooltan. He was of course a Mahomedan Syed, or a descendant of the prophet from some remote line—was born in the year 380 of the Hegira era, and is said to have come beyond the Indus about the year 873 A. H. with four of his intimate friends. He raised some adherents, and was engaged in a battle with the Hindoos, who were the original possessors of the country, and who did not allow him to settle there. His party was defeated, and himself and some of his family fell victims on the bloody field, leaving a wife and an only son who survived, but it is not known what became of them.

He is said to have peopled the city and wrought some miracles after his death from which time he is revered as a saint, but no one paid him respect in his lifetime. He is said to have cured a blind man, a leper, and a "nannurd" or coward, by sprinkling some water on them, and ordered them to inhabit the desolate spot in which he was buried—and it is from these three persons that the present inhabitants of Sukhee Surwur declare themselves as descended.

His tomb was built by Esa Karwan a merchant of Khorasan and latterly a mausoleum was erected over it.—It stands on a low rock and seems to be about 200 years old, but the natives allege 700 years. The entrance is by a large gate over which is an upper room where drums and trumpets are stationed to be played upon. This leads to an open square at the sides of which are two lately constructed galleries set apart for the purposes of prayer—at its further end is the apartment where the shrine is placed. It is a dirty place being daubed over with oil and dirt. The room is sixteen paces broad by twenty long, and has two entrance doors. On the roof, bells and a great number of silk and brocade pillows brought as presents by the pilgrims, are suspended. In one corner is the tomb covered with a silk canopy. There was no inscription, whereby to know the date of the building.

A great fair takes place here annually in Vaisakh (May) and is therefore called Vaisakhee. It lasts three days during which time the mausoleum of Surwur is brilliantly illuminated every night and great festivities take place. From twenty to thirty thousand pilgrims and spectators flock here from all quarters on these occasions and various rejoicings ensue.—The pilgrims distribute money and clothes to the saint and his "Muzamers" or officiating disciples of whom there are no less than 1,600 persons subsisting on the saint's mercy—and this number is reported to be fixed by the saint's virtue, so that it neither decreases nor increases.

The saint's reputation is said to be on the increase from his not ceasing to work miracles—all applicants of dangerous disorders are soon or late blessed with a cure. He, it is told, even raises the dead to life. It is thought a necessary and pious act for a good Mussulman to make a "hajj" to Sukhee Surwur as he is one of the most famous saints in Asia.

The saint has commanded all persons not to sit or sleep on "Charpyees" (bedsteads) nor to spin cotton within twelve coss from the town—an injunction strictly obeyed both from respect and awe. A story is told of Shah Leman King of Cybool, who when he came here about thirty years ago disobeyed the command and was while asleep knocked down with the bed over him, but we experienced no such punishment though we had a "Charpyee" to sleep on at Sukhee Surwur.

The town of Sukhee Surwur is situated on a desolate spot about twenty five coss west from Dera Ghazee Khan on the right bank of the Indus. It has no cultivation, and water even for human use is scarce and not to be found in the town particularly in summer. The cultivation depends solely upon rain, and corn as well as other necessities of life are brought from the adjoining places, as, Hunaud, Dajel, Dera, &c. The climate is the hottest here in Summer:—in June when we were

there the thermometer rose to 100°; even higher in the shade, so great was the heat. This, added to the scarcity of water and provision, rendered our situation very disagreeable. A lofty range of mountains which have here no particular name are near Surwur about ten coss farther, but we could not penetrate them as they were inhabited by a tribe of famous robbers and free-booters, thirsty of plunder. We are truly satisfied with seeing the mausoleum, though there was nothing to reward our labours.

Cabool 31st December, 1837.

N. F.

Circassia.

CIRCASSIA.—The following intelligence is derived from a letter to a French newspaper, dated St. Petersburg, 1st September: "Colonel Freaskine, aid-de-camp to the Emperor Nicholas, and chief of the staff of the army of the Black Sea, invested with the character of a flag of truce, traversed Circassia in the month of June last, and had conference with the principal Circassian chiefs. Those mountaineers, in spite of the disasters which their country has suffered from a continual war, are, it appears, very far from wishing to listen to any arrangement with Russia. To all the propositions which Colonel Freaskine made them to conclude an armistice, or even a treaty of commerce, they replied in their metaphorical language—'As to commerce, you have gold, wheat, and manufactures. We have steel. We buy our merchandize of you at the risk of our lives. In selling it to us, you expose yours. If this kind of commerce displease you, retire beyond the Don, and we will not come there to seek you. As to a truce, no—the wild boar does not make peace with wolves. You are as numerous as wolves; we are as ungovernable as wild boars. Let us fight. Allah knows beforehand which of us will be victorious.'"

These speeches, made somewhat officially by the chiefs of the Circassian tribes, evidently prove that the war in the Caucasus is far from being at an end. At present the Circassians suffer our troops to repose, but they are preparing to attack us vigorously. Three numerous tribes are still entirely independent of Russia; they are those of the Abazes, the Techezentes, and the Avarian Tartars. They comprise more than 450,000 individuals, who at the first call can furnish an imposing body of combatants, without counting those that other tribes would supply, such as the Lesghis, Ossetes, Khurds, and Turcomans, who, although tributary to Russia, will willingly join the former to make incursions into the Russian provinces. The Techezentes are all cavalry; they live in the mountains which extend from Mount Elbrœaz to the forest of Derbent. They are the most cruel enemies of Russia. From the most distant times they have continued to be free, neither Russia, Turkey, nor Persia, not even the Khans of Tartary having ever been able to overcome them. They will have no communication or connexion with any individual, unless of their own tribe.

The Abazes, who inhabit the mountains of Dienxi and the banks of the Black Sea, are on the contrary the most civilized of all the people of the Caucasus. From the moment that England began to exercise influence over her, they have received into their service many foreigners. Their troops are already organized in the European manner, and they fight in a certain order. Our soldiers frequently obtain advantages over the Abazes, but they cannot resist the Techezentes. A Techezente will attack three or four Cossacks, and retire victorious from the contest. Now that the time for battle is approaching, the mountaineers have the habit of attacking us during, and directly after, the harvest.

The army of the Caucasus, placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Golovine, has just been reinforced by 10,000 men; and that of the Black Sea, commanded by General Grabbe, has been augmented by 8,000 men. The two armies comprise at present 75,000 regular troops, and 30,000 Cossacks, without including the garrisons of the strong places, which amount to 6,000 men. So that the Russian forces in the Caucasus amount at this moment to 111,000 men in all.

Singapore.

CAPTURE OF A VESSEL.—Some letters received by the *Zeelust* at Singapore, mention that the fine Dutch Schooner *Maria Frederica*, Captain Gregory, had been captured by pirates about two days sail from Bali, on a voyage from that island bound to China. Capt. Gregory it is said, has not been murdered, but was still in the hands of the pirates. The *Star*, Capt. Morris, from Madras, with a portion of the 8th M. N. I. to relieve what remains at Singapore of the 48th, arrived at the latter place on the 15th April, was in danger of an attack by pirates in the Straits of Malacca, but escaped having however fired a volley or two of musketry into some strange craft near them.

OPIUM FARMS.—The Opium, Arrack, and other Government farms for the ensuing year, were disposed of, on the 17th April, the increase over the past year for the same farms, and not including the Pork farm among those of the former year, amounts to the monthly sum of ⁹Dols. 861, or Dols. 10,332 for the whole year.

CLUB FOR BOOKS OF ARTS.—We have much pleasure in noticing among the improvements going on in distant and isolated parts of the globe, the establishment of the "Singapore Club for Books of Arts," numbering about twelve subscribers.

Persia.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. Mc'NEIL.—We extract the following from a letter dated Constantinople, 18th August.—The dispatches which Lord Ponsonby received on the 15th, caused the immediate departure of a courier for Persia with numerous instructions to Mr. Mc'Neil. It is said that this diplomatist had in compliance with the solicitations of the Shah returned to his post; but it is at the same time certain, that before his leaving Herat he declared that he would go into Turkey to wait for new instructions. This assertion, however needs confirmation.—*Gulignani's Messenger*.

Batavia.

SHIPWRECK.—(May 16.)—The Dutch Bark *Sumatra* of Batavia, the Captain of which had taken it from that place to Amboyna and died in that island, proceeded in the beginning of March for Menado, the vessel being commanded by the first mate, Jeremiah Ellis. Unhappily he too died on the voyage, and there was no person on board able to take the vessel either to the place of its destination or to another safe port. In this distress relying only on God's Grace, the *Sumatra*, with thirty persons on board, was drifting about at random, when, on the 12th April last, in 30° 44' S. Lat. and 112° 40' E. Long., it was discovered by Capt. G. Coffin commanding the English Ship the *Pacific*, who, immediately changing his course, hastened to assist the distressed vessel, supplied the people with every thing necessary, put his own first mate on board the *Sumatra*, and brought the vessel escorted by his own ship, into the roads of Banjoewangi on 21st April, thanks for which we desire to offer to him by these few words. Accounts dated 25th April, from Bezoeki say that the Volcano Broma had ceased to burn; that no more smoke was seen, and that the crater of the volcano was filled up to a certain height with water of a green colour. The oldest islanders say they never before witnessed such a phenomenon.—*Dutch Papers* September 19.

China.

THE HONG MERCHANTS DEBTS.—We give, in another column, the proceedings of a meeting held at the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, of Hingtae's and other Hong's creditors, and British merchants in general. It will be seen that a memorial to Lord Palmerston has been agreed on, and received the signatures of most of the creditors, to ask for interference of the British Government with that of China to obtain a speedier settlement of the Hingtae debts and of those of the other embarrassed Hong, several of which, though still carrying on business, have for some time past been unable to pay debts contracted years ago. These debts, though amounting, we believe, to a considerable sum in the aggregate, are, on the whole, pretty equally divided among the individuals of our foreign community. The correspondence published from time to time in this paper, concerning the affairs of the Hingtae Hong, must have convinced every reader that, from the interference of the local government of Canton, little assistance could be expected to satisfy the just claims of the creditors, and that, carrying on this negotiation in the same way, much valuable time must be lost to no purpose. This has already been the case, it being now fully a year since Hingtae's insolvency became known, yet the creditors are as far as ever from an adjustment. We can therefore but applaud the step now taken by them of laying their case before Her Majesty's government, and only regret that this has not been done long before. The question involved in the ultimate payment of debts of the Hong, is one of vital importance to the foreign trade of China, as long as the present system of the Co-hong is continued, since its result must be the knowledge how far the Chinese Government will acknowledge its liability for the Co-hong, a liability which in justice it cannot refuse, and which hitherto, by permitting extra duties to be levied on the trade for the payment of debts of insolvent Hong, it has, in a manner, acknowledged and acted upon. We confidently expect that the London East India and China Association, as well as the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, and Dublin will assist with their influence the views of the British merchants of Canton, it being the interest of the former as far as their trade to Canton is concerned, as much as of the merchants here, to place it on as safe a footing as circumstances will permit, and this can only be done by ascertaining whether the Chinese government will become liable for the debts of the merchants appointed by them, and that, acknowledging such liability, they will settle such claims within a reasonable time. The letter to the Viceroy stating that the British Government has been applied to, may have a salutary effect, as nothing, we believe, is more dreaded by the Canton authorities than direct reference to Peking, the corruption of the officers here being generally suspected to be such as not to allow of any inspection into their affairs, and fear may prompt the Viceroy to offer more favourable terms.—*Canton Press*, March 24.

NEW TARIFF.—A paper lately circulated from the Chamber of Commerce, proposes to fix a tariff of Commissions to be charged in Canton where no previous agreement has been made. The rate of Commissions recommended is that which has been in general use here, but it is useful to have such usages registered, as will be the case with the list now referred to, as soon as the proposal of the Committee meets with the approval of the members of the Chamber in general.

TAOUKWANG.—It is now the eighteenth year since this monarch first ascended the throne of China. When we look back to the Mantchoo princes who previously held the sceptre, we are surprised at the resemblance some of them bore to the then reigning monarchs of Europe. The contemporaries of Kunghe were Peter the Great and Louis XIV. All three of them were men of an enterprising genius, who remodelled the nations which they governed. Yung-ching, Frederick William of Prussia, and perhaps, also Louis XV. were not unlike each other. Keenlung may justly rank with Frederic the Great, Maria Theresa, and Catherine the second. Keeking resembles those unfortunate monarchs who lost their thrones by the French revolution. As for Taoukwang, we have merely to look to Denmark, Prussia and Holland, where we may find his exact compeers.

It would, perhaps, be a very difficult task to draw a true picture of this good old man. Few know anything about him, for he lives too retired; but slander has not yet thrown a blot on his character. The general opinion is, that in private life he is a very excellent character, who keeps his household in good order, and spends

his days in comfort and ease. Talents for public affairs he does not seem to possess, nor does it appear that he interferes much with the government; yet he has always been fortunate in the choice of his ministers. These appear not to be great statesmen, but they are thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of their master, and they fulfil those wishes by maintaining the tranquillity of the empire.

Taoukwang has not lived in stormy times; his patience and wisdom have not been put to the test, but were any great occasion to arise, requiring new and untried measures, we believe he would not prove himself equal to it.

His reign has not been considered fortunate and happy by his Chinese subjects; scarce a year has passed without being unhappily distinguished by inundations, earthquakes or famines.

On the whole, he is a man of peace, happy in the enjoyment of his high dignity, and in the bosom of his family, but not adapted for stirring scenes.—*Canton Register.*

BURNING OF OPIUM.—The traffic in Opium was to be stopped many months ago; certain merchants were to be expelled from Canton; and the receiving ships sent home. Such were the orders: the facts are these—the traffic has been continued, at Lintin, at other anchorages far northward, on the coast, and at Macao, while thousands of chests have entered the Bogue, and not a little of the drug has found its way, in foreign vessels to Whampoa, and in foreign boats to Canton. Smugglers, and smuggling boats, have been seized in great numbers. And to crown the farce, local authorities go in state to the place of military parade and burn the drug; the transaction is duly reported in the provincial court circular, and will for ever stand on the records of the Foo-yuen's office! Now no one, who knows the Chinese, believes that a pound of opium was burnt; while every one does know that official boats have been the chief agents in carrying the drug!—*Canton Register.*

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

ADDRESSES TO SIR G. GIPPS.—Amongst the addresses which have been presented to the new governor on his assumption of his high office in New South Wales, that of the inhabitants of Liverpool (a large and populous district) deserves notice from its having drawn forth a few remarks from his Excellency which tend to shew a liberal and kindly disposition in reference both to political and social objects in the colony. The following is a portion of Sir G. Gipps' reply to the complimentary address of the "Magistrates, clergy and free inhabitants of the town and district of Liverpool." The one thing only which is needful to the continued prosperity of this country, is an amendment in the moral condition of a large portion of your labouring population; to this the main attention of my Government will be directed; and as I am convinced that nothing effectual can be done in it without the support and assistance of gentlemen who, like yourselves, are possessed of property and influence in the colony, I feel the greater satisfaction in finding that you are disposed to honour me with your confidence.

Gentlemen, I regret that my stay with you must, of necessity, be short; but the urgency of public business recalls me (as you must be aware) to the capital.

STATUE TO SIR RICHARD BOURKE.—"In consequence of reports (says an advertisement in the *Colonist*, April 21st) from Port Philip and other remote districts not having been as yet received, the publication of the list of the subscribers to the proposed statue in honour of Sir Richard Bourke is postponed from the 10th April to 15th May; previous to which date the committee request that subscribers will pay their respective contributions."

SIR G. GIPPS.—His Excellency Sir George Gipps would hold a levee on Thursday, the 24th May, that day being the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

CAPTAIN FAUNCE.—This gentleman has at last signified his intention of retiring from the fatigues of office, and revisiting his native country. "The step," says the

Sydney Gazette, "is, doubtless, a judicious one; for, after what has transpired in reference to the Brisbane Water cases—which we took some pains to disclose, it would be impossible for such a man to remain in the commission of the peace with advantage to the country."

THE LATE COLONEL DUMARESQU.—The officers of the Australian Agricultural Company, resident in the colony, have presented a letter of condolence to Mrs. Dumaresq, as a mark of the esteem, which they and all who knew him entertained for her lamented husband, and of regard for herself. We have much pleasure in mentioning so well merited a tribute of respect to the memory of an able officer and an amiable man, to our readers. There are few, we believe, who knew Colonel Dumaresq who will not cordially respond to the sentiments it contains.

WILSON v. RYAN.—On the 18th April Colonel Wilson, J. P., brought before the bench of magistrates a complaint against Mr. Thomas Ryan, chief clerk of the principal superintendent of convicts department, for an alleged assault at Macquarie Fort. An intense interest in the event was manifested by a very crowded court. At the close of the day the case was dismissed, the bench stating it to be "their unanimous opinion that the mere waving of Mr. Ryan's hand in opposing the Colonel's (which was the extent of the presumed assault,) could not be construed into an assault,"—a suppressed cheer greeted the decision. [Colonel Wilson appears to be a very litigious character; we seldom take up a Sydney paper without finding the Colonel's name in it coupled with some broil or another.]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—New South Wales, we believe, is now the only colonial appendage of the British empire where the public, and its representative the press, are alike denied access to the deliberations of their irresponsible legislators. On the accession of Sir John Franklin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, the doors of the Council Chamber were thrown open for the admission of the public. Even the paltry settlement of Swan River, with its handful of half-starved inhabitants, has for years enjoyed the privilege of access to the debates of their law-givers. New South Wales alone, beyond comparison the most important possession of Great Britain in the southern hemisphere, is denied a privilege which every petty colony of yesterday is allowed to possess.—*Gazette*, April 21st.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.—Mr. W. Manning, the chairman of the court of quarter sessions, has issued a circular letter to each of the resident magistrates in Sydney, requesting their attendance at the court-house on Thursday next, to take into consideration the question of the exclusive right of barristers to plead before the court of quarter sessions, claimed on a late occasion, by Messrs. Cheeke and Broadhurst.

NAVIGATION OF TORRES' STRAITS.—Mr. Clint, the engraver, of George-street, has published a pamphlet containing the daily record of observations taken by Capt. Crofter, of the ship *Bencoolen*, with great minuteness and accuracy, during a voyage from Sydney through the inner passage of Torres' Straits in 1836. The notes and observations of a judicious and experienced ship-master, in regard to the navigation of so dangerous and ill-explored a channel as that to the northward of New Holland, must prove of very essential service to future adventurers who may be called upon to thread the intricate passages of that part of the Eastern Archipelago. The work is got up expressly for the benefit of the nautical profession.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A series of Lectures are expected to be delivered in this Institution on the following subjects during the session, commencing on the 11th of May. Four Lectures on Chemistry, by Dr. Nicholson, assisted by Mr. Hollinshed; three on Poetry and the Drama, by W. a'Beckett, Esq.; three on some of the chief departments of Natural History, by G. Bennett, Esq.; three on Architecture, by Mr. J. Bibb; two on Phrenology, by Dr. Wallace; three on Mechanical Philosophy, by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, A. M.; two on Political Economy, by R. Windeyer, Esq.; two on the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, by Mr. W. T. Cape.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The fifty shares of Bank Stock belonging to Sir Ralph Darling which were advertised for sale on Friday last, were disposed of by private bargain to Mr. Jones the member of council, at the rate of 23 per cent., making, it is supposed, a loss of about £700, on the whole investment to the seller.—*Colonist*.

GOAT ISLAND.—The preparations made for establishing a sort of penal station on Goat Island are now approaching to completion. The ammunition formerly contained in the Government magazine has been removed thither.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The patriotic association has not been broken up as explicitly stated by a contemporary. The *Sydney Monitor* of April 25th (a late date) contains an advertisement of the association,

calling a meeting to elect an agent in London in lieu of the late agent Mr. Bulwer. We stated that this meeting would be convened in our last. We have taken the trouble to contradict the above statement, as the patriotic association is a too important society to become defunct without particular notice.

IMPORTS.—The grand totals of imports of every description of articles into Sydney, from 6th January to 5th April, 1838, are calculated as follows, per a statement in the *Sydney Gazette* (April 24th.) Valuation in pounds sterling:—*Great Britain*.—£271,864. *British Colonies*.—£40,738. *Foreign States*.—£2,005. *United States*.—£16. *Fisheries*.—£6,909. *South Sea Islands*.—£4,416. *New Zealand*.—£15,873. Grand Total.—£371,821.

MILITARY ACT.—Acts of insubordination and mutiny have become so frequent of late that His Excellency has caused the 65th section of the Mutiny Act to be republished and exhibited at the Police Office, as a terror to refractory seamen.

TOBACCO CROPS.—Recent accounts from Hunter's River, give us to understand that the second crops of tobacco in that district do not present the most gratifying aspect. In addition to which, considerable damage has been sustained by individuals residing on the banks of the William's and Paterson's Rivers from the overflowing of their tides.

MR. GISBORNE—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Gisborne, formerly third police magistrate of Sydney, is appointed police magistrate at Wellington Valley. Shields, the district constable at the North Shore, accompanies Mr. Gisborne as chief constable for the district.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.—A meeting of the Royal Exchange Company was held, April 21, to elect two Directors, to fill up vacancies in the Committee of Management. At the close of the ballot, the candidates stood as follows:—Major Barney, 204; Mr. Macpherson, 150; Colonel Wilson, 74. Major Barney and Mr. Macpherson were declared duly elected.

THE COLONIAL STATUTES.—Mr. Statham, the printer of the *Monitor*, has published an edition of the Acts in Council, comprising every Act passed from the establishment of the Legislative Council in 1824, to the close of the last session.

THE THEATRE.—A new piece has been produced at the New Victoria Theatre: a musical drama entitled *The Spirit of the Rhine*, which was the first attempt in the colony to produce a really musical drama; it however, was unsuccessful.

TICKETS-OF-LEAVE.—His Excellency has directed that all convicts receiving tickets-of-leave, shall report themselves within fourteen days after the same are gazetted, to the Petty Sessions or magistrate acting singly, for the districts for which the indulgence is granted.

FOREIGN EMIGRANTS.—An importation of German emigrants amounting in number to thirty-five, have arrived in the colony per the *Kinnear*. They have been engaged for Hannibal M'Arthur, Esq., M. C., and will be employed by him on some part of his estate for the purpose, we presume, of rearing and cultivating the vine.

THE BLACKS.—We regret to learn that the Aborigines at New England, in the vicinity of Liverpool Plains were committing the most atrocious murders. Mr. Cobban, commanding the mounted police at Hunter's River, has just returned from a four months' expedition in fruitless search of the blacks who have been the principal actors in this tragedy. Several assigned servants belonging to Messrs. Allman, Cruikshank, and Mr. Finch, have been murdered under circumstances of very great atrocity. The bodies of two men belonging to a surveying party in charge of the latter gentleman, were found in a water-hole with their heads cut open.

ROBBERY.—A Chinese servant of Capt. Davidson of the Bengal Native Infantry, had absconded from his master, taking with him fifty sovereigns, which had been given him to hold while Captain Davidson went into a shop to make a few purchases. The fellow has as yet escaped the vigilance of the police.

FLOGGING CASE.—Mr. Davis, a person who was some time ago an overseer in the employ of Dr. Bowman, and who has been tried and acquitted by the Quarter Sessions for flogging without magisterial authority two assigned servants of the establishment which he superintended, is now to stand his trial before the Supreme Court on two charges of an identical nature.

MILITARY.—The detachment at present stationed at Port Phillip, was to be relieved by a detachment of the 80th regiment, so soon as the Government schooner, *Isabella*, returned from Moreton Bay. Major Anderson, the Commandant of Norfolk Island, and the detachment of the 50th regiment stationed there, would be relieved by a Major and detachment of the 80th regiment, in July.

REV. T. STEELE.—The Rev. Thomas Steele, lately arrived from England, per

the *Upton Castle*, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Australia, minister of the parish of St. Laurence, in the south division of Sydney, to which are temporarily annexed the Districts of Cook's River and Longbottom.

TERRY'S (THE RICH CONVICT) FUNERAL EXPENSES.—The funeral expenses charged by the undertaker for interring the body of the late Mr. Samuel Terry, amounted to the sum of £570.

MR. GREGOR'S COLLEGE.—The proposed College at Maitland turns out to be a private speculation of the Rev. Mr. Gregor's, the representative of the Presbytery of New South Wales.

SHIPPING NEWS.—*The Jane Williams.*—The schooner *Jane Williams*, the property of Mr. Magner, has been lost in Paterson's River. *The Delight.*—The cutter *Delight* has been got up from where she sank, near Nobby's Island, at Newcastle. A hundred pounds, it is supposed, will repair the damage she sustained, and make her fit for sea again. The following passengers sailed in the *Upton Castle*, Williams, master, for Madras and Calcutta:—Messrs. A. S. Matthias and Thomas Delabre. *The Ceres.*—Mr. Korff, who purchased the wreck of the steamer *Ceres*, as she lay sunk off the beach near Reid's Mistake, has succeeded in recovering the whole of the engines from the wreck of that ill-fated vessel. Mr. Korff took measures some time since for constructing a small schooner with the timber saved from the *Ceres*. The hull of the schooner is now completed, and the engines have been put on board in detached pieces: she was launched on Tuesday, and only awaits the arrival of the *Maitland*, on her return from the Hunter, to tow her up to Sydney. Mr. Korff, it is said, will clear considerably upwards of £2000 by his enterprising speculation.—*Gazette*.

THE LOSS OF THE DART.—Mr. Morphett, our Correspondent at Adelaide, has forwarded us the following narrative of the loss of the brig *Dart*, belonging to Sydney, addressed to him by Mr. F. H. Pollard, the Supercargo, dated April 2. Towards the conclusion of this communication, there are some observations which may be useful to seafaring gentlemen who may at some future period have occasion to go the same way, and encounter the same dangers:—"Sir,—I beg leave to inform you, as Agent for Lloyds, of the stranding of the brig *Dart* of Sydney, under the following circumstances, on the evening of Thursday last. The brig weighed from Holdfast Bay, at 6 p. m., on Thursday, March 29, with a fresh breeze from the S. E., steering S. W. by W. southerly, as a mid channel course, the *Dart* being bound to King George's Sound. Up to nine o'clock p. m. I had occasion to observe the vessel gripped to windward considerably; at eleven o'clock I was awoken by the striking of the brig on a hard sand bank; on ascending the deck nothing could be seen, threw all aback without effect, hoisted out the long boat and carried a stream anchor away to the eastward, which hove home. We shortly after found the ebb tide setting in strong from the N. W. at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. At low water, about three feet alongside, found the brig had opened a leak—on trying the pumps found they would not work, the water fast increasing in the hold. With the set of flood, and toward high water, the brig beat heavily at intervals, slackened away the kedge rope, and allowed her to forge further on the shoal. Between half flood and half ebb, the brig lay quiet in a bed of sand. At four p. m., Friday the 30th ultimo, rigged the boat, and attempted the passage to Holdfast Bay for assistance, but were obliged to return, and with difficulty reached the brig again. The water in the hold was now nearly level with the exterior surface, and the vessel heeling three or four streaks to starboard; got all the dry goods, with the exception of two or three packages upon deck, and the sails. Struck the upper spars and topmasts, and made all as snug as possible. At four p. m., Saturday, March 31, still blowing fresh from the S. E., water in the hold level with the sea—got the long boat ready, and dropped into her from the spritsail yard-arm, there being dangerous rollers at intervals—watched a lull and got clear away under a double-reefed mainsail, and reefed foresail, with four hands in the boat. The wreck then bearing from Mount Lofty, E. by N., from the high bluff on Cape Jervis, S. E. by S.: after a dangerous passage anchored in Holdfast Bay, at two o'clock a. m., Sunday, April 1. It would appear from the position of the *Dart* on Trowbridge Shoals, distant about eight miles from the nearest point of land, she has been carried by the flood-tide at the rate of three and a half knots an hour in a N. W. direction, which is about the velocity experienced alongside the wreck. It necessarily follows, that vessels bound for Investigator's Straits from Adelaide or Holdfast Bay, ought, with a flood-tide and easterly wind to steer S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., to give the reef a safe birth, which extends considerably further to the eastward than is laid down by Flinders. The reef is patched with coral formation."—*Colonist*, April 26.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LAND SELECTIONS.—By accounts from South Australia to the 4th April it appears that the preliminary surveys of land were completed and that the selections had been fixed for the 12th of May. **Cattle.**—320 head of cattle had arrived overland from New South Wales without the loss of a single beast. **Shipping.**—In the harbour of Port Adelaide, where a year and a half ago no ship had ever entered, no less than eleven ships were proudly riding at anchor. Here is indication of mercantile enterprise indeed!

We have received the *South Australian Gazette* of the 10th March, from which we make a few extracts. **Lottery Scheme.**—An unsuccessful attempt had been made by the Resident Commissioner to set aside the injunction obtained from the Supreme Court against the grand lottery scheme. The Judge after hearing Mr. Advocate-General Stephen in reply, confirmed the injunction. **Address to the Queen.**—A public meeting is summoned by the Sheriff, Mr. Samuel Smart, (formerly Under Sheriff of this Colony) in compliance with the requisition of a number of the leading Colonists, to adopt an Address of congratulation to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on her accession.

HOBART TOWN.

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Quarterly Meeting of this Society, held 9th April, T. G. Gregson, President, in the chair, the Secretary was directed to record the disappointment and regret felt by the Society on finding that there had been no notice taken of the communication from the Society to His Excellency Sir J. Franklin on the subject of "free immigration," and the President was requested to communicate personally with his Excellency on the subject. Amongst the various resolutions of the present meeting was one to the effect that a Committee of the Society be formed to draw up a correct report on the prospect which the colony fairly holds out to Emigrants, for transmission to the British Government. A premium of £20. was offered for the best approved essay on any subject relating to the rural economy of the colony.

CARRACCAS WHEAT.—Last spring Sir John Franklin distributed a number of small parcels of this new variety of wheat to the President of the Richmond Society, and several other gentlemen, to try its qualities in different situations and altitudes, requesting a full report of the culture, produce, time of sowing and reaping, &c. We have seen (says a Van Diemen's Land paper) one sample of the produce which was forwarded to the Secretary of the Richmond Society by command of His Excellency, with an account of its culture. It had only been three months in the ground, and although the sample was inferior to the general quality of white lammas wheat produced in the colony, several good judges are of opinion that upon the high altitude at which it is cultivated in its native country, and the short period it requires to be in the ground, it will prove a great acquisition to the farmers in those parts of the colony where the common varieties of wheat cannot be cultivated with advantage, from the altitude and nature of the climate.

THE THEATRE.—The Hobart Town Theatre was advertised "to be let," in the *Colonial Times* of May 1st. From the want of remunerating patronage this Theatre has always experienced, we should say it is very likely—"to be let—alone!"

CLIMATE.—Ours is certainly the most changeable climate possible. On Monday we were freezing with cold, while Mount Wellington reared his "snow-capt crest," proudly over the town. To-day, is—"mild as May;" but we must, now, soon expect the approach of winter.—*Colonial Times*, May 1.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Public Meeting of the Wesleyan Sunday School Union was held in the Melville-street Chapel, April 16,—Joseph Hone, Esq. in the Chair. The Report was read by the Rev. W. Butters. It stated, amongst other things, that the Union consisted of seven schools; that since the establishment of the Institution, in 1822, 2,300 children were admitted, and at the present time, 745 children were receiving instruction. The Treasurer's Account shewed the Institution to be in his debt above £10.

A "COOL" REASON. (Monday, April 23.)—On the opening of the Supreme Court this morning, His Honor, Mr. Justice Montague, adjourned the sittings till

this (Tuesday) morning, in consequence of there being no fire in the Court; "and," observed His Honor, "if there be no fires supplied to-morrow, I will adjourn the Sessions."

DR. BEDFORD'S LECTURE.—On the 20th April, Dr. Bedford delivered a most interesting Lecture on the Economy of Nature, before the Members of the Mechanics' Institution and their friends. His Excellency, Sir John Franklin, with Captain Maconochie, and several ladies from Government-house, honoured the Lecturer with their attendance, as did also, Messrs Gregory, Alfred Stephen, Proctor, Hone, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, the Rural Dean, and many other gentlemen.

WHALING SEASON.—We rejoice to find that the Whaling Season is about to commence with renewed vigour; several gangs are formed, and will proceed to the whaling grounds very shortly—some, indeed, will leave to-morrow.

MARKET PRICES, NEW WHARF, (April 26.)—Market produce has experienced an abatement in the prices since our last quotation—wheat 6s. 9d. per bushel, hay £5. 15s., potatoes £3. per ton. *Walker's Mill.*—No alteration since last week—best wheat 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., inferior ditto 5s. 6d. to 6s., barley 6s. to 6s. 6d., oats 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel; fine flour £16. per ton, bran 1s. 6d. per bushel; colonial oatmeal and pearl barley 4d. per lb. *Mannington's Mill.*—The market is still well supplied with wheat and is a trifle lower in price—wheat 5s. 4d. to 6s. 9d. per bushel, flour 16s. to 18s. per cwt. *Butchers' Meat.*—Beef 7d. to 8d., mutton 4½d. to 5½d., pork 8d. to 9d., veal 10d. to 1s.—*Courier.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NO LONGER A PENAL SETTLEMENT.—Dispatches had been received from Lord Glenelg stating that Van Diemen's Land would no longer be a penal settlement.

LAUNCESTON.

BUSHRANGERS.—(From the *Colonial Times*, April 17.)—By this morning's mail, we receive intelligence of a fatal collision, near Campbell Town, between a party of bushrangers, and a number of constables and soldiers. Of the latter, three were shot; and the bushrangers, encouraged by their success, have plundered several establishments in the interior. About ten o'clock on the evening of Thursday last, they rushed into the "Stag," at Epping Forest, and deliberately shot a man named Morley, who was visiting the house, and sitting on a sofa when they entered. Mr. Thornhill, the proprietor of the house, was fired at, but he escaped unhurt through a window in the bar; the cook was also fired at as he lay in his bed, and the house plundered of every article likely to be useful to the robbers; and, amongst other things, of a large quantity of spirits. The gang is now well mounted, and in addition to horses already in their possession, they stole three belonging to the mail, and baiting at the "Stag" stables. It was the absence of these horses which caused the detention of the mail this morning, more than two hours behind its usual time. Captain Forth, with a strong body of police, has gone in pursuit of the bushrangers, and has, we understand, succeeded in tracking them to the vicinity of Mr. Masscy's farm; it is expected, therefore, that they will soon be captured.

By Her Majesty's Ship *Conway*, which conveys to us the Right Rev. Bishop Broughton, and which touched at Port Philip, we learn, that thirteen persons, who were travelling overland from Sydney to the New Settlement, had been attacked, and ten out of the number, murdered, by the Natives; the other three men were closely pursued, but escaped. We may mention here that the cause why no salute took place, on the arrival of the *Conway*, is to be attributed to the severe indisposition of Lady Franklin, whose health, we have much regret in stating, is very indifferent. *Colonial Times*, May.

From a letter in the *Cornwall Chronicle*, we learn, that a murderous attack has been made on Mr. S. Smart, solicitor, formerly of Launceston, but now residing at Adelaide, South Australia. Mr. Smart, with great courage, rushed upon the assailants, when the first fired, but without effect. An alarm being given, the bushrangers escaped without doing any further injury, except grazing Mr. Smart's ear, and slightly burning his face with the powder.—*Ibid.*

LIBEL.—Mr. W. L. Goodwin, the proprietor of the *Cornwall Chronicle*, has been found guilty of libel on Captain Friend, on an *Ex-Officio* information.

NEW MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACT.—The Attorney General is preparing a Bill of this nature for the next sessions of the Legislative Council; founded, we

presume, upon the recent liberal measure of the kind which passed the British Legislature.—*Launceston Advertiser*, April 5.

THE UNION BANK.—We have been favoured with some of the details of the New Bank, which will be without delay brought into operation by the Tamar at Launceston, and the Derwent here. Mr. Gillies is the Managing Director on the other side, an appointment which has given great satisfaction.—*Ibid.*

Cape of Good Hope.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—Advices had been received at Graham's Town from Port Elizabeth June 22nd relative to the proceedings of the emigrant farmers. The accounts though no one of them is directly confirmed, are this time favourable to the emigrants. A Hottentot from Natal whither he went with Dr. Adam, and who is one of the survivors of the late ill-fated expedition from Port Natal against the Zoolas, relates particulars entirely confirmatory of our last accounts. He states that when he quitted Port Natal a force of about 1300 farmers had marched against the Zoola Chief. Their success at the Port was not considered at all doubtful. The prime of Dingaan's army had fallen, and that Chief had, in consequence "made an alteration in his mode of fighting. Thus, instead of using the stabbing spear at close quarters, the Zoolas were ordered to throw the assegai. This is greatly in favour of the farmers, as the Zoolas, for want of practice cannot use the assegai with effect, at a greater distance than thirty or forty yards." The *Comet* had arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 22nd June. She sailed from Delagoa Bay on the 17th, but from the state of the weather was unable to touch at Natal. She brought important intelligence if true, viz. that the Zoolas had been completely defeated by the emigrants. A severe engagement it was said had been fought, in which after two regiments of Zoolas had been completely cut up, Dingaan ordered the remainder of his forces to fight; whilst he sought safety in flight. It is affirmed that the whole of the Zobla army, consisting of five regiments, were completely routed and dispersed. Dingaan is said to have found refuge with Macanzana, a chief who resides on the Mapoota river, at no great distance from Delagoa Bay. There had been much sickness at Delagoa Bay. Many persons had fallen victims to the climate. Mr. Tickman one of the old Natal settlers died on board the *Comet*. It is added, that every individual of Trikart's party, except Trikart himself and one of his sons, had perished; but where they are is not stated.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—THE FINGOES.—A letter received by the Graham's Town journal from Uitenhage District, dated June 16th, states that the weather in that quarter has been extremely dry, and that ploughing was put a stop to till rain should fall. The unhappy Fingoes (says the same letter) at the Zeitzikamma are in a miserable state. They are constantly passing our house and tell us that their cattle and goats are dead. They look most deplorable. Numbers have left that wretched place to save the lives of their few remaining cattle.

HILL COOLIES.—In this colony (says the *Zuid Afrikaan*, July 6th,) as well as in Demerara and Mauritius, several inhabitants have begun to consider of the propriety of importing East India slaves; since such appears the only feasible method of meeting the evils which may be expected to follow the expiration of the apprenticeship in the colonies. [Of course the idea will not be put in practice, for the Cape colonists will soon hear of the imperative order of the Home Government stopping further East India emigration.]

RUMOURED REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A rumour was current in Cape Town, which came from Graham's Town, that the governor had recommended to the secretary of state the removal of the seat of Government to Graham's Town. As to the deplorable effect of such removal there can be but one opinion. [His Excellency no sooner heard of this report than he explicitly denied its truth, which gave great satisfaction to the colonists.]

Egypt.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The following extract of a letter from *Cairo*, dated August 9th, will serve to show (observes the *Times* from which we copy,) the sort of obstacles interposed in some quarter or other to the perfect establishment of the overland communication with India :

"The cause of my not oftener writing must be attributed in a measure to those in office here on the part even of Government, and it may serve as a warning to any of your friends proceeding to India *via* Egypt, during July or August, that you may deter them, as there will be no steamer to convey them to Bombay nor any craft purposing to take passengers. When we arrived at Alexandria the Bishop sent his introductory letters to the English authorities, intimating his intention of proceeding immediately to India; however no notice was given on the part of the Government agent till the following day. The mails being dispatched the minute after their arrival, were transmitted to Suez in three days, (a wonderfully short period), and by the same, notice to the effect of no passengers for the same conveyance. Thus were we left behind, and of course must make our way to Judda or Mocha in hopes of finding some Bombay trader loading at one of those ports, and must necessarily not only incur greater expense, but also all the horrors of a filthy Arab Bugaloe. The agent for the East India Company residing here for the transmission of their despatches, waited upon his Lordship, and mentioned that the captain of the Bombay packet, on his arrival at Suez, wrote to him the impossibility of conveying passengers, as he had no accommodations. So much for the ignorance we labour under in England with regard to the facilities offered to those, who for quickness, undertake this route. The vice consul here, on receipt of the consul's letter, stating the bishop's desire, immediately hurried off a dromedary to detain the packet; this unfortunately arrived too late. We, not knowing this of course, proceeded without loss of time, but when half, not quite across the desert, met the servant of the only passenger permitted as a great favour going to Bombay. She started the instant the mails were shipped. We returned to Cairo, when the indefatigable Waghorn waited upon us, mentioned his own bags had been one hour too late, and his determination of seeing them himself safely deposited on board some vessel bound to their destination; we therefore have come to an understanding with him, that we accompany him upon the condition that he himself will go as far as the last mentioned place, should that be required. This arrangement pleases me, and more particularly his Lordship, as it is acknowledged by all, that a thorough acquaintance of the Red Sea is possessed by none more perfectly than Mr. Waghorn."

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

BIRTH.

March 15.—At Kurnaul, the lady of Brev. Capt. Lieut. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th L. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

April 7.—At Chinsurah, E. G. McCally, Esq., of Assam, aged 29.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May.
9. Malcolin, from Portsmouth.
— John Hepburn, from Moulmein.

11. Donna Carmelita, from Mauritius.
- Eamont, from Moulmein.
13. Mary, from Hobart Town.
14. Edward, from Portsmouth.
- Princess Victoria, from Mauritius.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

- May.**
12. Lancier, for Mauritius.
14. Emma, (cleared for) London.
16. Laurence, for Liverpool.
— Fred. Huth, for Mauritius.
17. Selina, (cleared for) London.

Madras.

* SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May.

- 12. Larkins, from Cape.
- 13. Herefordshire, from Mauritius.
- 14. Duke of Northumb., from Portsmouth.
- 16. Isabella, from Portsmouth.
- 18. Susannah, from Mauritius.
- Bolton, from Portsmouth.
- Lonach, from Rangoon.
- 19. H. M. S. Victor, from Calcutta.
- Cuba, from Mauritius.
- 21. H. M. S. Raleigh, from Trincomalee.
- H. C. S. Amherst, from Bombay.
- 22. Gloire, from Pondicherry.
- Swallow, from Masulipatam.
- 23. Nerbudda, from Calcutta. •

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

May.

- 15. J. W. Dare, for Coringa.
- 17. Isabella, for Calcutta.
- 18. Larkins, for Calcutta.
- 19. Susannah, for Calcutta.
- Bolton, for Calcutta.
- 21. Cuba, for Calcutta.
- H. M. S. Zebra, for London.
- 22. Clarisse, for Masulipatam. •

Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May.

- 26. Navarin, from Bourbon.
- 27. Hooghly, from Colombo.
- 29. Java, from London.
- 30. London, from Cape.
- 31. Helen, from Mauritius.

June.

- 1. Fanny, from Siam.
- 2. Crusader, from Liverpool.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

May.

- 21. Fort William, for China.
- Allalevic, for China.
- Lord Castlereagh, for China.
- 22. Tigris, for Persian Gulf.
- 23. H. C. Schr. Mahe, for Suez.
- Scaleby Castle, for China.
- 25. Hannah, for China.
- 29. Tamerlane, for Persian Gulf.
- Lady Grant, for China.
- 31. Severn, for London.

June.

- 2. Dodloy, for Singapore.

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BIRTH.

April 17.—At Colpetty, the lady of J. F. G. Braybrooke, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

- 30. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from Madras.

May.

- 7. John Dennistoun, from London.
- 9. Tickler, from Mauritius.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

May.

- 1. Caledonia, for Mauritius.
- 3. Aimwell, for London.
- 6. Virginia, for Madras.
- 25. (would leave) Morning Star, for Lond.

Singapore.

BIRTHS.

March 14.—The lady of W. Keirulf, Esq., of Manila, of a daughter.

April 13.—The lady of Lieut. F. B. Ashley, Madras art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 17.—Mr. P. Crummey, to Miss H. Smith.

DEATHS.

April 21.—The wife of Mr. W. M. Dirom, B. C. S., aged 25.

29. Mr. H. Sinclair, son of the late Major J. Sinclair, Bengal army, aged 36.

May 8.—At Kampong Glam, R. Jauncey, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

- 17. Glasgow, from Liverpool.
- Packet, from Cape of Good Hope.

April.

- 30. Siam, from N. S. Wales. •

May.

- 1. Bombay Castle, from Bombay.
- 3. Anna Maria, from Bombay.
- 4. Volunteer, from Bengal.
- 6. Thos. Lowry, from Liverpool.
- 9. Antonio Pereira, from China.
- 11. Sylph, from ditto.
- Layton, from N. S. Wales.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

- 4. Glasgow, for Siam.

May.

- 2. Bombay Castle, for China.

5. Anna Maria, for China.
7. Volunteer, for ditto.
9. H. M. S. Wolf, for cruise.
15. Thomas Lowry, for China.
- Antonio Pereira, for Bengal.

China.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

6. Sylph, from Calcutta.
- Sarah Barry, from N. S. Wales.
- Runnymede, from Singapore.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

6. Blake, for Liverpool.
- Mary Dugdale, for Liverpool.

Java and Batavia.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

15. Elizabeth, from Singapore.
20. Providence, from Macao.
21. Siam, from Sourabaya.
24. Susannah, from Sourabaya.
26. H. M. S. Triton, from Texel.
- India, from Rotterdam.
- Levant, from Canton.
26. Sumatra, from Canton.

May.

- Previous to, Thomas Lowry, from Liverp.
1. Nathalie, from Bordeaux.
 - Angelina, from Bordeaux.
 6. Jane Middleton, from Bencoolen.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

15. Wm. Brown, for Singapore.
20. Brenda, for Pernambuco.
22. Siam, for Singapore.

May.

2. Maas, for Calcutta.
10. Elizabeth, for Bordeaux.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 8.—P. Snodgrass, Esq., to be a commis. of crown lands in the colony.

March 12.—D. Coghill, Esq., to be do.

28. To be trustees for receipt of savings bank deposits for Port Macquarie dis-

trict; W. N. Gray, W. B. Carlyle, A. C. Innes, G. Moncrief, and F. M. Stokes, Esqrs.

April 9.—Mr. P. Mayer, to be chief constable of Muswell Brook.

18. Lieut. B. T. Sayers, H. M.'s 80th Foot, and Lieut. H. D. Smart, 28th Foot, to be mags. of the territory of N. S. Wales.

24. Mr. H. W. H. Smythe, to be an assist. surveyor.

May 7.—J. T. Morisset, Esq. to be Police Magistrate at Bathurst.

BIRTHS.

March 21.—At Harthill, Maitland, Mrs. Garven, of a daughter.

22. At Wingello, Argyleshire, Mrs. R. M. Campbell, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. D. Goodsir, of Botany Tower, of twins, a boy and girl.

24. Mrs. D. Edwards, of a daughter.

— At Harrington Park, Mrs. D. G. Thompson, of a son.

April 5.—At Sydney, Mrs. G. Grimes, of a son.

14.—At Moreton Bay, the lady of J. S. Parker, Esq., of twins, boy and girl.

15. Mrs. Hammond, of Clare Montes, near Campbell Town, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, the lady of C. Boydell, Esq., J. P., of a son.

19. Mrs. G. Blackett, of a son.

23. At Parramatta, Mrs. L. Campbell, of a daughter.

May 1.—At Sydney, the lady of K. Robertson, Esq., of a son.

7. At Sydney, Mrs. Macc, of a son.

11. At Sydney, the lady of G. Cavenagh, Esq., Editor of the Sydney Gaz., of a son.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Stewart, of a son.

18. At Forest Lodge, Mrs. A. Foss, of a daughter.

Lately.—At Sydney, Mrs. G. Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 17.—At Sydney, T. D. Rowe, Esq., to Miss H. Hanks.

April 10.—At Maitland, Mr. J. Coar, to Miss H. Silk.

12. Mr. E. Gray, to Miss J. Reilly.

17. At Sydney, Mr. G. Goodenough, to Miss S. Hutchings.

20. At Maitland, Mr. T. N. Tozer, to Miss M. C. Morpeth.

24. Mr. J. Brown, to Miss S. Short.

May 10.—At Liverpool, Lieut. G. Wardell, 28th regiment, to Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Capt. W. Wilson, 63d regiment.

14. At Maitland, W. H. Windeyer, Esq. of Teligia, to Miss F. Oliver, Fort Stephens.

17. At Sydney, Capt. D. C. F. Scott, Bombay L. C., to Maria Jane, 2nd daugh. of Major G. Barney, Royal Engineers, Sydney.

DEATHS.

Feb. 3.—At Emu Plains, the wife of Mr. J. W. Coates, of Bathurst.

March 24.—At Sydney, Martha, 6th daughter of C. Croaker, Esq., of Hunter's River, aged 18.

April 23.—The infant daughter of Mr. S. B. Dowsett.

Previous to April 25, at Sydney, suddenly, Mr. A. Murray.

25. At Sydney, Mr. Reynolds, jun., after an unsuccessful operation on a gunshot wound, received accidentally.

— The wife of Capt. T. Makeig, late of H. M.'s hulk Phoenix.

May 3.—At Sydney, the widow of the late W. Davidson, Esq., aged 73.

11. At Sydney, Janet, aged two years, and (May 14th,) Thomas, aged six, children of Mr. W. Orr, of croup.

12. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. E. S. Hall.

Lately.—At the Parsonage House, Windsor, the Rev. S. Marsden, aged 73.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

20. Bee, from Hobart Town.

22. Ganges, from Liverpool.

— Justina, from Java.

— Duchess of Northumb., from Plym.

— Kate, from Port Phillip.

23. Kinnear, from Downs.

24. Fergusson, from Downs.

25. Moffatt, from Hobart Town.

26. Strathisla, from Calcutta.

28. Harriett, from Whaling.

— William IV., from Port Macquarie.

29. Marian Watson, from Hobart Town.

— Wm. Watson, from Hobart Town.

— Tybee, from Hobart Town.

May.

2. Cape Packet, from Sperm Fishery.

— Currency, from New Zealand.

— Lady M. Pelham, from Java.

4. Josh. Carroll, from Hobart Town.

— Henry, from ditto.

5. Siren, from Launceston.

7. Isabella, from Moreton Bay.

10. Diana, from whaling.

12. Lucy Ann, from whaling.

— British Sovereign, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

19. Upton Castle, for Calcutta.

— Regia, for Guam.

20. Blenheim, for Sourabaya.

21. William, for Launceston.

22. Sarah, for Port Phillip.

23. Vigilant, for Sperm Fishery.

27. Henry Freeling, for Port Phillip.

29. Mid Lothian, for London.

— Peter Proctor, for London.

— Gaillardon, for Calcutta.

— Brilliant, for London.

May.

1. Kate, for Port Phillip.

4. Harlequin, for New Zealand.

6. Bee, for Hobart Town.

— Edward, for ditto.

— Ann, for New Zealand.

9. Grecian, for Newcastle.

11. H. M. S. Buffalo, for Plymouth.

16. Justina, for Java.

— Diamond, for ditto.

— Wm. Jardine, for ditto.

— Moffatt, for ditto.

— Capt. Cook, for ditto.

— Josh. Carroll, for Timor.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

March.

29. John Pirie, from Hobart Town.

April.

2. Hero, from Sydney.

— Perseverance, from ditto.

— True Love, from Launceston.

— Lowestoff, from ditto.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

March 29.—At Bothwell, Mrs. Robinson, of twin sons.

April 15.—At New Town, Mrs. L. Archer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8.—At Longford, Norfolk Plains, Mr. E. Leffler, of Launceston, to Emma, eld. daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell, of same place.

April 17.—At Richmond, G. E. Stranger, Esq., surg., to Louisa, second dau. of the late Major Hornby, of Park House, Donnington, Lincolnshire. [The happy couple were coming home.]

DEATHS.

March 3.—At Glen Leith, Mr. T. D. Jameson, aged 23.

April 9.—The wife of Mr. G. Lindley, of Brighton.

21. At Jericho, infant daughter of Mr. H. Nicholas.

23. At Hobart Town, the infant son of Mr. G. Hutton.

HOBART TOWN.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

19. Joshua Carroll, from Sydney.

21. H. M. S. Conway, from Sydney.

26. Aberdeenshire, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

April.

23. Hetty, for S. Australia.

29. Henry, for Sydney.

— J. Carroll, for Sydney.

May.

12. Rhoda, (to sail) for London.

— Seppings, (ditto) for London.

LAUNCESTON.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

April.

16. Black Joke, from Sydney.

— Hartley, from S. Australia.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May.

11. Cavendish Bentinck, from Calcutta.

12. Lord Elphinstone, from Coringa.

16. Argos, from London.

18. Belzoni, from Madagascar.

— Velox, from Algoa Bay.

— Emma, from Launceston.

20. Augustina, from Cape.

— Fenasserim, from Moulmein.

— Cervantes, from Pondicherry.

22. Apprentice, from Cape.

23. Jean Graham, from Liverpool.

— Euphrasia, from Calcutta.

24. Wm. Lockerby, from Cape.

— Caledonia, from Bombay.

— Palmer, from Marseilles.

26. Sirius, from ditto.

June.

1. Lady W. Horton, from Seychelles.

2. Elizabeth, from Batavia.

3. Saucy Jack, from Madagascar.

— Olio, from Calcutta.

— H. M. B. Leveret, from Mozambique.

4. Lord Saumarez, from Madagascar.

— Eliza Jane, from Pondicherry.

— British Monarch, from ditto.

5. Gilbert, from ditto.

— Tiger, from Tamatave.

— Manchester, from Maranset.

— Earl of Clare, from Calcutta.

13. Vigilant, from London.

14. Porcupine, from Cochin.

— Reform, from Algoa Bay.

— Sterling, from Downs.

— Time, from Algoa Bay.

— Harriet, from Madagascar.

15. Donna Pascoa, from Calcutta.

— Caledonia, from Tamatave.

— Argos, from Bourbon.

— William Allen, from Downs.

— Marseilles, from Cape.

— Sesostris, from Madras.

17. Branken Moor, from Downs.

— Belzoni, from Tamatave.

— Indiana, from Calcutta.

— Graham, from Marseilles.

18. Warrior, from Tavoy.

— Atlas, from Calcutta.

19. Harrison, from Downs.

20. Courier, from Cape.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

May.

9. Jane Blain, for Madras.

10. Samuel Baker, for Calcutta.

11. Watkins, for Singapore.

— Diana, for London.

— Lord Auckland, for Madras.

— Dorothy Gales, for Tamatave.

12. Haidee, for Madras.

15. Mary Mallaby, for Calcutta.

16. Kilmaurs, for Hobart Town.

— Seymour, for Calcutta.

17. Balloch, for Pondicherry.

18. Velox, for Ceylon.

19. Mellish, for London.

23. Augustina, for Madras.

— Belzoni, for Tamatave.

24. Emma, for Singapore.

25. John Panther, for Calcutta.

— Mary Eliza, for ditto.

27. Olivia, for Cape.

28. Emma, for Cape.

29. Maria, for ditto.

30. Cassiopeia, for Calcutta.

31. Cavendish Bentinck, for ditto.

June.

2. Lynher, for Calcutta.

3. Argos, for ditto.

— Appollon, for ditto.

5. Lord Elphinstone, for Coringa.

— Margaret, for Moulmein.

Prev. to June 12, Caledonia, for Madras.

— Manchester, for Madagascar.

— Saucy Jack, for ditto.

- Comet, for ditto.
- 13. Lord Saumarez, for Tamatave.
- Jane Sheriffs, for London.
- Ludlow, for Pondicherry.
- 14. Emerald Isle, for V. D. Land.
- 15. Falcon, for Tamatave.
- Apprentice, for Cape.
- 18. H. M. B. Leveret, for cruise.
- Indiana, for Bourdeaux.
- Marseilles, for Bourbon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 28.—W. Kekewich, Esq., to act as secretary to committee under the Ordinance No. 97, during absence of W. Harding, Esq. on circ.

July 12.—E. M. Cole, Esq. to be Justice of the Peace for Albany, and to be resident ditto at Fort Beaufort. C. B. Ziervogel to be ditto for District of Graaff-Reinet. O. G. Stockenström, Esq. to be ditto for District of Uitenhage.

BIRTHS.

June 25.—At Wolf's Crag, Mrs. F. Philipps, of a daughter.

July 5.—At Glenclyffe, Mrs. J. Carlisle, of a son.

— At Rockwood, Mrs. T. Nourse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 5.—Mr. C. Matthews, to Miss M. Carr.

12. At Cape Town, Mr. W. Guest, to the relict of the late Capt. W. W. Harding.

Lately.—Lieut. Touzell, 27th Enniskillens, to the daughter of Capt. R. Wolf, commanding Robben Island.

June 29.—At Cape Town, Mr. J. P. Wiggins, to Miss J. A. Owen.

July 3.—At Simons Town, Mr. J. Morris, to Miss M. E. Huskinson.

DEATHS.

June 1.—The lady of G. C. Sandford, Esq., acting assist. com.-gen., aged 46.

6. The widow of the late Mr. G. Peters, aged 61.

10. Mr. W. M. Maskew, jun., aged 18.

24. At Worcester, the wife of Mr. W. Watson.

29.—At Cape Town, Miss J. C. de Villiers.

July 5.—Mrs. S. Bland, aged 33.

15. The relict of Mr. J. F. Hill, R. N.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

June.

- 21. Maria, from Mauritius.
- 22. Mazeppa, from London.
- Comet, from Delagoa Bay.
- 24. Diana, from Mauritius.
- 25. Eleanor, from Ceylon.
- Conch, from Table Bay.
- 27. Roxbro' Castle, from Calcutta.
- Olivia, from Mauritius.
- Emma, from ditto.

July.

- 1. Cambridge, from Portsmouth.
- Arachne, from London.
- Camden, from ditto.
- Lord Wm. Bentinck, from ditto.
- 3. Cheerful, from Liverpool
- 5. Adrastus, from ditto.
- Senator, from London.
- Apprentice, from Mauritius.
- 8. Reunion, from Marseilles.
- Adams, from St. Helena.
- 11. Asia, from Portsmouth.
- 12. Mary, from Algoa Bay.
- 13. Sesostria, from Madras.
- 16. Jane Sheriffs, from Mauritius.
- Mary and Jane, from ditto.
- Diana, from ditto.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

June

- 21. Dauntless, for Calcutta.
- 26. Munford, for Launceston.
- 30. H. M. S. Volage, for India.
- Bonella, for Mauritius.

July.

- 4. Felicity, for Hobart Town.
- 5. Roxbro' Castle, for London.
- 7. Arachne, for N. S. Wales.
- 8. Lord W. Bentinck, for V. D. Land.
- 16. Isabella, for London.
- Jane Sheriffs, for London.
- 22. (to sail) Sesostria, for London.
- 26. (Ditto) Agrippina, for ditto.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

May 3.—The lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

March 12.—The lady of Mr. H. Kraal, of the Dutch C. S.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MAILS FROM BOMBAY TO EGYPT.—Another correspondence since that noticed in our last, has taken place between the East India and China Association, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Steam arrangements. The Association put the following questions to the Company:—

1. By what ship, schooner, or steamer, was the mail from Bombay, which it was understood was to have left that Port about the 20th June, to be carried to Egypt either by the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf?

2. What arrangements have been made for the dispatch of the July and August mails from Bombay?

To these important queries the Secretary of the East India Company replies, that the letter which by the Company's order he (Mr. Melvill) addressed to the Association on the 23d August, contained all the information which the Court possessed respecting the arrangements by the Bombay Government for the transmission of the mails between Egypt and Bombay, during the south-west monsoon. "Mr. Melvill further observes that no doubt the local authorities in India, with whom the details of such arrangements must necessarily rest, and who are anxiously alive to the importance of the subject, will use every exertion, and avail themselves of every means in their power to preserve regularity in the packet communication." [What culpable ignorance or negligence does this correspondence show in the East India Company! They are appealed to on a subject on which they are the only responsible authority, and they freely admit that they know nothing about a matter which ought undoubtedly to have originated with them. It is understood of course, that the Company exercise entire power over the Steam arrangements with India; why then do they assume to be ignorant of those plans for facilitating the dispatch of the mails, which all understand to have been made to meet the exigency of the monsoon? Were those plans devised by the "local authorities in India," without reference to the Company? If so, great disrespect has been offered the latter, and the Court are bound to notice it. But there is a remote possibility that no decided plans were ever made to overcome the monsoon difficulty; or that if such plans were made, *the late affair with Persia*, has distracted attention from them. Such are our surmises, and amongst them we have perhaps hit upon the right. We are pretty certain at all events, that the East India Company can afford a more satisfactory explanation than the one they have advanced.]

THE INDIA MAILS—EXPLANATION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Since we sent to press the particulars of a recent correspondence between the East India and China association, and the East India Company respecting the overland mails, another letter or two has passed between them. Much to the credit of the association they were not content with the evasive information (?) obtained from Mr. Melvill, the East India Company's Secretary, and at the risk of being considered in the light of "bores," sought for additional explanation. The association enquired on Sept. 11th, "whether the recent arrival of the *Iberia* from Malta has brought any intelligence respecting the dispatch of the June and July mails from Bombay. Mr. Melvill answers the question (Sept. 19th) entirely in the negative. The letter of the association has been also the means of eliciting from the East India Company the following important admission. "In reference to the last paragraph of your letter," (says Mr. Melvill,) "I beg to remind you of the circumstances under which the arrangements for conducting the communication with India were entered upon by the East India Company; in order to meet the views and wishes of the public, the undertaking was commenced with an establishment of steam vessels insufficient both in number and power, and doubts were consequently entertained (at the time) as to the possibility of maintaining a monthly communication until that establishment was increased; also that occasional disappointment during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon was fully anticipated. To overcome these difficulties, measures were immediately taken, and are now in active progress both in India and in this country towards the formation of an establishment of steam vessels of size and power, fully adequate to the services required in all seasons of the year, and the court trust that so soon as those vessels become available, all cause for complaint of want of punctuality in the dispatch of the mails from India will be removed.

[Thus it will be perceived that the surmise we hazarded, that the *plans* of the company were incomplete, turns out to be correct. Why could not the company state the case at first as at last?]

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY TO THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AUSTRALIA.—We learn from an interesting account in the *Times* of Sept. 22nd, that letters have been received by the Royal Geographical Society from Messrs. Grey and Lushington, who sailed from the Cape in October last, with the design of penetrating from the north-west coast of New Holland into the interior, announcing the fact of the failure of the expedition. Mr. Lushington returns home direct, but Mr. Grey purposes to start on another exploration, and to commence further to the southward. Mr. Grey communicates some interesting particulars of the state of the country he explored in conjunction with Mr. Lushington, from which it appears that the adventurers met with decided hostilities on the part of the natives almost from their landing. The utmost extent they reached inland was about seventy miles. Upwards of thirty natives headed by a chief from whom they had uniformly encountered opposition attacked Mr. Grey, who received a severe spear wound from a native, whom he instantly shot; and this quelled the disturbance. A noble river was discovered about twenty miles from the coast: we hope to enter more particularly upon the results of this expedition in a future number.

A NEW ZEALAND ADVENTURER.—THE BARON DE THIERRY.—A singular correspondence occurs in the *Chronicle* (September 19) between Lieut. T. Macdonnell, R. N., additional Resident of the British Government at Hokianga, New Zealand, (now in England,) and a Baron F. de Thierry (brother of the Baron de Thierry of New Zealand). This correspondence is in the form of replies to certain statements which appeared in the *Times* some time previously, and which were made by the Baron F. de Thierry with the object of substantiating a presumed claim of his brother to a sort of Governorship, or at any rate proprietorship, of a tract of country in New Zealand. Whilst asserting the right of his brother, the Baron endeavours to strengthen his case by casting some most slanderous imputations on the character of Lieut. Macdonnell; averring that he had endeavoured to entrap, and profit by so doing, the New Zealand Baron and his followers when they first arrived in that country with the view of forming a settlement; that he (Lieut. M.) possessed a well known evil disposition; that he was quarrelsome; a notorious drunkard, &c. &c. These serious accusations Lieut. M. says he attempted to confute by sending to the Editor of the *Times* the explanatory letter (which appears in the *Chronicle* of the date above-mentioned.) The *Times*, however, for some reason or another which is construed by the aggrieved party as a most unjust one, refused to publish the contra statement. Consequently the *Chronicle* prints, and at the same time befriends the case of the writer. Lieut. M.'s exculpatory letter gives a most extraordinary account of the Baron de Thierry's position in New Zealand. It affirms that this man is but a poor swindling adventurer, who, when he first arrived at the Antipodes, brought with him a number of wretched followers from Sydney, with the view, as already stated, of forming a settlement there. The Baron, however,

“like Cæsar was ambitious!”

and sought to rule a section of the Antipodeans as their Governor. With this project in view it seems he induced certain Chiefs of Hokianga, &c. to affix their signatures to a document making over to him a large district of country for the consideration of a mere nominal sum. This, in fact, the ignorant native Chiefs did, though under a woeful misconception. With a simplicity common to the country, they signed the document in ignorance of its contents, deceived by the assertion of the Baron de Thierry, that its provisions simply required that they (the native Chiefs,) should undertake to dispose of the lands in question whenever an *adequate* sum was offered for the same. This was the swindling *ruse* by which (as Lieutenant M. states,) the adventurer became master of the many “broad acres” of which he now assumes the proprietorship. Admitting that the land has been obtained without chicanery, Lieut. M. assumes that still the Baron de Thierry can have no claim to it, as it was proved at a regular investigation of the case, which was instituted at Hokianga when Lieut. M. resided there, that the native chiefs themselves possessed only a *partial* claim to what they had unwittingly sold. However, in the face of the foregoing plain facts, the adventurer's brother, the Baron de Thierry of London, stoutly maintains the unprejudiced right of the former to the New Zealand property.

THE NOTORIOUS BLACK ACT.—The *Times* of Sept. 1st has a most excellent and elaborate leader on the well-known Black Act. We suppose this appellative was given this piece of Indian Legislation as at one and the same time indicative of the

favouritism which the act displays towards the *Blacks*, and the *black* injustice it inflicts on the British. The measure originated we believe with Mr. Macaulay, the gentleman who has already earned an unenviable reputation for previous indignities, which he has cast on his own countrymen in a land, and amongst a people, where Englishmen are least disposed to submit to a degradation of their national rights and character. And if any thing can add to the odium which already most justly attaches to Mr. Macaulay's narrow-viewed policy in India, of a surety it is the base and unmanly insult he has dashed in the teeth of his countrymen in the shape of a measure which actually fixes the foot of the heathen upon the necks of the proudest members of the civilised world. Doubtless few of our readers will require us to re-explain the object and tendency of the act in question. Such explanation may be found, if necessary in the Home Intelligence of our last Number. It is Lord Brougham's opinion that the Black Act is not simply an unjust measure, but beyond a doubt an illegal one. We yet hope to hear of its repeal in the course of the next parliamentary session. We are induced in this place to introduce Mr. Turton's name with the view of explaining what has appeared, to a valued and friendly contemporary, an incongruity in a paragraph in our last Number, headed "Mr. Turton." "John Bull" favours us by frequently quoting the *Oriental Herald*, and having copied the paragraph in point, observes, noticing a discrepancy of data, "it appears strange that Mr. Turton should make professions of great exertion in the Black Act measure, after having received its *quietus* (contained in a Government document refusing to annul the measure)," now the fact of the matter is, that notwithstanding Government's refusal to move in the matter, Mr. Turton still continued (until appointed to a different office by Lord Durham) to agitate the object of his late mission, feeling convinced that Government had judged precipitately, and had only obtained but a short-sighted view of the evils attendant upon the measure sought to be annulled. Lord Brougham having introduced the subject in the House of Lords on the close of the session with a promise of recurring to it next session, proves at once, that Mr. Turton did not slacken, but *tout au contraire*, vigorously renewed, his exertions on the receipt of the Government letter. It was Mr. Turton who instigated Lord Brougham to take the Black Act question under his powerful protection. We explain to this extent, as much for the information of our readers as for that of our able weekly contemporary, to whom we are always grateful for the kind notice it so frequently takes of our exertions.

MR. TURTON.—It is announced in a private letter from Canada that the Earl of Durham was about to send Mr. Turton to England with important despatches, having reference to the Earl's line of policy as Governor of Canada. It is believed these despatches forerun the return of Lord Durham himself, in case the Home Government should not allow him to do as he pleases as Governor of Canada. Mr. Turton is of course the origin of all this. It is also stated in the journal we allude to, that Mr. Turton has been superseded in his appointment of legal adviser, &c., to Lord Durham, whether temporarily or fixedly is not known. We conclude the unfortunate "agent of the Calcutta community to obtain the repeal of the Black Act," is thus made a "peace offering" to the "powers that be" by his friend and master the Earl of Durham. Really there has been too much fuss made about Mr. Turton. Nothing but political animosities could warrant it. The *Times* of Sept. 11th, notices in a leading article the rumour of Mr. Turton's having resigned or been *dismissed*, assuming it as most likely that he had been particularly *solicited* by the Earl of Durham to resign, rather than allow himself to be dismissed, as either the one thing or the other was inevitable.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ANNUITY INVESTMENT.—An investment in annuities on a very large scale has lately been made in the money market by the East India Company, who have laid out in this way (says the *Times*) about £500,000. The form of annuity adopted is that of the "long annuity," having twenty-one or twenty-two years to run, and the value of which is about fifteen and three-quarter years' purchase. The greater portion has been bought in the open market, and as the operation was managed with great care, without any sensible effect on the quotation. Many circumstances concur to render this an eligible operation for the East India Company, as, in addition to the usual motive of the high price of the funds, they have that of providing for a very numerous class of annuitants, their old servants under the charter who may be expected to drop within the period that those annuities have to run. The company it is said have found great benefit in having finally withdrawn the management of their pecuniary resources from the Bank of England.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The subject of emigration to South Australia has been much canvassed pro and con in the newspapers of September. Many

objections have been raised against the emigration, which have been met by arguments quite as strong in favour of the system. Doubtless all sober active agriculturists and mechanics need fear nothing in emigrating to any part of Australia, particularly if without very young families. It is only the drunken and idle, such as are neither mechanics nor agriculturists, (characters who swarm all our large towns,) who are sure to suffer by emigration.

MR. PATERNOSTER.—Considerable discussion has arisen in the public journals of the early part of the month, on the case of a Mr. Paternoster, late a servant and now a pensioner of the East India Company. Mr. Paternoster it appears was some time ago placed on the company's pension list on the ground of insanity. In what way the Company was convinced of the existence of the malady in the party we are not acquainted, but certainly recent circumstances almost warrant the conclusion, that the East India Company has been deceived, and that Mr. Paternoster if mad "has a method in his madness." In the early part of the month this individual broke from some private asylum and placed himself under the protection of a metropolitan magistrate, to whom he, in the sanest manner possible, related a long "story of his wrongs," and how he had had his liberty placed under rigorous restraint by certain "good-natured friends," who were much interested in believing him a lunatic. There appeared to us at the time something "more than met the eye" in the conduct of these friends of Mr. Paternoster, but then they had on their side the evidence of a medical practitioner to the effect that the object of the enquiry was "mad! mad! mad as a March hare!" and who should dare doubt the oracle! However their victim himself was not without equally strong evidence in his favour. His own calm conduct, (which circumstance by the way the doctors affirm is often a false lure), his landlady's, his newsman's, and certain other testimonies, all tended to militate considerably against the assumption of the supposed insanity. The magistrate before whom the case appeared, had no power to act decisively; though he could not refuse to give Mr. Paternoster up to his guardians. We believe a commission of lunacy will shortly be held on this strange affair. We have heard it hinted that the pension granted by the East India Company was obtained by a little chicanery. If a man has sought to be pensioned on the ground of being a lunatic, he is bound in honour to maintain the character. But it seems the principal party is tired of the role, whilst the adjunctives are not. "There is more in heaven and earth Horatio, than is dreamt of in your philosophy."

COLONIAL SHIPPING.—We find by the parliamentary report that the number of vessels built and registered in all our colonies in 1837, amounted to 580 built; tonnage 86,554. In 1814 there were but 131 vessels built, with a tonnage only of 16,696. What a rapid increase of trade does the comparison evidence!

RECRUITING FOR INDIA.—Horse Guards, (Aug. 18).—It having been decided that regiments in India shall be permitted to recruit, their recruiting is to be continued until they have reached the strength of seventy-four men above their prescribed establishments. The men recruited must be borne on the strength of regiments as supernumeraries, until the actual discharge of invalids.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE AT MANCHESTER AND IN IRELAND.—The Prince of Oude's visit to Manchester, has we hear, afforded him considerable satisfaction. The prince has inspected all the principal manufactories, and evinced much curiosity in examining the various works of art and of labour which were brought under his notice. Every attention seems to have been paid his Highness by the Manchester merchants and gentry. The Board of Trade, we hear, furnished this distinguished Indian with letters of introduction to the various eminent manufacturers in Manchester, and adjacent districts. After remaining a few days at Manchester, and a few days more at Liverpool, the Prince proceeded on to Dublin, where he is now sojourning an object of general curiosity.

NEW SHERIFF OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Peter Fraser, Esq., to be sheriff of the island of Van Diemen's Land.

RESULTS OF STEAM.—A letter from Cairo, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, mentions that Messrs. Mill and others have set up conveyances between Cairo and Suoz, have built seven station houses, and made a great outlay in horses and vehicles. Steam boats already ply between Alexandria and Cairo. [A part only of the distance can thus be accomplished, we believe.]—*Ed. O. H.*

MILITARY.—A draft of fifty men has left the Cavalry dépôt, Maidstone, to join the service companies of the 3rd L. D. Bengal.

ROBBERY ON AN E. I. OFFICER.—An officer of the East India Company's service, (Mr. Price) just returned from India, had no sooner landed and stowed his luggage away in a cab, at a wharf in Thames Street, than he became the object of

plunder. The driver of the cab having before he put his fare down at his destination, robbed him of his carpet bag. The property was ultimately restored, but the Lord Mayor, before whom the case appeared, was not therefore satisfied of the honesty of the prisoner, who was accordingly punished.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The grand dinner to be given at Kettering, by this respected nobleman's friends and late constituency, on his return from India, will be on a most imposing scale. There are 164 stewards named, at whose head is the Duke of Buccleugh. The festive day is fixed for October 3rd.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE POLICE.—A Mr. King, an inspector of the L division of London Police, has received an appointment from Government as superintendent of police in Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

SIR J. R. CARNAC.—On dit that Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., late chairman of the East India Company, succeeds Sir R. Grant as Governor of Bombay.—*Globe*.

APPOINTMENTS.—Major General, Sir R. Dick, on the staff at Madras, has appointed Capt. Pyfe, 42nd Foot, his aide-de-camp. The gallant general will sail immediately for Fort St. George. Lieutenant General Sir P. Maitland, the present Commander-in-Chief at Madras, on being relieved by Lieutenant General Sir J. Nicholls, now on his passage out, will return with his lady, (sister to the Duke of Richmond) and family to England.—*Country Paper*.

DINNER TO SIR R. DICK.—In congratulation of Major General Sir R. H. Dick's appointment to a command at Madras, a select party of his friends in Atholl, entertained the gallant officer to dinner. The party mustered about fifty; Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., in the chair; and the Hon. Fox Maule acting as croupier.—*Chronicle*.

MARRIAGES IN THE COLONIES.—The Gazette of Sept. 18th contains an order in Council, dated 7th Sept., on the subject of the marriage law in the British colonies. It sets forth that, whereas, since the abolition of slavery, the marriage laws of these colonies have been found inappropriate and inadequate, it is provided, that in order to adapt them to their altered condition, it shall in future be lawful for any minister of the Christian religion, according to the usage of the persuasion to which he may belong, to publish within the colonies of British Guiana, &c. &c. the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, banns of marriage during divine service on the Sunday. On producing a certificate of the due publication of the banns, the marriage may be solemnized. All marriages are to be regularly registered and periodically forwarded to the secretary of state. Where necessary, the governor of a colony is empowered to appoint a "marriage officer" to solemnize marriages. A civil judge may execute this duty in the absence of any minister. The order is to take effect in the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, from Feb. 1st, 1839.

A MISSIONARY IMPOSTOR.—A singularly cool impostor, (W. Mills Thomas) said to be a son of an officer of rank in the East India Company's service, was detected lately of imposition and robbery, to a large extent. He managed to dupe Captain Lawrence, of 37 Old Bond Street, first, of half a sovereign, obtained under the false pretence that it should be applied to a Missionary purpose in India, whither the impostor stated he was about to proceed "in the good cause," and secondly, quietly pocketed the Captain's handkerchief which lay upon a chair, whilst its owner stepped out of his room on some temporary matter of business. Captain Lawrence on discovering the theft, at once suspected an imposition in the half-sovereign matter, and after instituting enquiry, the pseudo missionary was detected levying similar impositions on other parties. Documents were found on his person, showing that he had been making a rich harvest for a long time, by assuming that he was about to proceed to India as a missionary. He was committed for trial, on the count simply of stealing the handkerchief, of which he was subsequently acquitted at the sessions; nothing more serious could be lawfully proved against the fellow, who it seems is sufficiently acquainted with the windings of the law to escape its entrapping him. He has once or twice before escaped well deserved punishment.

THE DRAMA.—**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**—Since the secession of Mr. Macready from the Haymarket, two new pieces, the one a petite comedy, and the other a farce, have been produced. The first has met with partial, but the latter with complete success. "Tom Noddy's Secret" has no great pretensions in itself, yet the rich buffoonery of Mr. Buckstone, invests it with a humour that not even a cynic could withstand. It is received with shouts of laughter every evening. Of Mr. Buckstone's drama, entitled "A Lesson for Ladies," we must observe, that it possesses all the ingenuity of the French school, with somewhat too much of its insipidity.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. S. H. Metcalfe, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Harper, who retires. Ens. D. Pirie, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Metcalfe; B. Walshe, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Pirie. August 28.

35th Foot (*Mauritius*), Ens. G. G. Baker, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Betty, deceased. Serj.-Major J. Moore to be Ens. v. Baker. August 28.

50th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ens. C. Green, 20th regt., to be Ens. v. de Crespigny, who exchanges. Quarter-mast-serj. J. Moore, to be Quarter-master v. Free, app. to 62nd regt. August 28.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Capt. C. A. Arney, h. p., unat. to be Capt. paying the diff. v. Fisher, app. to 95th regt. August 28.

62nd Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. C. Buchanan, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Moore, deceased. Lieut. and Quarter-mast. T. Freer, 50th regt., to be Lieut. v. Buchanan. August 28.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*), Lieut. S. Fraser, h. p., 16th regt., to be Lieut. v. Kelson, app. to Ceylon Rifle regt. August 28.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment (*Ceylon*), Lieut. C. H. M. Kelson, 89th regt., to be Lieut. v. Grierson, app. to 78th regt. August 28.

New South Wales Veteran Company, Lieut. W. Bell, h. p., New South Wales Veteran Company permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached lieutenancy, he having become a settler in New South Wales. August 28.

Brevet. To be a Colonel in the army. Lieut.-Col. H. Stapleton, h. p., 50th Foot (*New South Wales*). August 28. Lieut.-Col. A. F. Macintosh, 50th Foot, to be Colonel in the army. August 31.

21st Foot (*Van Diemen's Land*, Ordered home), R. Nicholson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase, v. Dawson, whose app. has been cancelled. Sept. 7.

51st Foot (*Ordered for Van Diemen's Land*), Lieut. J. Hughes, h. p., 82nd Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Forman, prom. Sept. 7.

55th Foot (*Madras*), Ens. E. G. Daniell, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Cuffo, who retires. J. Frend, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Daniell. Sept. 7.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*), Major J. Singleton, h. p., unattached to be Major, v. G. G. Nicolls, who exchanges. Sept. 7.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), Cornet W. Drysdale, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Gordon, who retires. H. F. Hodson, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, v. Drysdale. Sept. 14.

51st Foot (*Ordered for Van Diemens Land*), Ens. C. A. Paget, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Hughes, who retires. E. H. Kelly, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Paget. Sept. 14.

62nd Foot (*Madras*), Ens. J. F. Egar, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Freer, who retires. R. Gubbins, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Egar. Sept. 14.

50th Foot (*New South Wales*), Lieut. S. H. Murray, from 92nd regt., to be Lieut. v. Petley, who exchanges. W. H. Rathbone, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Grant, who retires. Sept. 21.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*), Lieut. G. D. Bowyer, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Owen, who retires. Ens. Lord J. Beresford, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Bowyer. Ens. and adjutant, C. M. Chester, to have rank of Lieut. J. B. Woolcombe, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Lord J. Beresford. Sept. 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	When Sailed.
Aug. 29 1838	Alma	Heurichen	Batavia	9th May.
31 ..	Gen. Baron von Gren	Kerbryk	Ditto	19th April.
Sep. 3 ..	Ivanhoe	Gibson	Bengal	19th ditto.
8 ..	Ranavala Manjaka.	Stavers	Mauritius	10th June.
10 ..	Macassar	Giescke	Batavia	14th May.
11 ..	Iberia (S.)		Alexandria	14th August.
	Roberts	Elder	Bengal	12th May.
	Stirlingshire	Scollay	N. South Wales	1st ditto.
12	Heywood	Jones	Bengal	30th April.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
Sep. 12	Barbara	Beazley	Bombay	30th April.
13	Competent	Rhodes	Ditto	26th ditto.
—	Cestrian	Kellock	Ditto	18th May
—	Veronika	Doukson	Batavia	
14	Mid Lothian	Morrison	Sydney	29th April.
—	Aimwell	Wilson	Point de Galle	5th May.
—	Globe	Alexander	Cape of G. Hope	8th July.
15	Elephanta	Buchanan	Bengal	19th April.
—	Penelope	Patterson	Mauritius	3d May.
—	Mellish	Cowley	Ditto	18th ditto.
—	Tropic	King	Batavia	May.
—	Eendraght	Nauder Zweep	Ditto	16th ditto.
—	William	Hanlin	Bombay	25th April.
17	Royal Sovereign	Muncrieff	Batavia	15th May.
—	Ash	Freeman	Ditto	16th April.
—	Peter Proctor	Barlow	Sydney	29th ditto.
—	Braganza (S.)		Gibraltar	7th September.
—	Brilliant	Gilkison	Sydney	30th April.
18	Galatea	Tayte	Hobart Town	2d May.
—	Mary Catherine	Evans	Ditto	27th March.
—	Patriot	Leshaw	Colombo	20th April.
19	Golconda	Bell	China	1st ditto.
21	Arab	Ferrier	Manilla	25th Feb.
22	David Clark	Hutchinson	China	28th March.
—	Euphrates	Buckham	Bombay	17th May.
—	The Packet	Schirling	Singapore	21st ditto.
24	Dorothea	Watson	China	20th April.
—	Cockermouth Castle	Bell	Sydney	23d May.
—	Craigievar	Ray	Ditto	14th ditto.
—	H.M.S. Cleopatra	Grey	Rio	11th August.
—	Oud Aldblas	Strumphler	Batavia	23d May.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Aug. 21 1838	Mary	Scott	Deal	Cape.
30	Cambria	Robertson	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Herald	Nias	Plymouth	Ceylon, India.
31	Colombian	Tomkins	Liverpool	V.D.L. & N.S.W
—	Colonist	Cowman	Ditto	New S. Wales.
—	Flower of Ugie	Armand	Shields	Cape.
—	North Briton	Fyall	Pentland Frith	V.D.L. & N.S.W
Sept. 1	Thomas Gales	Solly	Shields	Cape.
—	Glenbervie	King	Deal	New S. Wales.
—	Premier	Were	Ditto	China.
—	Windsor	Nisbet	Portsmouth	Madras & Cal.
—	Margaret	Canney	Kingstown	New S. Wales.
—	Boyne	Richardson	Gromarty	Ditto.
2	Caroline	Woodin	Deal	Van D. Land.
3	Jas. McInroy	Cleland	Ditto	Cape & Bombay.
—	Stratford	Lane	Portsmouth	Mauritius.
4	Union	Todd	Plymouth	Launceston.
—	Emu	Howard	Deal	Hobart Town.
—	Sea Witch	Redknap	Ditto	St. Helena.
—	Persian	Sparkes	Liverpool	Singapore.
5	Eliza Warwick	Walsh	Ditto	China.
—	Osprey	Kirk	Ditto	Bombay.
6	Dunlop	McGiffney	Ditto	V.D.L. & N.S.W
8	Elphinstone	Framlin	Kingstown	New S. Wales.
—	Arabian	Cain	Deal	Launceston.
—	London	King	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Stakesby	Lugg	Falmouth	Rio & St. Helena

SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

Date.*	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	Destination.
Sep. 8	Ann Jane	Stubbs	Liverpool	China.
—	Brothers	Lobbon	Deal	Swan River.
—	Prince George	Young	Ditto.	South Australia.
—	Laura	Crockley	Ditto	Algoa Bay.
9	Thos. Grenville	Thornhill	Portsmouth	Cape & Calcutta.
10	Reliance	Robertson	Liverpool	Bombay.
—	Brothers	Mundock	Ditto	Batavia & China.
11	Helen Jane	McDowell	Ditto	Cape & Maurit.
12	Penningham	Green	Ditto	Batavia.
13	Mary Ann Peters	Roberts	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Friends	Arnold	Ditto	Singapore.
—	Indus	Clarke	Dundee	V.D.L. & N.S.W
14	Nine	Denny	Shields	Cape.
—	Matilda	Rowe	Liverpool	Calcutta.
15	Duke of Buccleugh	Close	Portsmouth	Ditto.
—	Resource	Boyle	Deal	South Australia.
—	Charles Kerr	Arnold	Limerick	New S. Wales.
16	Asia	Marshall	Cromarty	Ditto.
—	Commodore	Fisher	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Hope (S.)	Cox	Clyde	Cape.
17	Marion	McCarthy	Portsmouth	Cape & Calcut.
—	Earl Durham	Cabell	Deal	New S. Wales.
—	Kirkman Finlay	Russell	Ditto.	Cape & Bombay.
—	Nerva	Greenhorn	Greenock	Calcutta.
—	Alfred	Flint	Plymouth	New S. Wales.
18	Lady Rowena	Pace	Liverpool	Bombay.
—	Pandora	Greigson	Ditto.	Singapore.
—	Bland	Callan	Ditto.	Calcutta.
19	Baretto, Jun.	Fawcett	Cork	Cape & Maurit.
20	Earl Dalhousie	Watts	Green	Singapore.
—	Ranavala Manjaka.	Stavers	Deal	Mauritius.
21	James Moran	Ferguson	Greenock	New S. Wales.
—	Mt. St. Elphinstone.	Stewart	Ditto	Bombay.
22	Statesman	Quiller	Liverpool	V.D.L. & N.S.W
23	Cape Packet	Lamb	Deal	Cape.
24	Warwick	Little	Liverpool	Bombay.
—	James	Todd	Cowes	Hobart Town.
—	Susan Crisp	Fleming	Deal	Mauritius.
25	Moir	Owen	Deal	Cape & Calcut.
26	Hashemy	Buckle	Ditto	N. S. Wales.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Malabar, London to Bombay, sailed from Madcira, Aug. 12.

Rajasthan, ditto South Australia, ditto ditto.

Frances Anne, Liverpool to Cape and Calcutta, Lat. 12° N., Long. 20° W., July 28.

Cornubia, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 40° N., Long. 14° W., Aug. 10.

Portland, Clyde to N. S. Wales, Lat. — Long. 8° W., Aug. 22.

City of Edinburgh, London to Sydney, Lat. 38° N., Long. 13° W., Aug. 17.

Jupiter, Llanelly to Bombay, off Madagascar, June 12.

John Bagshaw, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 10° N., Long. 23° W., July 3.

Richmond, London to Calcutta, Lat. 15° N., Long. 28° W., Aug. 6.

Richmond, London to Calcutta, Lat. 7° N., Long. 22° W., Aug. 11.

Boyne, Cromarty to N. S. Wales, Lat. 48° N., Long. 13° W., Sept. 13.

Isabella, Leith to Canton, Lat. 32° N., Long. 19° W., Aug. 1.

Repulse, London to Calcutta, Lat. 46° N., Long. 9½° W.

Erasmus, London to Batavia, Lat. 14° S., Long. 40° W., July 28.

Adelaide, London to Calcutta, Lat. 4° S., Long. 29° W., July 26.

Sarah and Elizabeth, Bordeaux to Mauritius, Lat. 13° N., Long. 27° W., July 31.

Sir John Rae Reid, London to Mauritius, Lat. 13° N., Long. 25° W., Aug. 12.

Rosalind, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 4° S., Long. 80° E., May 18.

Mountstuart Elphinstone, London to Madras, Lat. 4° N., Long. 25° W., July 28.

Fairlie, London to N. S. Wales, Lat. 10° N., Long. 21° W., Aug. 27.

Scotia, London to Calcutta, Lat. 12° N., Long. 27° W., Aug. 23.

Singapore, London to Singapore, Lat 10 N., Long. 24½ W., July 31.

Eliza Stewart, London to China, ditto ditto.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The French vessels *Brave* and *Nymphé* both put into Port Louis disabled. (June.)

The *Diana*, London to Bordeaux and the Mauritius has been assisted into Brest, Sept. 13th, very leaky, having struck on the "Saintes."

The *Roxbro' Castle*, put back to Simon's Bay, leaky, (July) and fore-foot torn off, (six feet water in her hold.)

The *Carnatic*, (Richards,) which left Mauritius April 18th for London, returned from sea, having experienced very rough weather off Cape L'Agulhas. The *Jane Graham* takes the *Carnatic's* cargo to London.

The *Isabella*, Ryan, from Sydney, plundered on 5th July by a Spanish vessel, (see *Oriental Herald*, vol. ii., page 215,) having communicated with Capt. Percival of the United States sloop of war *Cyane*, Capt. P. in the kindest manner relieved the wants of the *Isabella*, and promptly pursued the depredator to the Azores, and thence to Teneriffe where he secured the pirate, and placed the master and crew under arrest. All particulars of the transaction would come under the jurisdiction of the admiralty at home. [The American Captain has behaved promptly and well in this matter, and deserves that which he will we expect receive; the public thanks of British shipowners for his valuable and timely assistance.]

The *Brig Dart*, went on shore at Troubridge shoal, south-west point of Gulf St. Vincent, (New South Wales,) crew saved. (See particulars under head of Sydney Synopsis, present Number, O. H.)

The Packet, *Singapore* to London, (arrived) experienced very severe weather off the Cape.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Jessie Logan, from Singapore—R. T. Wingrove, Esq., Dr. Brassey, Mr. Schwebe, (5 children.)

Per Galatea, from Hobart Town—Mr. Lawrence.

Per Little Catherine, from Hobart Town—Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. Stapleton.

Per Brilliant, from N. S. Wales—J. Palmer, Esq. and family, Dr. Wylie, R. N.

Per Stirlingshire, from New South Wales—Mrs. Scoley, Mr. C. Walton, Mr. W. Taravald, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Dawson.

Per H.M.S. Buffalo, from Sydney (expected)—Ghevalier C. Dillon, Mr. Lewis, Master D'Oyley, Mrs. Tndor, (2 children); Mrs. King.

Per Apprentice, from Mauritius—Messrs. Jefferson, Carn.

Per Barbara, from Bombay—S. Surcombe, Esq.

Per Patriot, from Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Burton and child.

Per Royal Sovereign, from Batavia—Dr. Henderson, R. N.

Per Orator, from Mauritius—Mr. and Mrs. Speedy, Messrs. Bestell.

Per Trafalgar, from China—A. Kelso, Esq.

Per Pauline, from Batavia—Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Wolf and daughter.

Per Earl of Liverpool, from Bombay—Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, and child; Mr. Moore.

Per Gulnare, from Bombay—Mr. Slopper, Mr. Malone.

Per Baboo, from Bengal—W. Robinson, Esq.

Per Arab, from Manjilla—Mr. Arroyal, A. Trotter, Esq.

Per Alma, from Batavia—Mr. Simpson.

Per French Corvette L'Adour, from Bourbon—Admiral Cuvillier (late Governor of Bourbon) and suite.

Per Mid Lothian, from New South Wales—Dr. Price, R. N., Mr. A. W. Browne, W. Thompson, Esq., Rev. W. Jarrett.

Per Peter Proctor, from New South Wales—Mr. Thompson.

Per Globe, from Cape—Mr. da Costa, Capt. Adams, late of the *Antelope*, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Deason, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Mr. Herworth, Mr. Fullekan, Mr. Atwater.

Per Diana, from Mauritius, (expected)—Capt. Darby, H. M.'s 12th Foot, Mr. Bosanquet.

Per Jane Sheriffs, (expected) from Mauritius—Mr. Gordon.

Per Packet, from Singapore—Mrs. Schirling, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Porteus, (left the *Roxbro' Castle*,) Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Atzer.

Per Sesostri, from Bengal, (expected)—Capt. and Mrs. Pasquier, (for Cape,) Mrs. Haines, Milligan, Lane, Yates; Capts. Sharpin, Daubeney, Charlton, Hodgson, Thomas; Lieuts. Fisher, Turner, Ludlow; Messrs. Crozier, Arrow, (8 children); six servants.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras—Mesdames Hook, Hicks, Carthew, McNair, and Leslie; Misses Flint and McNair; Lieut.-Col. Kitson; Major Hook; Capts. Hicks, Ricketts, Leslie, and Simpson; Lieuts. Napier, McNair, Cooche, Tyler, Raikes, and Edgar; Dr. Munster; Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Knox, Carew, and six other clergymen.

Per Walmer Castle, for Bombay—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keayst; Capt. McLeod and Lady; Mr. Travers and Lady; Col. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Prior; Mr. and Mrs. Rippon; Dr. and Mrs. Fraser; Miss Orlebar; Capt. J. Laing; Miss Jenkins; Miss Fraser; Mr. Bellett and Lady; Dr. Gibson; Mr. Cork, Indian Navy.

Per Marion, for Bengal—Mrs. Dr. Shaw; Misses Shaw, Apperley, Smith, and Grant; Capt. W. and Mrs. Grant, 27th N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths; Capts. Masters, 4th L. C., Grissell, 46th N. I., Mathias, 33rd N. I., and Louth, 4th L. C.; Lieuts. Master, 4th L. C., R. Smith, 28th N. I., and Evans, H. M.'s 44th; Mr. Drake, Cadet; Mr. McDonald.

Per Bland, for Calcutta—Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Ryland; Major Steel; Mr. Snow; Mr. Crosby.

Per Alfred, for Sydney—Sir Francis and Lady Forbes; Miss Mash; Lyon Campbell, Esq.; Mrs. Campbell and three children; Messrs. A. Garden, G. F. Wise, Talbot, Walter Brodie, Robinson, A. Robinson, H. Robinson, Samuel Maberly, Robert Dawson, Graham, Colin Campbell, Muir; Mr. and Miss Wood, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Dede, and four daughters; Miss Dede; Messrs. Russell, Browster, Eldridge, Stewart; Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, and a number of Steerage Passengers.

Per Earl Durham, for Sydney—Henry Taylor, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, and family; Mr. Newton; Messrs. Henlocks, Brothers; Mrs. and Miss McAlpin; Mr. McDonald; Mr. George Gill; Mrs. and the Misses Thompson, and Mr. Thompson, jun.; Miss Burrage; Messrs. Jessop, Case, Steele, and Raff, and about thirty Steerage Passengers.

Per Hashemy, for Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. R. Dawson, and Child; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dawson; Miss Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. Samuda; Mr. and Mrs. Lord and family; Mr. and Mrs. Holland and child; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron and family; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child; Messrs. Ebsworth, Gordon, Graham and children; Mr. Robertson; Masters Lamotte and Freeman, and 21 Steerage Passengers.

Per Resource, for South Australia—Messrs. R. Lilleyman and S. Veale; Dr. Coates; Mr. Parks, and about 142 emigrants.

Per Moira, for Cape and Bengal—Miss Mary Ann Smith; Mr. Biggin; Mr. Ashe; Mr. and Mrs. Kendle; Mrs. Overstone and family; Misses Harriet, Adelaide, and Horatia Overstone; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Parsons; Mr. and Mrs. Channer; Mr. Langley; Mr. and Mrs. Aveline; Miss Anderson; Mr. Thompson; Mr. R. Bates; Capt. Dawes, and nine Steerage Passengers.

Per Zenobia, for Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson, for Mauritius; Mrs. Grierson; Mrs. Wise; Mr. Bird, for Calcutta.

Per Morley, for Bombay—Mrs. Messiter; two Misses and Master Messiter; Capt. J. Blackburne, 17th Foot, in command of troops; Lieut. G. Messiter, 6th Foot; Ensign J. Johnstone, 40th Foot; Ensign H. Percy, 2d Queen's Regt.; Ensign E. Moor; Mr. A. Fullerton, I. N.; R. Strong, Esq.; 143 rank and file.

Per Sophia, for Bengal—Capt. and Mrs. De Montmorency; Capt. and Mrs. Lowe; Capt. Ogle, in command of troops; Ens. Garrett; Dr. Nicholson; 130 men.

Per Clifton, for Bengal—Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Ranson; Major Richmond; Mr. Maunsey.

Per Symmetry, for Ceylon.—Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, and child; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Powell; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haslem; Lieuts. Burriess, Clare and Maberley; Mr. Brooke; Mr. Strachan; Mr. Robertson; Messrs. Strunach, for Madeira.

Per St. George, for Madras and Bengal.—Col. and Mrs. Home, 60th B. N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, and child, B. C. S.; Major Worrall, 1st L. C.; Capt. and Mrs. Gahan, 26th N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. Fairhead, 28th N. I.; Mrs. Anstruther; Mrs. Thompson; two Misses Corfield; three Misses Thompson; two Misses Knox; Miss Bradley; Mr. Bunbury, and two Misses Bunbury; Mr. Hinton; Lieut. Locke, 5th B. N. I.

Per H. M. S. Herald, for Ceylon.—Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., new Commander of the Forces; Capt. Thurlow, 90th regt., aid-de-camp, &c. &c.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal.—Mrs. Hill and two children; Mrs. Sim; Mr. and Mrs. Gogorly, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Price; Dr. and Mrs. Roer, and child; Lieut. and Mrs. Pibbs; Dr. and Mrs. Soomer; Misses Scotney, Walker, and Roer; Col. Sir E. Williams; F. Adams, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Spratt; Messrs. Griffiths, Cox, Kennedy, Johnson, Shaw, Turner, Andrews, Halliday, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 25.—At Southampton, the lady of Maj.-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C. B., of a son.

Aug. 30.—At Canterbury, the lady of C. Peterson, Esq., 11th L. D. (lately returned from Bengal), of a son.

31. At 46, Brompton Row, the lady of R. Neave, Esq., Bengal, C. S., of a son.

Sept. 3.—At Geneva, the Baroness Calabrella, lady of Capt. V. Kennett, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

4. In Baker Street, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., Madras C. S., of a son.

16. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of Capt. R. Capuac, R. N., of a son.

18. At Branston Hall, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. Leslie Melville, of a son.

Lately. At Barwell, Leicestershire, the lady of Capt. F. H. Pearson, 16th Lancers, (Bengal) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21.—At Sierra Leone, W. F. Mends, Esq., dep. assist. com.-gen., to Isabella, youngest daughter of Capt. Creighton, late of the 11th L. D. (returned from Bengal).

24. At Dunfermline, Capt. D. Scotland, 7th Madras, N. I., to Jane, second daughter of G. Meldrum, Esq., Dunfermline.

— At Birmingham, Mr. Assist.-Surg. C. Griffith, E. I. C.'s serv., to Eliza, second dan. of the late Mr. J. Turner.

28. At Shrewsbury, J. Homfray, Esq., of Bridgenorth, to Sophia, second dan. of the late Major Everatt, E. I. C.'s serv.

Aug. 13.—At Plymouth, J. W. Woolridge, Esq., Col. in E. I. C.'s serv., to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Vice Admiral S. H. Linzee.

18. At Cheltenham, J. B. Woosnam, Esq., Bombay Art., to Agnes, fourth dau. of W. Bell, Esq. of Belle-Vue, Queen's County.

Sept. 3.—At St. Luke's, D. Fraser, Esq., assist. staff surg. E. I. C.'s Bombay estab., to Mary, eld. daughter of P. Kelly, Esq., survr. of excise.

4. In Cheshire, J. W. C. Starkey, Esq., of the Madras army, eldest son of J. C. Starkey, Esq., of Wrenbury Hall, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. Campbell, R. N.

5. At Cheltenham, Lieut. C. Y. Bazett, 9th Bengal cav., to Harriet, relict of the late Lieut. W. T. Garrett, Bengal art.

6. At Reading, W. Bramston, Esq., of Macao, and of H. M.'s Consulate Canton, China, to Clarissa, eldest daughter of F. Reynard, Esq., Reading.

8. At Maidstone, E. F. Leeks, Esq., solicitor, to Ann, only daughter of J. Lowry, Esq., M. D., R. N. of Maidstone.

10. In London, Capt. W. C. Manesty,

8th Bombay N. I., second son of the late S. Manesty, Esq., of the E. I. C.'s civ. serv., many years resident of Bussora, to Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. W. Millar, R. A.

15. At Broadwater, Sussex, Capt. M. G. Sparks, 49th reg. (Bengal), second son of the late Capt. M. I. Sparks, of the late Roy. African Corps, to Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Brev. Capt. J. Sutton, 49th regt.

18. At Western Super Mare, G. Rippon, Esq., Bombay army, to Clarissa, youngest daughter of C. A. Partridge, Esq., of Gloucestershire.

20. At Truro, Capt. J. S. du Vernet, Madras army, to Eliza, second daughter of B. Martindale, Esq., of Brunswick Sq., London.

Lately. Near Darlington, the Rev. E. Wood, of Skelton, Ripon, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major Malcolm, E. I. C.'s serv.

— At Staple Grove, Somerset, Capt. Cooper, E. I. C.'s serv., to Alicia, dau. of the Rev. P. Gunning.

— At Rathlen, Ireland, G. Harvey, Esq., Madras army, to Rosetta, daughter of the Rev. R. Gage, Rathlen Island.

— At Edinburgh, J. J. H. Lawson, Esq., to Marian, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. D. Rattray, 63d Foot, (Madras).

DEATHS.

Nov. 14, 1837.—At Jubbulpoor, Lieut. T. M. Bremer, 33d B. N. I. [A monument has been erected to his memory by his brother officers at Jubbulpoor.]

March 16.—At sea, on board the *Cornwall*, on the passage to England, Col. W. C. Faithful, C. B., 25th B. M. I.

May 29.—At Bombay, Mr. Midshipman R. Riddell, H. C.'s I. N., aged 21.

Aug. 12.—At Linwood, Devon, Henry, second son of Major Wren, Madras army.

11. At Ilminster, the only daughter of Capt. G. H. Cox, Bengal army, aged 3½.

17. At Lympstone, Devon, Capt. H. Harkness, E. I. C.'s Madras mil. serv., and recently sec. to R. Asiatic Society.

26. The lady of W. Hall, Esq., of Bayswater, relict of the Rev. F. Fallows, late astronomer royal, at the Cape of Good Hope.

29. Capt. H. Stone, of the H. C.'s Bengal military service.

— At Lochabers, North Britain, J. Kinloch, Esq., of Jermyn Street, London, formerly of Bombay, aged 62.

Sept. 1.—At New Lodge, Staffordshire, Capt. A. Harper, 9th Foot (Bengal.)

4. In Belgrave Sq., Lady Barbara Crauford, widow of the late Col. Crauford, and sister to the present Earl of Coventry, aged 38.

6. At 16, Henrietta St., Cavendish Sq., the lady of the Rev. J. Hobart Caunter.

9. At the Elms, near Lymington, Hants, the second son of Lieut.-Col. P. Taylor.

11. At Tonbridge Wells, the lady of T. Poynder, Esq., of Wimpole-street, aged 50.

14. At Brighton, the lady of J. Char-ritic, Esq., a Commander in the E. I. C.'s late maritime service.

17. Mr. J. Milroy of the E. I. C. S., ag. 47.

22. At Appleby, county of Leicester, C. A. Echallaz, Lieut., 9th regt., of the E. I. C.'s service, aged 30.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Cruickshank, K. H. [He was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope.]

— The infant son of Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, C. B., 19th B. N. I.

— At Portarlinton, the relict of Capt. J. Dallas, 46th regt., and brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Dallas, G. C. B.

— At Ascension Island, Mr. Walker, assist.-surg. of the garrison.

— At ditto, Mr. R. Lewin, agent vic-tualler of the island.

— At the Sandwich Islands, Mr. S. S. Mason, Surg. of the ship *Harriet* of London.

— At Walmer, Capt. Boyes late of the *Coromandel* East Indiaman.

— Capt. S. White, late of 12th Foot, (Mauritius.)

— At Plymouth, Commander H. Payne, R. N.

— At Blackheath, Harriet, 4th daugh. of Major Goldie, Bengal N. I.

— At Sligo, J. A. Widenham, Esq., late Lieut. 41st Foot, (Madras.)

— At Woodbridge, near Guildford, J. Mangles, Esq., late M. P. for that borough, aged 76.

— At Beccles, in the 73rd year of his age, Mr. Burrows, upwards of 40 years master of the free school in that town.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence

[The news under this head, on account of the non-arrival of the *Overland Mail*, extends very little beyond what was given in the last number; as, however, even a few days later may be interesting, we give it to our readers.]

CALCUTTA, 19TH MAY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. &c.—

Transfer Loan, Rs. 14 a 15 Prem. Second 5 per cent. Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ a $3\frac{1}{2}$ Prem. according to numbers. Third 5 per cent 2. 4. a 2. 12. Premium, and 4 per cent. 2. 6. a 2. 10. discount.—*Bengal Bank Shares.*—Rs. 2,800 a 2,850 Premium, and *Union ditto*, Rs. 200 a 250 Prem.—*Exchange on London* at 6 months sight, 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 2s. 3d. on Madras, Rs. 98 a $102\frac{1}{2}$ 30 days sight; on Bombay, 30 days sight, Rs. 98 a 103.—*Interest and Discount* at Bengal and Union Banks, no material alterations.—*Spanish Dollars.*—Rs. $220\frac{1}{2}$ a 221 per 100.—*Sovereigns.*—Rs. 10. 5. a 10. 6.—*Bank of England Notes.*—Rs. 10. 8. 6. a 10. 10. 8.—*Freights* have somewhat given way.—*Indigo.*—But little been doing, and prices undergone no change. Exports to 18th May, Fy. Mds. 100,056. Accounts from Jessore, Kishnagur and vicinity of Calcutta are favorable; while Moorshedabad, Malda and Tirhoot have suffered from drought, and can hardly recover themselves except under extraordinary circumstances.—*Raw Silk.*—A further advance in prices, and a fair demand for England.—*Silk Piece Goods.*—An advance of Rs. 5 per corgé.—*Cotton.*—Owing to the severe drought, the crops have failed in several districts, and the prices are consequently higher than the prospects in China warrant, and considerably above the rates current at Madras and Bombay.—*Saltpetre* in active operation, and prices advanced 2 a 4 annas per maund. In *Sugar* also there is a rise of from 4 @ 6 annas.—*Lacs* both shell and dye steady as to demand and prices.—*Opium.*—It is possible, prices will further give way.—*Chintzes.*—

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Market inactive, and prices continue low.—*White Cottons*.—No material alterations.—*Mule Twist*.—Recent importations have caused prices to give way nearly throughout the assortments.—*Yarns*.—Prices steady.—*Woolens*.—Several Sales, but no change in prices.—*Copper*.—Sales but trifling, though a fall only on Sheet and Brazier's.—*Iron*.—Some Sales, but no change in prices.—*Steel*.—No sales, prices as last.—*Lead*.—Stamped Pig sold at a slight rise.—*Spelter*.—Advanced in price, but few Sales.—*Tin Plates*.—No sales, former prices.—*Quicksilver* in good enquiry and improving in price.—*Beer*.—Allsopp, Rs. 45 @ 47; Barclay, Rs. 20 @ 25; Bass, Rs. 48 @ 50; Dunbar, Rs. 22 @ 25; Hodgson, 35 @ 40; Ind and Smith, Rs. 30 @ 32 per hogshead; stocks small. Invoices of the following goods are selling at a considerable discount. Confectionary, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, Earthenware, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Ironmongery, Millinery, Saddlery, Stationery; and the following at a slight advance—Hardware, Oilman's Stores, and Smyth's Perfumery.

MADRAS.

The dates are a few days later than our last, but there are no material alterations to notice.

BOMBAY, 2D JUNE, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—5 per cent. 1825-26, Rs. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 112 according to numbers. 5 per cent. 1829-30, Rs. 112 a 112-8. 4 per cent. 1832-33, 106-4 a 106-8. 4 per cent. 1835-36, 99-12 a 100. 5 per cent. 1834-35, 117 a 117-8.—EXCHANGES.—On *London*, Ceylon Bills 30 days sight ls. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a ls. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Six months sight 2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a 2s. 1d., few Bills offering for sale. On *Calcutta*, @ 30 days 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, and improving. On *Madras* no demand and a shade under par.—FREIGHT.—£6. 10s. a £6. 15s. per ton; and tonnage scarce for London, and ditto for China.—COTTON.—Market inactive, prices giving way. Anjar, Rs. 95, and Dholera, 97 per Candy.—OPIMUM.—Malwa, Rs. 845, and Damaun, Rs. 750 a 775 per chest. Passes sold up to 30th May, for 11,921 chests. Prices generally well supported.—*Iron*, Square and Flat Bars, Rs. 38 per Candy; Sheet, Rs. 11 per cwt.; Hoop, Rs. 10 per cwt.; Square Nail Rod, Rs. 48 and Round, Rs. 55 per Candy.—*Steel*—Faggot and Kit, Rs. 11 per cwt.—*Copper*—Brazier's Rs. 64, Sheathing, Rs. 63, and Tiles, Rs. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt., showing no alteration in previous rates.—*Tin Plates*, Rs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per box, demand languid.—*Spelter*, wanted, Rs. 17 per cwt.—*Pig Lead*, Rs. 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt.—*Quicksilver*, Rs. 100 per maund.—*Beer*, Allsopp and Bass, 90; Hodgson, 80; Tennent, 55 per hhd.—Invoices of the following are selling at a discount—Confectionary, Glass Ware, Hats, Millinery, Oilman's Stores, Plated Ware, Saddlery, and Stationery. At an advance—Earthenware, Smyth's Perfumery, and Window Glass. And at prime cost—Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, and Ship Chandlery.

SINGAPORE, 17TH MAY, 1838.

EXCHANGES.—On London. Advancing; Rates, 4s. 1d. @ 4s. 2d. On *Calcutta*, (Company's) 216. *Madras*, 218. *Bombay*, 222. On *China*. offered at par, but no buyers.

FREIGHTS.—No vessels on the berth for England, and tonnage is consequently much wanted. *Beer*—Market well supplied; Hodgson, Allsopp, and Bass, Sp. Dol. 30 a 35 per hhd. Ind and Smith, 20 a 25, other sorts 15 a 18, for which however there is no demand. *Wines*—*Brandy*—No wholesale demand; latter, large stock. *Gin*—Saleable in cases a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 per case. *Iron*—English flat bar, saleable, a 4 per picul, and Nail Rod, a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ditto. *Lead*—Pig, in little demand, price 6 per pl. *Sheet*—A small supply much wanted. *Steel*—Stock large, 4—80 per cwt. *Spelter*—Without enquiry. *Anchor and Chain Cables*—Saleable. *Canvas*—Superior, no demand; good, much wanted. *Copper Sheathing and Nails*—Market supplied, 31 per picul. *Linseed Oil*, *Turpentine*.

White and Green Paints, Irish Beef and Pork, Stockholm Tar, all wanted. *Hams*—20 cents. per lb. *Cotton Goods*—*Cloths, Muslins, Twists, Woollens*, in no demand, and transactions trifling. *Muskets*—Enquired after, Dols. 3 each, at which price 400 have been sold. *Gunpowder*, plenty. *Tin*—Banca 16½ per picul. *Opium*—Malwa, 380 per chest, cash, and 415 at 2 months. *Saltpetre*—Market well supplied, and sales difficult.

CANTON, 14TH APRIL, 1838.

EXCHANGE.—The E. I. C.'s agents make advances on Tea and Silk consigned to England, at 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol., half payable in cash, and the residue in bills on the Government of India, at Co.'s Rs. 210 a 100 Sp. Dols. Private bills, 6 mos. st. 4s. 4d. a 4s. 5d. United States Bank Bills, 6 mos. st. 4s. 4d. Sycee Silver, 6½ a 7 per cent. prem. Pillar Dollars, 1 per cent. prem. *Freight* to England, £10 per ton of 50 cubic feet, for which there is no available tonnage, but as many vessels were expected from England, this rate would certainly decline. *Opium*—Small sales of New Patna at 410; for Malwa, the demand has been brisk, and good quality has realised 440. The deliveries at Lintin to 8th April, were, Patna (old) 84, (new) 180, Benares (old) 60, (new) 29, Malwa 225, total 571 chests, and the total deliveries for the year ending 31st March, 21,712 chests, value Sp. Dols. 11,597,972. *Cotton*—No arrivals, stock short, higher prices demanded, clearances very small. *Raw Silk*—1100 bales arrived and more expected, but there is a difficulty in getting it shipped off; large purchases have been made at 470 a 510, but the market is now somewhat quieter. *Tea*—Nothing doing except a little for America. *Longcloths, Chintzes*,—Good qualities wanted. *Cotton Yarn*—Only good qualities are saleable. *Woollens* in demand, and price somewhat less. In *Longells* a slight improvement, but in *Camlets*, none either in price or demand. *Lead and Iron*—Prices somewhat advanced.

SYDNEY, 22D MAY, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

LIQUIDS.—*Rum*.—B.P. Proof in Bond, ½ gallon, 3s. 10d.; *Gin*.—Pale, in bond, 1s. 0d. *Brandy*.—First quality, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; *Porter*.—Taylor's ½ hhd. £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; Barclay and Elliott's, £5 10s.; Dumber, in bottle, ½ doz., 12s. 6d.; *Ale*.—Burton, ½ barrel 36 gallons, £6 5s.; Taylor's strong pale, ½ hhd. £7 10s.; *Wines*.—As last.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Sugar*.—Mauritius, fine per ton, £35; Brown, £30 to £32; Refined Loaf, per lb. 10d.; *Tobacco*.—Negrohead, per lb. 1s. 4d., to 1s. 6d.; *Salt*.—Liverpool per ton, £1. 10s.; *Soap*.—Hawes' London, per ton, £36; Liverpool, £33; *Pork*.—Irish, per barrel, £1. 10s.; *Starch*.—Per lb. 7d.; *Oil*.—Sperm, per ton, £50; Black, per ton £20; *Casks*.—New London made, £3. 5s.; £3. 10.; Liverpool, £3. 10s.; *Hops*.—Kent, per lb. 10d to 1s. 0d.

METALS.—*Lead*.—Sheet, per ton, £36; Pig, ditto, £25; *Iron*.—Bar, assorted, per ton, £12; Hoop, ditto, £15; Nail Rod, ditto, £12. to £16; Pig, ditto, £8; *Copper*—Sheathing, per lb. 1s. 4d., Nails, per lb., 1s. 2d., to 1s. 3d.

LONDON, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 ½ Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House	2s. 3½d. ½ Rupec.
India Stock	261 5
Do. Bonds	69 7½ Prem.
East and West India Dock Stock	£110.
Australasian Banking Company.....	£40 paid £64. to £65. per share.
Do. Do	30 49.
Union Bank of Australia	15½ ½ "
Australian Agricultural Company.....	45½ "
Van Diemen's Land Company	11.

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA, &c.

	Overland.	Per Ships.
Calcutta	19th May.	9th May <i>ff</i> Robarts.
Madras	26th ditto	11th March <i>ff</i> Juliana.
Bombay	2d June	17th May <i>ff</i> Euphrates.
Ceylon	16th May	5th ditto <i>ff</i> Aimwell.
China		20th April, <i>ff</i> Dorothea.
Singapore		21st May <i>ff</i> Packet.
Sydney		23rd ditto <i>ff</i> Cockermouth Castle.
Hobart Town		14th ditto <i>ff</i> ditto, via Sydney.
Launceston		Ditto <i>ff</i> ditto.
Mauritius		20th June <i>ff</i> Scsostris, arrived Cape, and brought forward <i>ff</i> Euphrates.
Cape		21st July <i>ff</i> Packet.

L O N D O N.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—(26th Sept.)—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House on this date. Sir J. L. Lushington in the Chair. After some preliminary discussion of no general import, Sir C. Forbes introduced the subject of the

HILL COOLIES.—Sir C. Forbes merely elicited what is already known, viz. :—that the trade in Hill Coolies had been carried on, but had been absolutely interdicted until Parliament should adopt some measures to protect them.

GRANT TO MR. WM. FRASER'S FAMILY.—The Chairman informed the Court that certain papers had been laid on the table for the information of the Proprietors relative to the grant to the relatives of the late Mr. Wm. Fraser who was assassinated at Delhi. It had been resolved, by ballot, at a Court held 5th September, "that having taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the death of Mr. Wm. Fraser, who was assassinated on the 22nd March, 1835, at Delhi, in consequence of the conscientious discharge of his duty as commissioner in that territory and agent to the Governor-General, and considering that the pension of £200 per annum, granted by the Court on the 30th August, 1837, to the mother of the deceased, cannot long be enjoyed by that lady, she having attained the advanced age of 81, this Court are of opinion that as a special case the sum of £5000 should be granted to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Fraser, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India." The grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are, "the assassination of this meritorious officer under the above circumstances, and the severe pecuniary evil inflicted on his family in consequence." The Chairman in submitting the resolution of the Court of Directors to the Proprietors, said, he did not entertain too sanguine an expectation that the appeal would give general satisfaction. He would move that the resolution be approved. The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion. After a discussion between Mr. Marriott, Sir C. Forbes, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Fielder, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Mr. Poynder and Col. Sykes, during which Sir C. Forbes proposed as an amendment the postponement of the question for further consideration, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried by a considerable majority. On the demand of nine proprietors, a ballot was fixed for the 9th October.

PILGRIM TAX.—In answer to a question from Mr. Strachan, the chairman said the directors had recently forwarded a dispatch to India, on the subject of the compulsory attendance of the servants of the Company at the religious rites and ceremonies of the Natives, but thought it would be advisable to defer publishing it here until it had reached its destination. Mr. Strachan and Mr. Poynder, then withdrew the motions of which they had given notice, for inquiries into certain cases in connexion with the Pilgrim Tax.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—The chairman, in answer to a question from Mr. Weeding, said, that a dispatch had been received from the Governor General, in which it was stated, that owing to the late rains, the famine had almost entirely ceased.

LAND REVENUES.—Mr. Montagu Martin gave notice of a motion on the state of the land revenues of British India. Adjourned.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE FORMER MISRULE OF INDIA.

MR. SHORE'S NOTES—NOTICED.

Mr. Shore's Notes on Indian affairs appeared in the first instance in the newspapers of Calcutta. The startling doctrines propounded in them, the manner in which they were laid down, and above all, the internal evidence of a thorough knowledge of the subjects touched on which they evinced, attracted much attention. Opponents appeared in the field, but they severally failed in controverting any of the author's reasonings. Mr. Shore held a very responsible situation in the district of Furruckabad, and his time was chiefly occupied in the performance of his arduous duties; nevertheless, he most laudably employed a great part of that leisure, which should have been used in recreation, and recruiting mind and body, in the exposition of matters little understood in detail by the public at large—the Misgovernment of India. It is in all probability to this praiseworthy exertion, that the early decease of the lamented author of the Notes is attributable. This want of leisure and other impediments are offered by Mr. Shore as a plea for the desultory nature of his remarks, and for the want of plan which his book exhibits. The same cause, the number of topics treated of which naturally spring from a subject so extensive, and the manner in which many of the different topics run into each other, with which also they are intimately combined and connected, all tend to render the introduction of a lucid order into a review of Mr. Shore's book, essentially difficult. He, in his preface, however, has afforded a partial remedy to this obstacle, by giving a slight outline of the succession, in which the various papers should be perused, and in which he would probably have written them, had he at first contemplated a work so large as that which eventually accumulated on his hands. As there appears no better mode of bringing these several points of discussion before the public, than that which the author himself has given, we shall commence the present paper with a commentary on papers numbered 32 and 33, which afford a sketch, though slight, yet amply sufficient for a full elucidation of the subject, of the British Administration of India, since the acquisition of the virtual sovereignty of that country by the East India

Company. In discussing this, we shall include papers numbered 8, 18, 22, 23, 32, 33, and 36, as being all connected with, and throwing light on the various subject matters to be hereinafter considered.

The object of the present review is not to open back the volume of history until the binding cracks, for the purpose of exposing all the wrongs which India has suffered at the hands of her rulers; leaving alone the fruitless and invidious nature of such a task, it is too Herculean to be undertaken in the present day. Though much of this evil has originated in bad intention, much also has sprung from hearts which wished well to the country, but which acted from ignorance of her real interests. We make this observation, in justice to the many splendid instances of self-devotion and disinterested zeal, on the part of the East India Company's servants, which history, as well as the successive Parliamentary reports, prove to have existed. All of these thought in all sincerity that the measures which they advocated, were perfectly adapted to the state of things as they then were, though time and more extensive experience has proved otherwise. This just tribute having been duly discharged, there need be no further allusion to times so long past. It cannot be a matter of present interest to have an accurate delineation of the several phases of misrule which India suffered, before the establishment of the present mode of Government, and the several modifications which it has undergone since the time of its primary constitution. Our object is to point out the defects of the present system, and to shew the remedies for those defects, that the people of India may become participators (if possible) in the progress of mind which advances so steadily, and yet so rapidly, in the superior country, and which seems to stand still alone in regard to the very country which should receive the greatest share of fostering regard, as being its most valuable and in fact inestimable possession—India. It cannot be possible, however the “damnable iteration” may be objugated by many, to impress too strongly on the minds of the people of England, that this great country has as yet been totally neglected by them. She has been indeed worse than neglected, since she has been subjected to treatment of most uncalled for and unparalleled oppression. She has hitherto borne all this quietly, and this has been taken for submission to, and acquiescence in all that has been put upon her. The times, however, are fast approaching (and the signs of them are easily discernible to observers) when such things will no longer be. The people of India hitherto unaware of these facts, are beginning to perceive their own condition, and to know that they are neglected and oppressed; and this very knowledge, like the conviction of error in the mind of a sinner, is the first and most important step towards the removal of the evil. If we, as governors, do not set ourselves to work to amend the present state of affairs, there will soon be no field to work on, as the business will be taken from our hands by those who will act for themselves and on their own behalf. We were about to offer excuse for thus digressing from the immediate object before us, instead of plunging, as Horace advises, “*in medias res*”; but we do not, as he did, deal much in fiction. We are pressing on the public mind truths which are most necessary that it should learn, and which it would be most highly culpable to cease from incessantly repeating until they become like galling sores which serve as perpetual remembrancers. England must be continually pestered, if it may so be written of that which is but a call for justice,

like the unjust judge, until sheer weariness shall compel that which should be voluntarily rendered, but which is at present withheld. England has her eyes turned towards all Europe, nay all the world; India alone attracts not her regard. England rises *en masse* to liberate the slaves of the West Indies, while the wrongs which beset our free subjects of the East are passed over without a thought. The only matters which excite attention in England as regards those of India, are those of idolatrous worship, and the abolition of the rite of Suttee, or self-immolation. These are two of the most unfortunate subjects on which the philanthropists could possibly have touched, since they forcibly remind the unprejudiced observer, of the scriptural parallel, "cast out the mote that is in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the beam in thy brother's eye." It may be asked where is the illustration of this quotation? It is familiar in our mouth as household words. It is not to be denied that those who utter the outcry against the toleration of idolatrous worship mean well, and that it is to be wished, that their efforts may eventually, when the time shall come, meet with success. But these individuals are a mere fraction of the nation and cannot be considered the national voice. On the contrary we see within the short space of ten years, that the Roman Catholic religion, in which many of the tenets approach close to, if they do not (as some say they do) amount to positive idolatry, has been encouraged, nay legalised in this land. What do the advocates of the abolition of idolatry say to this? If this crying sin be worthy of the efforts made to suppress it in India, why is not the attempt made in England, and why is the reproach yet left behind and near home, while we advance the attack on a similar enemy in a foreign land? Is not the rear of the attacking army thereby laid open? Will not the intelligent native (and many are there capable of thus arguing) ask why such practices as these are not rooted out of the country, which sends forth missionaries to convert, and which proposes to enact laws to suppress those customs that exist in countries less enlightened than itself, in which it is legalised? Nor is this the only unfortunate effort of European philanthropy against Indian ignorance. The chief jewel in the crown of glory (such as it was) recently acquired by the late Governor-General Lord W. Bentinck, (who has a right to a high place in the list of Indian Rulers and Misrulers) was the abolition of Suttees. How far his Lordship is entitled to wear this feather in his cap has been a matter of dispute. It has been alleged that the public mind had been long before prepared for this measure, and that to order its execution required but little strength of mind. The first part of this allegation has been proved true; for so far from the abolition being considered as a grievance by the people of India, it has been almost hailed as a blessing. It never caused the slightest sensation, and but few cases have occurred where the new law has been disobeyed. In fact, this custom was one, which was considered in certain cases and among certain classes as incumbent on them, and the non-compliance with such customs was regarded as a disgrace. The legal order against these rites was considered a blessing—and as a decree of Government, it afforded a sufficient excuse for those who wished to avoid the ceremony, who would not have dared to brave public obloquy, had the law not been in existence. Yet in spite of all these favourable predispositions, the abolition of Suttees was accompanied by a singular act of timidity, if not of duplicity, which

we believe has not before been made public. While the Indian world was ringing with applause at the manly resolution which set all prejudice at defiance and disregarded the apprehensions of danger, a circular of instructions was sent to the various magistrates who were entrusted with the execution of this law, which circular was not made public. Its contents, since we have not been able to procure a copy, we cannot precisely define, but of its general tenor we are able to give some information. The purport of this circular was to warn the officers to be cautious in the exercise of their powers, and in effect to restrict the operation of the published law. If such extraordinary caution was necessary, why was it not set forth in the enactment? Had that been the case, much of the praise attached to the measure would have been withdrawn from one thus qualified. But whatever were the contents of this document, and if we are rightly informed, we have not gone half far enough in describing the restrictions which it imposed, it was amply sufficient for partially negating the law itself, until such time as its experimental success could be tested. An old proverb says "that a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," and so it is to an Indian functionary, who is obliged to keep a sharp ear towards all that is conveyed to him, as well as to that which is meant to be conveyed. He is wholly at the mercy of the Government and has no public to whom he can appeal for support should an arbitrary Governor find fault with him for unusual supineness and stupidity in not perceiving the drift of an order which it was not deemed proper or politic to set forth *totidem verbis*. This state of affairs was more particularly marked during the rule of the Governor in whose time the Suttees were thus amicably extinguished. Of all those who have held the office of receiver of twenty-five thousand pounds a year from the Indian revenue, Lord William Bentinck was the most intolerant of all opposition, even in the shape of fair legitimate argumentative objection, and woe be to him who fell under the dictatorial rod on pretence of some constructive disobedience. The effect therefore of the monitory circular must have been that of lessening the strength of the enactment, on account of which, the admirers of, and the statue-erectors to the late Governor-General, arrogate for him no inconsiderable share of praise. Leaving this point out of the question, we resume our former line of argument, and once more calling to our aid the beam and the mote, we ask, who are those who have called for the abolition of Suttees. The very people who to this day sanction by their approval, and by their association with those who are guilty of such acts, the guilty practice of deliberate assassination. It is true, as it is observed in objection to this fact, that there are laws enacted against duelling, and that the parties accessory to such practices may be punished; but the effect is the same as though they were not, since punishment is rarely if ever inflicted, while the slight degree of blame in society which attaches to the criminals leads to perfect impunity. The sages and the legislators of England have wisely set their faces against duelling, but the public voice and opinion virtually sanction it. Compare this state of things with that of India; look at the boasted learning, civilization, and professed piety of England, and on the other side the Hindoos uneducated in all save their religion, which teaches them to revere their customs. Who is the most culpable in the eye of God, and to which country does the stigma more readily attach? Let no one suppose we advocate the re-establishment of funeral pyres, or that we wish

that the smoke arising from the combustion of God's creatures, should once more pollute the fair face of the blessed firmament. Would that the practice of duelling were as effectually rooted out of England, as self-immolation has been in India, and that we should no more see in this enlightened country our brother's blood calling to heaven from the ground. We have noticed these facts, to show that where England has thrown off her culpable apathy respecting the affairs of India, and exerted herself for her benefit, it has been in respect to matters wherein England herself had better have chastened and corrected herself ere she preached what she did not practise. If the preceding Governments of India had turned their attention to the enlightening and elevating the people, and to giving them a fair, full, and comprehensive scheme of justice, without which no state can flourish, instead of being almost wholly intent on the raising of a revenue, much progress might have been made in breaking the links of this chain of superstition, by which means alone can we hope for final liberation of the natives from the thrall of prejudice. Save and except in these things the consideration of India, and her affairs is confined to the walls of the India House, as its more peculiar sphere and appropriate residence. Out of that circle the name of India appears as an unprivileged intruder. There even, in the house which bears her name, what treatment does India find? Do we ever hear of her burthens, her misgovernment, her wretchedness? No, the only things we hear in the Court of Proprietors is a quantity of superlative twaddle, got up by some parlous gentlemen to gratify a love of exhibition which they cannot shew forth in a superior place. There are divided the loaves and fishes, pay, pensions, annuities, dividends, all the proceeds of Indian labour; her evils only are hateful to the polished ears of the frequenters. Sad and sorry indeed were this picture, did we not hope that the secret conclave of Directors, whose consultations and orders are covered with a veil, are working some secret good for this benighted country. The Directors and the India Board have an awful legacy of bad management left them by their predecessors, and we do most sincerely hope that they will seriously set about a reform in the existing state of affairs, and in the department of the Revenue their special attention is demanded.

In further illustration of the apathy which pervades all England in respect to India and her affairs, let us once more look at the state of public feeling. This country is at present overflowing with unemployed capital; the rate of interest is decreasing, and people are anxiously looking about for the means of employing their superabundant resources. India opens a prospect of most profitable employment, yet how few ever think of her in that light. Her resources are inexhaustible, and as yet almost untouched. Most of the arts and manufactures there, are in the rudest possible condition, while skill and capital would ensure excellence and cheapness. The natives of India are skilful and clever; they want but instructors and they will produce any thing desired. The agricultural resources of the country are likewise immense, which is at once evident from the series of able articles which have appeared in this magazine, and which, therefore, needs no further comment here. The mines of Mexico and South America are in every one's mouth; where are those who have attempted the extraction of the mineral wealth of India? Under her yet unexplored soil lies hid an immense store of rarities, which would amply repay the searcher, yet no one ventures forth on the

undertaking. On par with these facts, which acting as they do on the spirit of Mammon, might be reasonably supposed to excite energy and exertion, is the feeling of England in respect to the foreign policy of India. The Russians are approaching our very confines, and the Government looks on, if not unmoved, at least inactive. We hear of alliances, treaties, and every kind of external arrangement for defence, while the surest and most certain safeguard is neglected. Were the Government of India to set about acquiring the affection of the people by liberality and justice, and by enlisting their good feelings on our side, its internal strength would be an effectual protection against external force. This, however, has not been done, nor do the present rulers of India seem to be aware of its necessity. Some partial good has doubtless been done of late, but we have not as yet heard whether any healing measure has been held out in regard to the Resumption Laws. Of many evils in India, this is the sorest, and is the cause of more ill-feeling towards the Government than any other act which any Government has ever enforced. It is of primary and essential importance that this should be set at rest, for it is at the bottom of all ebullitions, or emeutes, as our French neighbours call them, whatever may be the apparent cause. Its interest is general, it affects every body, since there is scarcely an influential person in the country who does not possess some connection with it, or those who are affected by it. If this sore be healed and some relaxation be made in the severity of the revenue screw, we may perchance retrace some of the retrograde steps which we have taken in the good opinion of the people of India, and we may perhaps defy Russia. It is not to be supposed that the natives of India would eventually prefer the rule of Russia to that of England, but two things manifestly tend towards the attempted change. The introduction of a settled Government, the reduction of the army, and the retrenchments effected in all the establishments, have thrown upon the country a body of men who have no settled employment, and who would willingly join any party who erected a standard against the Government, by which they have, as they deem it, been injured. These are the people who would take an active part against us; but the great body of the people would not be inactive. They have found the Government under which they live, griping and grasping to the extreme; they have little to lose, and they *may* gain by the change. India is to England as a fair and comely mistress, who is to her a pride and profit. There is another and a rougher candidate for her favour, to whom she will eventually confide herself should not England receive her into favour, and cherish her in reality, and not in name only. That she does not do this at present is too manifest.

One further instance of this is so shamefully notorious that we cannot refrain from speaking of it in terms which it amply deserves. Within the last four months it has become generally known, that a famine, in its extent unequalled, and in its effects most dreadful, is now raging throughout the whole of the North Western Provinces of India. From the scanty number of stations at which Europeans in India reside, they can have but a limited knowledge of all that goes on in the interior or remote parts of the country; yet from this small amount of information the astounding fact has been elicited, that thousands of our fellow-creatures are perishing daily. Had the same fact been made known relative to England, to Ireland, or Scotland, nay, to any neighbouring foreign country, an enthusiasm of charity would have pervaded the

land from end to end. Peer and peasant would have vied with each other in proving the extent of their liberality; the much valued sixpence of the latter would have emulated the thousand pounds of the former, and the miseries of the starving would have been alleviated. How has it been? Not a soul has stepped forward to avert the death of millions—the cry of the famishing myriads has fallen unheeded on this Christian nation, and their souls are now in the other world everlasting witnesses against England, before Him who peculiarly recognises among his flock those who clothe the naked and feed the hungry. We read in the Sacred Volume that there are such things as national judgments, and have therefore every reason to suppose that England, as a nation, however flourishing in the pride and vanity of her prosperity will be weighed in the balance. When that period shall come, what answer can she make to this charge of gross inhumanity, and ingratitude? We say ingratitude, since we may confidently appeal to past records to prove, that whenever the cry of poverty and distress has been raised in England, India has most nobly responded to the call—she in the hour of her distress is requited with apathy. There can be no excuse for this; however abundant may be the resources of a Government, and however willing it may be to aid the miserable objects under its rule, these things cannot detract one iota from the duty of charity, which it is incumbent on private individuals to perform. Ignorance of the appalling facts of this case cannot be pleaded, since they have been repeatedly brought to public notice. Independent of private charity, was not an extensive calamity like the present, and in a country so intimately connected with England, a fitting cause for national intervention? How would the suffering people of India have felt their bosoms glow, to hear that they had erroneously estimated the country which governed them? How rejoiced would they have been to find, that the country which they had hitherto found an oppressor and an extortioner, was now so no longer, but that on the contrary, she had commenced a work of charity, and like the good Samaritan, was binding up her wounds and pouring oil into her sores? What a noble spectacle it would have been for the world at large to see England stretching out her hand to her suffering colony, and relieving her in the hour of distress. This would have indeed looked noble—though had it been done, the act would have been but bare justice. The return to India of one poor scruple of all that wealth of which she had been deprived by plunder and misgovernment, would have been but churlish conduct, yet even this, acceptable as it would have been, was not even thought of. The Parliament was sitting when the accounts from India found their way into the public papers. In that Parliament are many persons who owe all they possess to India. In the Upper House there are very many coronets which would shine less brightly, were they not gilded with India's gold, and decked with her gems. In the Lower House many a seat is occupied by those whose families had made their fortunes in that country, and some even who have themselves dwelt for the best part of their lives amid the population, which is now starving. Nevertheless, no one could be found among all these "Peers of England and pillars of the State," to come forward and speak one word for the suffering Indians. The famishing Poles (whose cause should have alone sufficed to induce relief) found an advocate in the House. The West Indian Slaves were abundantly commiserated and provided for. The Irish Agitator howled forth his

hydra-headed long roll of grievances, which he does not wish redressed, lest his vocation should go; and he even was heard with attention. The assumed wrongs of seven millions were listened to, while the real miseries of a hundred millions were not thought of. The Parliament was dissolved. This body of Christian noblemen, prelates, and gentlemen, retired—some to watering places to relax themselves after the fatigue to which their onerous duties had exposed them, and to which their arduous exertions for the benefit of the human race had no doubt justly entitled them. Others left England for foreign countries, where they doubtless trumpeted forth the excellencies of the British constitution and rule, under which in all her colonies, all was happiness, and all was peace. The rest retired to their country seats and amused themselves with discharging small balls of lead from an iron tube, at little birds and beasts. Meanwhile millions have perished, are perishing, and will perish. We turn from this disgraceful and sickening scene, with a thorough contempt for, and disgust at, the hypocrisy which terms a state of society, where such cruelty can exist, one of high moral feeling.

In giving an account of the system of revenue and judicial management, established for the Government of India, it will be necessary to recapitulate much of the matter which is to be found in Mr. Shore's book. As it is, however, more than probable that many persons may peruse these pages before they have recourse to the work under review (which we most sincerely wish may be the result) and as the object of these remarks is to simplify and condense, if possible in a smaller space, that which at first might appear too formidable to master, we shall here briefly state the nature of Lord Cornwallis's measures, which he constituted and set on foot in 1793, and which were founded on a total abolition and extinction of every previously recognised principle of Indian Government, and to the exclusion of all native agency, save that which it was physically impossible to exclude. The first and main object of the Governor General was to effect a complete separation of the revenue and judicial functions, so as to ensure an efficient collection of the Government demands, and to afford ample justice to all parties resorting to law for redress. For this purpose the country was divided into jurisdictions termed zillah, which may be generally computed at from forty to sixty miles square. Some were larger than this, while the larger cities were generally constituted separate jurisdictions, to which small additional tracts of territory were annexed in proportion to the size of the city and its population. In each of the zillahs (in which for brevity we shall hereafter include the cities) were established three Courts. The Revenue or Collector's Office was separate from the rest, and to this office an assistant was sometimes attached. The office of Criminal Magistrate and Civil Judge was held by one person, who had under him in the first of these capacities, police officers or thannadars, who had the maintenance of the peace, and the apprehension of offenders in jurisdictions of ten miles square; also in the latter, a few commissioners to try very petty civil suits. Besides this the judge had an officer termed a register, under him, who in addition to being his assistant on the criminal side, had the power of deciding civil causes of minor amount which might be referred to him. In this case the collector, judge, magistrate, assistant and register, were all European covenanted servants; the rest of the subordinates were natives, receiving from thirty to fifty rupees per month, while the salaries of the Europeans

varied from five hundred to three thousand. From these local courts, there were courts of appeal, which received references from the judge, magistrate, and also a Board of Revenue, which superintended the proceedings of the collectors. The further to secure uniformity and justice, a superior court of justice called the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, usually for brevity called the Sudder, sat in Calcutta as the ultimate court of resort in criminal matters, and likewise in civil matters, save where the magnitude of the interests at stake rendered a further appeal to England allowable. In respect to the powers and modes of operation in these courts, it must further be observed, that the local magistrate had but limited powers of conviction in his own court; it was incumbent on him to commit to the sessions court all cases involving any degree of atrocity, which degree has at times been altered as the march of knowledge in the science of legislation has advanced, and the necessity of the case become apparent, the alteration having always had a leaning towards the increase of power in the local courts. The sessions court was formed by one of the judges of the provincial court, who used to visit each station twice a year, or we should rather say, who was bound by regulation to do so, though accident often caused intermission in these periodical visits. The powers of the session judge were large, extending to fourteen years imprisonment in banishment, with hard labour in irons; all cases demanding a larger degree of punishment were referred with the judge's opinion to the Sudder Court, where alone sentences of death were virtually pronounced, and then only in cases of deliberate murder. This, therefore, cannot well be considered a sanguinary code, for the chances are more in favor of a criminal's release than his conviction, previous to which four concurrent authorities must be convinced of the guilt of the party, viz., the thannadar who apprehends, the magistrate who investigates, the judge who tries, and the court which concurs and convicts. To these may be added the law officers who sit with the sessions judge and the Sudder Court, both of whom are required to give their fivwa or finding. One leading and particularly excellent precept seems to have pervaded Lord Cornwallis's plan, which in recent days has been completely subverted, viz., the supremacy of the courts of justice in which the official acts of collectors were cognizable. This was perhaps a singular enactment, but it had many good effects. The collector being more immediately connected with the interests of Government, the Government itself which frequently directed the movements and actions of the collector, was to a certain extent answerable to its own courts. This not only gave a considerable air of impartiality to all its proceedings, and allowed the possibility of the existence of error in the revenue authorities who were judges in their own cause, but was productive of great relief to the people, who frequently sought relief from arbitrary acts committed by people whose zeal for the Government, and their own good name for activity, prompted them. The inconvenience to Government of such remedies, and their frequent application, has superinduced a series of subsequent enactments by which the control of the courts has been entirely nullified, if not removed, and the Government commissioners and collectors are once more cased in tenfold armour of Asiatic despotism, and with all possible complacency and comfort to themselves, now give judgment in their own behoof, and defy appeal and justice.

Mr. Shore, in describing why and in what points this plan, bearing as

it evidently does a most fair prospect of good administration, has failed, has very justly remarked, that the principles on which it was based were thoroughly sound, but that the acknowledged evils which have become manifest in practice, are not attributable to the plan or its originator. The first obstacle in the way of success was the great extent of the separate jurisdictions, and the paucity of officers to conduct the duties, or in other words, the deficiency of means to a proper end, which necessarily causes a failure in every scheme, however promising. Secondly, the exclusion of natives from all offices of trust whatever, and confining the services of those who were engaged, to the lowest ministerial duties, which militated against all idea of respectable responsibility. Thirdly, a cause which may be termed secondary only, as springing necessarily from that before mentioned; a very low rate of pay fixed for those natives who were employed, and which, being inadequate, was not only an incentive to, but almost compulsory of, corruption. These three elements of failure have been common to every branch of the Government, and have all been, until very lately, in active operation. Their effects, however, became first manifest in the magisterial and judicial branches of the executive, and the cause of this is obvious. In almost every action of the best of men, some tendency (perhaps undetected by themselves) to selfishness may not unfrequently be perceived; and hence, that such tendency should exist in systems, the projectors of which possess despotic power, is not to be wondered at. In this way only can it be accounted for, that the great and good Cornwallis fell into error, and afforded ground for a suspicion of partiality which his other acts would seem to contradict. The perpetual settlement which he effected (a discussion of the merits of which it is not opportune to introduce here) rendered the land revenue demandable from each estate fixed and determinate, and therefore so far facilitated the operation of collection as to render this duty, though always sufficiently onerous, comparatively easy in reference to the administration of civil and criminal justice. Nevertheless the collection of the revenue was constituted a separate office, while the magisterial and judicial functions of an immense tract of country, were combined and included in another. It is not to be inferred from what is here said, that we advocate the junction of the collectorate with other functions, for that also is a plan much to be deprecated. But it must be self-evident, that if the collection of revenue were deemed sufficient for the employment of one person in one office, the same, or similar machinery, was and must be wholly inadequate to the performance of two duties, each individually more onerous than the collectorate. This is not too much to say, when the extent of each zillah and its amount of population be considered. It may fairly be left to the candid consideration of any one capable of ordinary calculation, without possessing an intimate knowledge of statistics, if an average quantity of crime and disputed matters, more than sufficient to occupy in adjudication, the time of two individuals, was not likely to arise even in a thinly populated space of sixty miles square, without the blame of litigiousness being justly attachable to the inhabitants. It is barely possible, that however obvious this may now be to us who have the experience of the past, the probable existence of this state of things did not occur to the legislators of 1793. This excuse can, however, bear them out no further than that, for the consequences of this error soon began to stare them in the face. The multiplicity of business in

the courts caused delay in decision, and this evil seed found a ready hot-bed for generating fresh evil, in the tendency to corruption engendered by ill-paid services. An accumulation of evil accrued, and the courts became sinks of iniquity and injustice. In some districts even the magistrates could not keep down the arrears of business, and crime abounded. Where one individual holds two offices, one of which is of less paramount importance than the other, the least important ever goes to the wall. Thus it was with the judicial branch of the courts. It has always been considered by Government, and the opinion has been therefore pretty generally adopted by its servants, that the administration of the criminal law is the most essentially necessary of these two; and the due execution of this part of the administration, to the extent of the capacity of physical possibility, has been always, until lately, exacted by the Government by a very easy method. The reputation of a judge-magistrate was always tested by the paper returns of the state of his district, and his merit was estimated by the increase or decrease of crimes exhibited therein.* We say nothing here on the fallacy of giving implicit trust to statements prepared in the offices of those whose interest it is to make them appear favorable, while there is nothing whatever by which their accuracy can be tested; this point also is reserved for future notice. These returns were, and are partially, taken for proofs of merit and demerit, and in the days respecting which we now write, as long as the criminal side of the Court bore a favorable aspect, the superior court to which the reports were sent, seldom asked questions as to the judicial branch. It was quite sufficient for the

* Many are the devices which unwilling and self-indulgent authorities employ to make their paper Guy Fawkes imposing and creditable to their genitors. Some devices are resorted to by the really industrious and indefatigable magistrates, many of whose labours are unknown to Government from their unassuming well doing and disdain of self-exaltation, to prevent their names being handed up as inefficient agents of police. The European magistrates are held responsible for the number of acquittals in proportion to convictions which take place in their districts. So far as they themselves are committing magistrates, it is, generally speaking, a tolerably fair criterion of the magistrate's diligence in sifting the evidence necessary to conviction, though, be it observed, this necessity is in direct opposition to the practice pursued by the magistrates in England, who seek only for grounds sufficient to send a case before a jury, leaving with them the conviction or acquittal. Cases may, however, happen, in which the session judge and magistrate may differ as to the amount of proof required, and then there may be no ground to impugn the magistrate's judgment, yet he gets blamed nevertheless. There are other cases, however, where the magistrates receive charges sent in by their native police officers, in which many of the persons charged are released. A native police officer, who investigates matters on the spot where his own eyesight and personal knowledge convinces him of many things which can be conveyed to authorities at a distance by written report on one testimony only, often deems a case proved against people, when the magistrate thinks full legal proof deficient. Nevertheless in such cases the magistrate is here blamed for his deputy's want of judgment. If on the other hand a cautionary mandate be issued to the inferior police officers, they will in all probability take it as a hint that the magistrate does not wish to be troubled with cases, and they will in consequence hush up all that occurs in a district. We have been told of a magistrate who saved his character, and preserved his efficiency, by refraining from issuing any threatening orders to his police on this subject. His method was, that whenever he found persons sent in as implicated in a charge, in which from the evidence adduced there was reason to believe that they were in fault, though such could not be proved, he dismissed them with a reprimand, or with a nominal fine, from which they suffered nothing, while in his list of apprehended; they appeared as having been punished. Was not this equitable iniquity?

functionary to add a note to the foot of his statement, that his time had been almost exclusively employed in his magisterial duties. This sufficed; the affair passed off, and the civil suitors' interests were suffered to lie over. All this did very well as an excuse to those who really wished to avoid the task of very heavy labour, and thus it acted more unfavorably than would have been the case had more detailed information been required than was demanded, and had the superior courts have seemed to think the civil court more worthy of attention, instead of making it completely secondary. Thus it came to pass, that whenever, as was most frequently the case, the judge-magistrate found that he had an overwhelming duty to perform, and that part of it must be neglected or slurred over, to enable him to perform the rest with any tolerable efficiency, he invariably relinquished the judicial part of his office and attended to the criminal. The effects of such a course on the country, we are inclined to detail as being of a nature most baneful; but we shall here refrain, because, though we will hereafter delineate the state of things to serve as a record and a landmark for the future, these evils have been abated, and a wholesome stream of justice, at which every one may drink, now permeates the country.

Notwithstanding that this public voice and the public functionaries, who repeatedly represented this state of affairs, have met attention, it will not be an useless lesson to make a few observations as to this almost undisputed axiom, that the execution of the criminal law is of more consequence than the civil. It is true that the former refers to the preservation of life and property from the hands of violence or oppression. The criminal law protects a person from being forcibly dispossessed by persons who have no shadow of right or pretence, of his house, his lands, his wealth, and it also hinders the execution of the effects of propensities excited by the war of principles carried on by those who have no property against those who have. But if the same effect is produced by other means than this, if fraud and forgery as effectually plunder a man of his goods and property as force would do, though the process be different and is in the former case longer and more intricate, is not the effect the same? If a rich man under a colorable pretence siezes his neighbour's field, and his neighbour be unable to gain redress through the venality, supineness or inefficiency of the civil courts, wherein is he the better for the criminal magistrate who will not take cognizance of such a transaction? Is he not as deeply injured as if he had been violently deforced? If a man deposit or trust with his neighbour a sum of money, which should the receiver deny with intention to defraud, he is prevented by any inefficiency of the courts from not recovering only, but from even attempting to recover, it is a loss as serious and as hurtful as if the money had been forcibly wrested from him. The executive criminal law preserves life and property it is said: it cannot preserve property from anything but violence, and often it is not then, when a fair pretence is afforded to extenuate the aggression. But of what value is the preservation of life if that wherewithal it is supported be taken away? How many are there who, however deficient in philosophy and Christian feeling such sentiments may be, would rather suffer death than poverty, and more especially poverty brought about by the loss of comfort and riches formerly enjoyed. In this point of view the conceived notions of the essential difference between a relaxation in the strict performance

of the responsibilities of criminal or civil justice may appear in a light something unlike that in which it has been hitherto contemplated. It may indeed be maintained with much truth, that in cases, similar to those just slightly alluded to, not only does an inefficient state of the civil courts cause a complete denial of justice and produce evils innumerable, but it originates and encourages crime. Many persons whose principles of rectitude sit but loosely upon them, are deterred from dishonesty and crime by the certainty of detection, exposure and punishment, or by apprehension of such when an uncertainty only exists. The uncertainty of remedy is apt to foster crime, but the opposite certainty of impunity directly creates it, by inducing those, who but thought of it before as a possible resort, to put it into operation, and by seducing others, who in other circumstances would never have thought of it, to think of and subsequently to mature dishonesty. It would be well if the evil ended here, and that the want of an effectual remedy for civil wrongs ended only in engendering crimes pertaining to civil matters, but such is not the case. It is not only an unpleasant task but one of an arduous and responsible nature to, fix upon any one a charge of so serious a nature as that about to follow; but it should and it must be done that hereafter no administration or no power should incur similar odium or similar crime. On the score of responsibility it would be difficult to determine whether the local Governments or the Court of Directors must bear the brunt of this charge; both it is to be feared must be jointly and severally responsible for the evils which have been suffered to exist. The local Governments of past days have not been slow in making minutes of the state of the local courts of civil justice, and in desiring and proposing remedies. The Court of Directors of those days, have fully acknowledged the evils set forth, have expressed their abhorrence of them, have stated themselves desirous of finding a remedy, and yet have not remedied them. It remained for the present Government to alleviate the wrongs of years by affording the only panacea which the disease afforded—increase of numerical strength in the performance of a duty too onerous for those employed in them. Recurring to the old state of things we most deliberately assert that the stagnation of business in the civil courts was the reciprocal cause of increase in the criminal court, by producing affrays in which death ensued, and murders often; and for these the Government of India, and it only, (foreign or home) is responsible. When the administration of civil justice became a virtual nonentity, when suitors found that in first instance and in appeal they could get no satisfactory decision under seven to ten or fourteen years, they preferred taking the law into their own hands, and remedying their own evils in preference to submitting them to tribunals which not only denied them remedy, but mocked them by pretending to afford them justice, while they taxed their purses in the shape of fees, and did them after all no good. We may go further in the specification of this most infamous mockery. Some people after a series of years did get decrees, having expended labour and money; and after that an execution of the decree was impracticable because the judge would take no trouble respecting the most arduous of his arduous duties. In his report of monthly business before him, the judge was not allowed to consider his time spent in execution of decrees as anything, while cases decided were alone considered as business done. On the other hand, no judge who ever sat on

the bench in India was ignorant of the fact, that to give a decree was a mere trifle in comparison to the trouble of causing its due execution. The result, then, of all these failures to obtain justice, first in getting a decisive decree, and then in procuring its execution, was that many injured people, still retaining some remnants of warlike feeling, and many others being as brave and fearless as any race of men ever was, preferred righting their own wrongs to a dilatory and useless form producing no good to either party. Where land was in dispute, the several disputants used to appear with their followers armed with weapons of sorts according to the various districts which they inhabited, and combats ensued which rarely ended without loss of life. Where open opposition availed not in such like cases, assassination was resorted to; and many a murder, the cause of which was not ascertainable by judicial investigation, has been and may justly be imputed to this cause. We may be asked for our reasons and our proofs for the assertion. We will state them. They are an intimate knowledge of the records of the criminal courts of India in the Bengal Provinces and in the North-Western Presidency, from knowing which we defy any one to contradict what has been here asserted. To those, who will not trust thus much to us in the first instance, we beg to refer to Mr. Macnaghten's Case-Book, which is replete with records of such trials, respecting which it need only be observed, that had tribunals existed wherein speedy redress might have been afforded for civil wrongs connected with land, no such affrays could have existed. Further corroboration may be demanded for thus assigning such atrocious outrages to such a cause, and the possibility of the reality of such connexion may be denied. The proof nevertheless is forthcoming. We have it in the enactment of regulation 15, of 1824, the preamble of which briefly enumerates the necessity of such a law in consequence of the existence of affrays; the source from which these and other crimes not therein-mentioned, proceeded, is not specified; as it would have been too damnatory of the Government to have set it forth. The provisions of this law, or the causes which put it in motion, must seem strange to any one unacquainted with Eastern legislation. This law enables the criminal magistrate in cases of apprehended affray, or after the actual occurrence of such, to decide on summary investigation the fact of possession in regard to the thing in dispute, which decision is to hold good and remain valid until this summary decision is reversed by a regular civil suit instituted before and decided by the judge. It is perhaps needless to observe that this regulation was under the circumstances of the case, i. e. a nearly total stagnation of the civil courts, a beneficial provision, inasmuch as it thus far put an end to affrays and disputes after such summary investigation, since all parties thereafter combating such decision by the usual process of swords and clubs were doubly liable to punishment. It was however a strange state of affairs which threw into the hands of the magistrates as a summary proceeding that which it was deemed right, if not practicable, should be fully and solemnly investigated by a high civil tribunal; and the passing of such a measure but shows the crying evil to remedy which it was passed, which was the utter inefficiency of the civil courts to do justice to the people, and the amazing amount of crime which consequently followed; and for this we say the Government is liable.*

* The remainder of this Section deferred for want of space.

OF TRANSPORTATION AND EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES

There can be no doubt but that one of the most remarkable features of British dominion, is the colony or penal settlement of New South Wales. Its history is perfectly unexampled. It is so singularly *sui generis*, so monstrously unique, that a supernatural power over language would seem necessary to describe it. In no age of the world, nor in any portion of the globe, has a similar phenomenon presented itself; that it is one of those marvels which have sprung out of chance, rather than design, there is no possibility of disputing. Sixty years since an unexplored region—an unknown desolation—to-day it possesses interests, not only great in themselves, but of incalculable importance to the mother country. Of immeasurable resources, of which even now it is attempting to constitute a basis of independence, it is easy to foresee how formidable its position is inevitable to become when time shall have developed its powers, and added new elements to its prosperity.

Of all the faults committed by the British Legislature, those relative to the theory of colonies are the deepest. The subject of the use or object of remote dependencies seems never to have occupied the thoughts of the nation. To establish over them a political despotism has been the limits in ambition of our Statesmen, and the reaction to which in the sequence of years this policy was certain to lead, has resulted at the present period, in some instances in concealed, in others in overt rebellion, and in all in disaffection. In the ensuing Parliamentary session a new plan of Government for the distant region to which our attention is more immediately directed, is to be called into operation. What we propose is to display the leading points of the subject. To the mother-country, New South Wales presents itself under two aspects—as a receptacle for her prison population, and as a destination for her emigrant masses. We conceive, that of the separate interests here designated, it is for the parent state to decide of which—if indeed of either—the influence should preponderate. Within the colony a fierce struggle is in action on this question of ascendancy. The violence with which it is sustained would be incredible to those whom only the most vast of human concerns are capable of exciting to the last term of angry defiance. By the partisans on either side the most preposterous of pretensions are attempted to be asserted. The emigrant denies the rights of the colony to the emancipist; the emancipist, retorting, claims them in exclusion, denounces his assailant in the term of “interloper,” and throwing his cause on the records of the past, fails in the reckless hardihood of effort to prove that the settlement was in its origin intensioned for himself alone; that its design, by Parliament, was for prisoners of the crown, and, that in his sentence of transportation, the intinger of his country’s laws, attained in the new sphere of his naturalization only to a patent of exclusive immunities. There can be no question but that both parties in the conflict are unanswerably wrong, that the rights of the colony cannot be at the disposal of either, that the British nation could never have contemplated a consequence so completely detrimental to justice, as that one class of its subjects should establish a supremacy on the

undue subjugation of the other. With the matter of transportation in itself, the mother-country can alone have to do. Is it to the interest of Great Britain to eject from her the perpetrators of crime, is clearly a proposition touching her own right of decision exclusively. It is undoubted that the colony in question took its origin in a penal settlement; that the first body of emigrants who sought to make it their asylum, were not attracted thither until twenty years after it had been thus appropriated, and that members of the penal community were actually entrusted to offices of Government, were even constituted agents of police! Yet, far be it from us to suppose that Great Britain in the promotion of its design to rid itself of the population of its jails, ever anticipated so grotesque, at least, so appalling in fact, a project, as that of founding a principality of prisoners. The idea is a night-mare, a frenzy of the brain, too brazen in its falsehood to be entertained a moment. But there is an infinity of hues between the enormous extremes of opinion attempted severally to rally round them partisans. It is a stupendous leap from a principality of prisoners, to a community of slaves. If the one postulate be a distortion amounting to a horror, the other not less inevitably would be the most prodigious of crimes. We apprehend the whole matter of punishment by transportation is very generally misunderstood. By many it is supposed that the banishment of a culprit includes the farthest extent of penalty; by others, again, the idea is so perverted as to allow it to be assumed that scarcely an entire life can exonerate the victim from alienation of all right, civil and political. From both of these positions we dissent absolutely. We can interpret a sentence of transportation simply to mean that during the interval specified in the judgment on his offence, shall the offender be liable to legal disability. Transportation is sometimes for seven, for fourteen years, and in extraordinary cases for twenty-one years, or for life. At the expiration of those periods, the convict is allowed to return to his native land, to resume his station in the community, to wear again his rights, to revel again in liberty, to all intents and purposes to be a man such as his fellow-men—to be a man admitted indeed to have ruptured the social bond, but who had redeemed himself from the injury inflicted, and the odium incurred, at an expense pronounced by his judges, viz., his country, to form adequate reparation—to be a full satisfying atonement for his delinquency. That this is the true propounding and defining of the sentence of transportation as it affects the mother country, none will doubt who make it the subject of their reflexion. As regards the region of his destiny, there are particular operations of law which refer to the efficiencies or deficiencies of the system it details, but nevertheless which cannot interfere with the signification of the original doctrine of the convict's punishment. In New South Wales, there are modifications admitted in a prisoner's circumstances from the very hour of his dis-embarkation. These points, however, bear allusion to the principle in its local administration, and require to be adduced *separatim*, to allow of opinion being formed on their merits. With the system in its minute workings we wish not here to embarrass ourselves. Our higher object is to analyze the theory of transportation in its references to the fate of the convict—in fact, to test the question now mooted in the colony, and not only mooted but literally raging to a tempest—viz., whether a class on whom the penalties of the law have fallen can ever hope to be returned to its immunities, or, whether, a sentence of

felony having once passed against a human being he is to be considered to have incurred an eternal doom!

Petitions from the emigrant party in the colony have found their way to the sovereign and to the House of Commons, praying against the admission of the ranks alluded to, to legal franchises. The press in one or more instances has put forth its instrumentality to the same effect. In a work of recent publication, known under the offensive, not to say inhuman title of "*The Felonry of New South Wales*," opinions are hazarded, and principles espoused, which to the full illustrate the necessity for the counteracting influence purposed to be wrought by the train of the present observations. A more fastidious champion too, appears in the author of "A Statement, with Documentary Evidence, submitted in support of Petitions to his Majesty and Parliament," with whose cooler tone it is even perhaps more indispensable to cope, than with his more vehement but self-convicting contemporary. Both are synonymous in spirit; both are alike in the ground-work of the argument, both assume as the ultimate basis to which their opinions are to be traced, that a man once tainted by the penalty of the law is for ever rendered unworthy of participating in its privileges.

Without hesitation it may be asserted that the question is at once peculiar and even philosophical in the extreme. It carries one at once to the foundations of legislation, and to the abysses, we had said, of the human spirit. When the writer of "*The Felonry of New South Wales*" exclaims—"It is not enough that the felon pay the immediate penalty which the law awards to his crime," and that "conviction of felony renders a man for ever infamous" we take for granted, he could scarcely have been aware that he was enunciating a dictum of the responsibility which its adequate appreciation teaches is to be ascribed to it. If in right reason, a man once convicted of a felonious act be to be for ever regarded a felon, not only is it that man is unmerciful to himself, but that the law is its own contradiction. To one class of offences it accords this degree of penalty, to another class a degree higher or lower: on what hypothesis does it thus operate if "a conviction of felony renders a man for ever infamous?" Not to speak either of a mere legal conviction, rendering a character for ever infamous, when instances incalculable present themselves in proof, that even in law the conviction was false—the man convicted innocent—yet in this view what becomes of the plea of reformation? In the transportation of the offender, let it not be attempted to be overlooked that according to the jurisprudence of England, it is his reform equally with his punishment that is the object sought. To seek reformation in what *a priori* is pronounced to be for ever infamous, would be a jargon in language indeed. But to nothing less than confusion of this sort can the argument we have cited run. To assume that the punishment of transportation does not include the hope of, and the appliance of every means to, the culprit's regeneration, is to assume an opinion which it is only necessary to avow to have it crushed by the united sense of the country. To admit this position is to overthrow the assumption of the convict's eternal infamy, and to overthrow the latter is to establish a precept which determines the matter in its widest latitude. If reformation as well as punishment be the object in view, then succeeds the question, the punishment having been inflicted, what shall accomplish the reform. Would the most heated of the emigrant faction deny that the most probable mode of

regenerating is restoring to the unfortunate who has forfeited them—his rights? Would the violent author of “*The Felonry* of New South Wales,” or the more specious commentator of the petitions, be found to assert the converse doctrine, that the more society trample upon its victim the more his energies will be exerted to promote the happiness of society? Thus presented, who indeed would be the assertor of such a principle? At once its monstrous fallacy becomes apparent. But what is the enmity of the writers we have adduced, and of the emigrant body whose coryphæi they avowedly are, but this principle in a different guise, but the assertion of an opinion which attempted to be analyzed disappears in the mists of its own falsehood and incoherency? To promote the intention of the convict’s reform, it may be admitted then, that the process is in restoring him to an enjoyment of his lost privileges. It may be in the power of sophistry to suppress this conclusion, but not in the limits of reason to refute it, once brought to light. The rights of the social compact are not more indispensable to human happiness, than are the obligations they comprehend essential to human virtue. Mankind divested of their immunities have no duties. From positive they are thrust into negative existence. In being disqualified as citizens they become only the fit associates of brutes. A denial, to the class whose cause is before us, of legal attributes is to opine that society was benefited when she recalled them,—to drive the subject to its limits—that she was compensated for the crime in the privileges whose revocation was the penalty. Outrageous as such a dogma abstractedly appears, yet is the object of the petitions no less thoroughly abhorrent in reality. The victory they contend for, more scandalous than over their compatriots, is over their own species. For the sake of justice, however, it should be a subject of congratulation, that the principle they seek to establish, contains the assurance of its defeat. Moralists do not deny that there is a stage at which resistance to over-charged oppression is a virtue. The emigrant phalanx would do well to remember that the class it seeks to depress are men brought up in the same school of freedom with their own body, that they are for the most part fired with a sentiment of political zeal, the more, perhaps, inasmuch as they have been deprived of their political privileges, that many of them come warm from the unions of trade and debating societies of England, and that in conformity with the rapid strides of opinion at home it is the ambition or mania with which they are animated to reduce to practice the freedom they idolize in its theory. We imagine if this consideration had impressed itself adequately on the mind of the petitioners they would have paused before carrying to the feet of the imperial senate, a demand for the repeal of the recent New South Wales Jury Act. According to that enactment men who have once been prisoners of the crown, but whose sentence of punishment has expired, are eligible to act as jurors. The emigrants contend “that if persons who have undergone punishment for their crimes, and of bad repute, be entitled to sit as jurors, the same reasoning carried a step farther, would render them eligible as judges—a proposition” adds the petition, “revolting to every right feeling, and too monstrous to be for a moment entertained.”

Having exposed the fallacy on which such a line of argument is based, we shall refrain from claiming for it prolonged attention; we shall on the contrary prefer directing the thoughts of our readers to the

more general circumstances of the case, and to the fact of the astonishing influence, wealth, and resources of innumerable kinds, possessed by the emancipists, or as we should have earlier explained, that class of the New South Wales community, whom, it is attempted to sink in the social scale and to deprive even of the privilege of becoming jurors. The rising prosperity of the Settlement is a fact which both parties agree in in itself, and dispute in its causes. The Colonists argue that its source is in their freedom, their enterprise, their activity; while by the opposite side it is assumed to claim for its origin the roads, bridges, towns, streets, buildings and shipping—the evidences of the penal population. There can be no doubt if labour be entitled to reward, some gratitude—though the term is paradoxical—is on that head due to the ranks whom a sentence of felony brands as for ever infamous. At least it is undeniable that certain extraordinary causes must have been brought to bear on a prosperity for which the annals of countries are without parallel; a prosperity which is ~~but~~ exhibited in the words of Mr. Mudie, when he observes “the population of the Colony is not supposed to exceed eighty thousand persons; and yet the above revenue is double the amount of that which was drawn from the North American Colonies of England, when their population amounted to three millions of persons.” We repeat, an extraordinary influence must have operation to produce the phenomenon of a country of a quarter of a century existence rivalling in its features, as wealth, refinement and luxury, the most ancient and civilised states in the world. And agreeably to anticipation it is ascertained an original influence has had operation. This influence is manifestly, that population which supported out of the funds of the mother-country, has yielded to the Colony the result of prodigious labour without cost. The convicts of New South Wales are, indubitably the fountain of that prosperity which astonishes thought. View the subject in any way we choose, yet, it is impossible to elude this conclusion. Politically we know of no grounds on which their claims may state themselves so perfectly incontrovertibly. What their crime has cost their country, their energies, therefore, have reimbursed. “The imports of the Colony,” says the writer of the party so entirely against them, “chiefly of British products, amount to a million sterling per annum.” Where has an emigrant population unassisted by means extraneous to their own industry given evidence of a prosperity equal to this? “But the most remarkable circumstances,” writes the same authority, “is, that, compared with either the capital sunk by the British Government in the Colony, or with that brought into the Colony by the free emigrants, or with the amount of these capitals in the aggregate, *the annual value of the productions of the Colony is immensely great.*” Yes, the value of the productions of the Colony intrinsically is immensely great, the question upon which being, what has conferred this uncommon value? Why, the answer very naturally is, the labour employed upon them which has cost nothing. Nothing to the productions—nothing to the Colonists, but indeed much in other quarters, to the British nation and not less to the misfortunes and perhaps groans of that scathed host whom inefficacious, nay, unjust laws, first tempting to crime, subsequently chase from their native hearths branded by that one doom “*for ever infamous!*”

Without intending it we have become deprecators; without a wish to the effect we are forcibly drawn to the bar as advocates. When we

entered upon the discussion, we most assuredly purposed nothing but even justice; we were resolved the scale should weigh nothing in prejudice or passion. But growing insight into the theme has warmed us on points to which we were cold, and impelled us onward in an advocacy that has had no pilot but our reason. We must confess that the text-grounds of the subject—for instance, the Petitions of the Emigrants and the works of their leaders, that of the “Felonry of New South Wales,” and the commentary of Mr. MacArthur have not gained upon us as we have advanced. We put them from us assured that, they are the emanations of contracted judgment, even not so illiberal in their sentiments, as false in the premises of their argument; wrong in every sense, and not the sooner to be rejected because in the instance of Mr. Mudie the statements are conducted in a spirit of impetuosity which may be mistaken for earnestness, or in the instance of Mr. MacArthur where the speciousness of logical precision in point of terms, may be regarded as the guarantee of truth in principle.

The subject will come before the public in the ensuing Parliamentary Session, and the remarks we are here led into are introductory only to the broad tide of discussion on which the theme at large may be said to float.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

NO. XI.—STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—CHAP. II.

There is an old saying which assures us that when things are at the worst, they must mend, and the medical officers of the Company's service may console themselves (convinced that nothing worse can ensue) with this comfortable expectation. Gentlemen, however, who are turning their thoughts towards India with a view of engaging in its medical service, should pause before they take a step, which under the present circumstances, will most probably lead to disappointment, and all the unpleasant feelings attendant upon a sense of ill-usage. It becomes, therefore, the duty of those who profess to offer advice and instruction to the uninformed, to place before them all the advantages and disadvantages belonging to this peculiar branch of the Company's establishment.

It has been but too justly remarked, that the medical servants of the Company have been subjected to the consequences of all the strange fancies which the local authorities have chosen to entertain; that little or no faith has been kept with them, no compensation given to men who have suffered serious injury from the capricious and wanton changes which have been effected, and no security offered that the future shall not resemble the past. Individual cases of the greatest hardship have occurred without meeting with the slightest attention or redress, and the

contempt with which the memorials have been treated, of men who suffered, and are still suffering from the loss of appointments peremptorily abolished, the cutting of allowances, which they have been taught to consider permanent, &c., &c., shew that it is absolutely necessary that there should be some influential body established at home, in order that the interests of the service may be advocated by persons whose remonstrances could not be dismissed in the disrespectful manner which the memorials of the Company's medical officers have experienced. This subject, however, must occupy a succeeding page; at present it will be necessary to shew how imperative some institution of the kind is called for. The following statement from an officer belonging to the Bombay medical service, affords abundant proof of the invidious situation in which those gentlemen who have embarked in it, may be placed.

"Since 1817, in the regimental department of the military branch of the service, the regulations affecting the pay of officers doing duty with European troops have undergone four changes, and during the same period there have been the same number of changes in the pay regulations, for officers doing duty with native troops.

IN MEDICAL CHARGE OF AN EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

In 1817, a Surgeon received from 2,000 to 3,000 Rupees.

In 1821, ditto ditto 600 to 800 "

In 1829, ditto ditto 130 "

In 1831, ditto ditto 500 to 600 "

FOR MEDICAL CHARGE OF NATIVE TROOPS.

In 1817, a Surgeon received — Rupees.

In 1821, ditto 300 "

In 1829, ditto 130 "

In 1831, ditto 300 "

In the staff departments of the military branch of the service, many and great changes have been made with respect to the emoluments of appointments, the chances for promotion, and the qualifications required in candidates for appointments. For details and proof of what is here stated, reference may be made to the memorials of Mr. Kemble, Dr. Smytana, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Burnes, and many others. In the civil branch of the service there have been a great variety of systems, some devised for one purpose, and some for another; but all without sufficient reference to the true objects of the medical profession, while all of late invention have been framed in a spirit of sordid and sickening economy, not less at variance with the public interests, than hurtful to the pride of medical officers, betraying the meanest conceptions of the value of their duties, and the most thorough contempt for those claims, on which alone the great majority of all the Court's servants in India, are obliged to rest their hopes of advancement. The following is a statement of the changes made in the salary of a medical officer in the course of ten years.

First receipt (1820) Rs. 500

Second ditto (1822) 380

Third ditto (1830) 150

while at Indore as an acting Residency Surgeon (in 1827) he received 100.

In the Naval branch of the service all the duty is performed by assistant surgeons, the greater number of whom abominate the sea, and consider the hardship of being employed on board the more severe, in consequence of their immediate gains being very inconsiderable, from there being no prospective rewards in this service, and on account of their feeling aware that if during their term of service afloat they should acquire nautical tastes, knowledge, and experience, such acquirements can be of no value or utility in the situations they may be destined to fill in the after period of their lives.

In all the branches and departments, the rules of patronage and promotion have undergone frequent changes; every new Governor, every new Commander-in-chief, and every new superintendent of the Indian Navy, having had his own peculiar crotchet; and though the Court of Directors, and the Medical Board, have now and then interfered, and endeavoured to introduce uniformity of rule, and to enforce the principle, that claims derived from seniority, length of service and character, are to be held paramount, still their efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the consequence is, that few individuals are contented with their situations, and perhaps not one person satisfied with his prospects in the service.

The evils forming the subject matter of the volumes of unheeded memorials shelved in the India House, are attributable, chiefly to two causes. 1st. The sudden introduction of great and sweeping measures of reform, unaccompanied by provisions for granting compensation to the sufferers. 2d. Omitting fairly to adjust the scales of pay and promotion, or which amounts to the same thing, omitting to make equally applicable to all the services, one common series of unbending rules, constructed on fair principles, and calculated to exclude the operation of individual interest and caprice, in guiding to selection for appointments. One great step towards a remedy for existing grievances, would be compliance on the part of the home authorities with the prayer of Dr. Kennedy's Memorial, from which the following extract is taken:—
 “Your memorialist most humbly and earnestly prays, that your Honorable Court will graciously be pleased to take the unhappy circumstances of the Medical Department, under your just and humane consideration, and that, estimating the great expense of our education, the important and painful, and hazardous nature of our duties, that you will be pleased to place our ill-requited body on a footing more suitable to our rank and respectability in European society, *where the Professional is not considered inferior to the Military character.* To accomplish this, and to admit a fair comparison betwixt the Ecclesiastical, Military and Medical Establishments, your memorialist earnestly prays that your Honorable Court will cause a complete new organization of the Medical Department to be made, dividing us into classes similar to the military, and in similar proportions, as follows:—

1. A class of Surgeons to be termed Senior Surgeons, forming $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole strength; to have the rank, and pay, and pension of Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, similar to Deputy-Inspectors and Physicians to the Forces, in Her Majesty's Service.

2. A class of Surgeons to be termed Staff Surgeons, forming $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole strength; to have the rank, and pay, and pensions of Majors in the Army.

3. Regimental Surgeons, forming 25 per cent. on the whole strength, as at present.

4. Assistant Surgeons 60 per cent. on the strength, and ranked as at present, but the order in favour of Her Majesty's Service, by which Assistant Surgeons, when in charge of regiments, are ranked and receive pay as Acting Surgeons, whilst so employed, to be extended, as in justice it ought to be, to your own servants.

The number in each rank, on this classification, for the Bombay Presidency, will be 11 Senior Surgeons, 11 Staff Surgeons, 36 Regimental Surgeons, and 88 Assistant Surgeons. Total 146.

Finally, Members of the Medical Board to rank as Colonels, and Superintending Surgeons as Lieut.-Colonels, the pension of £500 being granted to the latter after four years service, and to the former on obtaining their rank, and the pension of £700 to those who retire from the Board by rotation, after four years service.

These suggested arrangements would still leave the Medical Department inferior to the Military, as it gives us so small a relative proportion of Colonels, but the unspeakable advantage which some such improvement would prove to us, would fill our hearts with respectful gratitude to your Honorable Court, and your gracious liberality, would be eventually amply repaid by the new spirit which it would generate in the service; whilst the most cursory examination of the grounds, on which your memorialist ventures to address your Honorable Court, will serve to prove that no inordinate exercise of local expenditure for the present, or of the pension list for the future, is to be apprehended.

As respects the new organization into *Senior Surgeons* and *Staff Surgeons*, forming 15 per cent. on the whole strength, their duties could be amply and honourably provided for in the three members of the Medical Board, five Superintending Surgeons (for five are necessary in this Presidency (Bombay) to obtain efficiency), and the Garrison, and Cantonment, and Civil Surgeons, and Surgeons of General Hospitals, forming a total exceeding twenty-two of staff appointments, which are at present, with the exception of the first-named, left open for selection; and as respects the emolument, and salaries suitable to the ranks bestowed, and duties to be discharged, your memorialist humbly prays, that the scale of staff salary fixed for the corps of Engineers may serve as a sort of standard by which to estimate the remuneration your goodness should consider due to the Medical Department."

Some alteration in the present state of the medical branch of the service, is by every person who has considered the subject at all, pronounced to be absolutely necessary. As it now stands it offers no inducement for men to remain in it when their labours become most valuable to the community; that is when arriving at, or nearly forty years of age, after seventeen years service. A surgeon is then entitled to his pension of £190 a year, and he will receive no more should he continue to perform duty ten or twelve years longer. Neither as the service is now constituted, has he any prospects in India, a surgeon of whatever standing, being as liable to regimental duty as he who has just been promoted. The best remedy for this unfair and impolitic state of things, would certainly be the one proposed above, namely, to constitute an intermediate rank between the surgeon and superintending surgeon, call it by any name deemed most suitable, but let it be a regular grade; ranking to the surgeon, as the major does to the captain in regard to rank and emoluments in India, and in pension when he retires. The same end, if preferred, might in a great measure be

attained by admitting the Company's medical officers to similar advantages in their retiring *pensions*, to those which have been conferred by successive warrants on Her Majesty's Army surgeons in *pay*; that is by increasing their pensions proportionably to length of service, allowing every man to retire on the full pay of a Queen's military surgeon *of the same standing*. The regulations profess to allow every one after the prescribed period of service to retire on "the full pay" of his rank, and that full pay has always been considered to mean the full pay of the corresponding rank in the Queen's Service. But in the case of the Company's surgeons it is not so, the full pay of the Queen's surgeons rising as high as 22s. or 24s. a day by length of service, while that of the Company never goes beyond the lowest scale of 10s. 6d. per diem. While the Government of England has seen the justice and policy of thus rewarding lengthened service, that of India has done nothing for its medical officers, and while their military brethren have received the most bountiful consideration in regard to provision on retirement, their claims have been overlooked and disregarded. The harassing nature of the duties to which the Company's medical officers may be subjected during the operations of war, or in times of famine and pestilence, may be gathered from the following extract from the letter from a superintending surgeon in Bengal. "The last accounts from the North Western Provinces of India, dated the 6th of May, from Agra, mention that small-pox committed dreadful ravages amongst the population generally. Europeans and natives during the last months having suffered from severe attacks of these complaints. Subsequently measles and influenza became nearly universal, and latterly, since the commencement of the hot weather, fevers and cholera of the most virulent character, became alarmingly prevalent. The work of death still continues; thousands and thousands have been carried off in this way in addition to the tens of thousands who have died and are dying of famine, and to render these heavy calamities still more severe, there is a great scarcity of medical men in this country, many corps being without medical officers, and even some stations; so that regiments and detachments have been obliged to march hundreds of miles without a medical officer. The surgeons who are in the country are worked to death, having often the duties of treble charges to perform, and are marched through all weathers and at all seasons from one end of the country to the other. It is therefore not surprising that they die in about a double ratio compared with the military officers of the Company's army, and that in consequence, a more than usual number are at home on furlough, or on sick leave, or with the intention of giving up the service, since no man who can possibly obtain a subsistence in his own country, will continue to slave at the expense of health and comfort, especially while his laborious, anxious, and responsible duties, in so trying a climate as India, are so ill rewarded. Medical servants at this time have indeed nothing to excite them to exertion. Their spirits and energies are depressed not only by the curtailments of their allowances from time to time, and more particularly by the ex-Governor General Lord William Bentinck, but by their having been denied by the President of the Board of Controul, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the pensions for length of service in common with the military branch of the Service, which has lately been conceded to the latter. The Court of Directors, who, unhappily for themselves, and for the country they nominally govern, are

as nothing compared to the Board of Controul, have it appears recommended that their medical servants should be less injuriously treated, but to no purpose, the fiat has gone forth from the Queen's Government, which decides that no remedy shall be applied to the grievances complained of. The consequence is, that there are now men who have served upwards of thirty years in the medical department of the Company's establishment in India, whose retiring pension is only £190 a year, whilst a military officer of the same army who commences his career earlier in life by five or seven years, after serving thirty-two years in India is entitled to £450 a year retiring pension. After this statement it cannot be a subject of astonishment that there is a scarcity of medical officers for the military and civil duties of the India Company's Government.

It may appear that the existing evils and their proposed remedies, are enumerated too often in the present paper, and that a simple statement of the disadvantages under which the Service suffers, would be sufficient for the purpose of showing its situation and prospects. A mere detail of grievances however, gathered from the numerous documents extant upon the subject, would scarcely show how deeply the medical officers of the India Company feel the wounds which have been inflicted upon them, and how anxiously they are desirous to have the Service placed upon a more honourable and secure footing. Those, as it has been remarked, who have any intention of engaging in this Service should be made acquainted beforehand with the state of feeling which has been engendered in the breasts of their brother officers, the universal discontent that prevails, and the chances that they may be made to suffer under the same system which has been rendered so intolerable to high minded men conscious of merit, and indignant at the wrongs they have sustained. Many of the friends of the aggrieved, who see the absolute necessity of putting an end to the present incertitude regarding the rank which medical officers may hold after protracted length of service, and who advocate the recognition of their claims to an increased rate of pensions are of opinion that they should be content with such prospective boons, and not seek for compensation for previous suffering. It is said that the individuals subjected to losses are few, and that others have been benefited by the changes effected in various departments. The small number of the sufferers, will in these days of economy afford an additional plea for the compensation demanded, while no generous spirit could be wholly content with the improvement of his own prospects, while he sees those of his brother officers, or their surviving families wholly blighted. The sufferers may be few, but their wrongs are of a crying description, and such as imperatively demand redress. In the arbitrary abolition of appointments, sometimes, though for the alleged purpose of remodelling the departments, in reality to promote a favourite, no pains have been taken to place the person thus summarily deprived of an honourable employment, attended with liberal emoluments, in the position to which his services entitled him.* It frequently

* Corrupt motives, of course, never will be confessed; no person will be honest enough to say "You are deprived of your appointment because I wish to bestow it upon a friend, or because I find you less subservient to my will than is desirable;" and as no great man is without his partisans, it will always be insinuated that though there might not be sufficient cause for direct accusation, the person in authority was justified in the measure he adopted.

happened that men in the full confidence of the enjoyment of a staff-appointment during life, and to which their talents and acquirements were peculiarly adapted, relinquished their promotion, all claims to a seat at the medical board, &c. on the score of seniority. These men at the whim or caprice of a Governor-General, or a less justifiable motive, have been cast adrift, their only satisfaction being the assurance that they are turned out of office with characters wholly unstained, and with an unblemished reputation for zeal and ability. A sort of mockery which adds insult to injury, since the very deprivation unaccompanied by a confession that it was occasioned by corrupt motives, is sufficient to produce an unfavourable opinion of the conduct or the competency of the party thus dismissed without recompense or reward. One of the most flagrant cases in point is that of the late lamented Mr. John Tytler, hurried to the grave by the overwhelming sense of his injuries and whose family remain unnoticed claimants for the compensation denied to him. It has happened that gentlemen on the faith of a Government appointment at the Presidency, have established a large and lucrative private practice. The appointment is unceremoniously abolished, and the officer holding it perhaps posted to a regiment, is compelled either to do duties which he never expected to be called upon to perform again, or to resign the Service. The individual thus unworthily treated comes home to seek redress, but his representations and remonstrances, unless backed by very powerful interest, meet with little or no attention. It is thought unadvisable to interfere with the measures adopted by the local Government, even when their injustice and hardship are acknowledged and lamented. Men in office seldom possess sufficient magnanimity to admit that they have erred in their judgment, and if once they have sanctioned a wrong committed upon one of their servants, appeals are usually fruitless and unavailing; while the denial is rendered still more grating to the party who feels that he has supplicated as a favour the justice which under a more defined system might have been demanded as a right.

The Indian Medical Service has no representative in England, no influential persons invested with authority and interested in its behalf, to urge the necessity of affording pecuniary compensation to those who have had their fortunes wantonly ruined, and their feelings recklessly outraged by men who, in the plenitude of their power, have displaced them to make way for some minion of their own. Inadequate as this compensation must be in many cases, in which time, talents, zeal, and all the feelings and energies of a noble mind, have been directed to one object; and when it is discovered that the labours of a whole life have been thrown away, and that the attention must be turned at its later period to something else, still it is all that the Court can grant, and should not be withheld. The Medical Service requires consideration of this kind to support its members under the pressure of their numerous anxieties and cares. All would rejoice at an act of justice done to a brother officer, while the widows of men, aware how deeply the sense of injury has rankled in the breasts of their husbands, and how greatly it contributed to reduce them to their present bereavement, and to render their children fatherless, would be soothed not only by the improvement of their pecuniary resources, but by the feeling that a stigma has been removed from a valued and honoured name.

It may be said that the reputation of men who have been unjustly

deprived of an appointment, is not in reality tarnished, and that the smooth speeches of the gracious personage,—who assures them, that, though the interests of the Service demands their dismissal, and though he does not see any way in which he can compensate them for the loss of an employment of high trust, emolument and dignity, yet he is ready to give his testimony to their efficiency, zeal, talents, and unexceptionable conduct,—are quite sufficient to prevent society from attaching any disgrace to the party thus highly complimented. The world, however, is apt to look at the facts of the case, and to disregard the words; and in instances of the grossest injustice, whispers have gone about that there have been reasons for an apparently despotic proceeding which do not appear; every man whose wrongs have been unredressed being liable to this inference.

As one means of procuring a remedy for the grievances sustained by the Medical Service, it has been proposed to constitute the retired members of that body into a college, to which the charge of the Company's medical library and museum should be assigned, and also the duty of revising all orders and regulations affecting the interests of the profession in India. An administration thus composed of the retired officers of the Medical Service could scarcely fail to produce the most beneficial effects. In the first place it would afford employments and pursuits of the highest degree of interest to men who, on their return from India, find themselves suddenly reduced to idleness, and cut off from all communication with persons of congenial tastes and views.—Secondly, passing over other obvious advantages, the Company's medical servants in India, who would all be licentiates of this college, would be stimulated to the strongest exertions in the advancement of science, and in the collection of specimens of various products connected with its several branches. The vast accessions of treasures illustrative of natural history, acquired by the patient and laborious efforts of medical officers in India, have been scattered all over the British dominions, in consequence of there being no one single place to claim them as a right; and it is impossible to calculate upon the admirable effects which might be produced by a college instituted at this juncture by men who possess all the advantages resulting from the experience of ages.

It has also been proposed to start a retired member of the Medical Service as a candidate for a seat in the Direction and to this there can be no possible objection, as it would not in any way interfere with the scheme of founding the college, rather serving to promote it; but, it should be borne in mind that the establishment of the college must prove a permanent advantage, while that derived from the election of a Director, will be subjected to many contingencies, the frail dependence upon human life being one. Unanimity being so desirable in every attempt to improve the condition of any class or body of men, the whole of the Medical Service should unite, since there may be a difference of opinion respecting the superior utility of either plan, in the endeavour to attain both these objects, namely a representation in the Direction, and a college. "Why," it has been asked, "have the Indian Medical Service no pharmacopœia, either in England or in the scene of its duties, no libraries, no museums of natural history, of morbid and comparative anatomy, and the articles used in materia medica in India? The answer to all these questions is one and the same, because it has no college, and because in the Indian Medical Service there is much to

create dissatisfaction and disgust, and nothing whatever 'to give the spur to industry and ambition.' It now only remains to say, that in consequence of the impossibility of existing upon the pittance provided by the Company as the pension of their Medical Service, the officers belonging to this department have instituted a retiring fund, of which the following table, taken from the *Bombay Calendar*, will show the advantages.

The object of this fund is to provide the means to enable the seniors of the Medical Service to retire. It offers annuities of £300, or the value of annuity in money, to such medical officers as have completed their period of service. One annuity is available yearly through the Honorable Company's Treasury, and when the fund is able to offer an annuity or its equivalent, the offer is made to the senior on the list, and in succession downwards, until it is accepted. The individual must resign the Service within three months after acceptance, or forfeit one year's annuity or 3,000 rupees.

The monthly subscriptions are as follows:—

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.
Members of the Board	70 0	3 10 0
Superintending Surgeons	50 0	2 10 0
Surgeons	25 0	1 5 0
Assistant Surgeons of two years	15 0	0 15 0
Assistant Surgeons under two years	10 0	0 10 0

Donations are as follows on Promotion.

To the Medical Board	400 Rupees.
To Superintending Surgeon	200 "
To Surgeon	100 "

To entitle the subscriber to the annuity he must pay to the fund, if a surgeon, one-third the value of the annuity; if a superintending surgeon two-fifths.

If a member of the board of not more than two years' standing, one-half.

If not more than three years, three-fifths.

If not more than two years, two-thirds.

In the fifth year of his service in the Board he must pay the full value of the annuity, credit being always given to the annuitant for his contributions, with compound interest at six per cent.

Should the fund be able to afford annuities or their value in money in addition to the one annually through the Government Treasury, the same regularity of payment of such annuities is guaranteed by the fund. The annuities are valued by a table similar to that used by the civil fund.

Subscribers retiring after seventeen years service are not called upon for any farther subscription until, by accepting the annuity, they are required to pay up the price fixed for their particular rank; and members of the medical board may withdraw from the fund with their net contributions at the end of their second year at the board, giving up all future claim to benefit.

The fund is managed by a committee of seven subscribers at the Presidency, who choose their secretary from among the subscribers; three members go out annually by rotation and three are chosen by the votes of the subscribers. Two-thirds of the votes are necessary to carry a point, and six weeks are given for the return of the votes.

THE EAST INDIA SLAVE LAW CANCELLED.

(Fourth Article.)

Avoiding politics as a subject thoroughly extraneous to the objects and interests of the publication upon which our labours are engaged, yet we cannot abstain from giving expression to the opinion that the loudest reprehension would but scarcely serve to mark the conduct of certain branches of the ministry as connected with the transaction, the burden of which is our text. If the circumstance were but of minor consequence we should not have been induced to engross with it our present pages. But it is one, on the contrary, to which vital importance must be attached, and therefore meriting and calling for the most serious attention.

It is true, the obnoxious ordinance is rescinded—it is true the Government *have eaten dirt*. Beyond a doubt there is immeasurable consolation in the reflection, and perhaps to ourselves a portion of exultation in the fact. But the withdrawal of the measure is not the excision of the evil at the root. Why had such a measure to be recalled? which is, Why was it enacted? Its very existence in the Council-book proves a fraud or a fallacy. Either is to be deprecated; one scarcely knows which the more. A fraud it may have been, for the words of the Colonial Secretary are to the effect that the trade might be assimilated to the Slave Trade; it is certain it was a fallacy, because it is cancelled. Viewing it in the mildest light and supposing it exclusively a fallacy, yet it is a fallacy which has brought about both fraud and misery in its results. Even within the limits of time to which its operation was confined, it has entailed consequences of no ordinary character. It has caused a sacrifice of human life; it has torn men from their families and homes, to expose them to misfortune on a foreign strand; it has given rise to a term of servitude which has not yet expired, and encouraging a baneful speculation, has led to both moral and commercial disastrous results. It would be weak to argue that the fault was in the scheme itself. It was referred to the Government which should have at once foreseen and denounced its purpose and character.

Besides, it was owing to an accident that it was ever discovered. The provision which sanctioned it was not made public, was not, as is the usual course of Orders in Council, Gazetted, but was literally smuggled into the Council-book—the merest accident as we have hinted having led to its discovery.

The fact that it is rescinded is by no means an antidote to the entire evil. Through it the seeds of mischief are sown which will prove most difficult of perfect eradication. A taste of such a trade being once given to the palate of those voracious speculators whose cry is aggrandisement

of their means, never mind the channel through which it is effected, like blood to the tiger, creates a passion never forgotten and never to be satiated. Agents of such a scheme abound every where. The history of the old Slave traffic furnishes abundant evidence that it was easy to embark in it even in the face of the authorities whose aims were directed to its abolition. An illicit Slave traffic is, as is well known, carried on in the very teeth of the present day. Portugal has not relinquished the clandestine pursuit of a practice which formerly she was enabled to enter upon openly. Our own Island of the Mauritius, was it called upon to regorge its fearful annals, might furnish illustrations of the position not only replete with horror in themselves, but involving the reputation of individuals in this country not difficult to designate. Yet, what are the facilities of the Mauritius with its bounded line of coast and well-inhabited districts to those presented in a first glance at the map of India? May not any one see that ship-loads of Coolies might be secretly crimped from any point from Calcutta to Madras, from Madras to the most southern point of the peninsula, and thence along the shores of the whole Malabar coast to Bombay, in spite of penal enactments and the whole *et cetera* of prohibitory regulations. The direct truth is, the evil is in the sanction that was ever accorded to the "Experiment." There is no charge graver than that the Government should have entertained it in its first proposition. If the evil, however be now to be averted, there is hope of its extinction only in the most active measures. Prohibition alone is not now the cure. There must be measures adopted of positive operation to prevent the landing of coolies in any region whither it would be to the interest of the sinister speculation to cause them to be transported. Already the evil which in the Colonies has resulted, is far more than of an ephemeral nature. The introduction of large bodies of males has had a most immoral tendency. Guiana, for example, had been previously over-charged with males from indraughts from the neighbouring islands; the extensive increase which took place owing to the importations of the Coolies from India, has had a most pernicious effect, even to the forcing back of the generally hitherto advancing state of its whole society. It is evident, therefore, that the mere rescinding of so injurious a measure as the Order in Council alluded to, does not comprise a remedy for the mischief it had already compassed. Besides, there are further interests implicated in the question:—What is to become of the present importations? Surely, it is incumbent that the Colonial Department shall not leave the matter to chance. Self-evidently it is but justice that the natives of India who have been thus cruelly dragged from their country should be returned to it through the same agency which had caused their abstraction. But with this, be it remembered, comes the sequel—expense to the pockets of the people of England. This is as it should be, when it is thought of in addition to that costly amount so outrageously demanded, yet so munificently poured forth by the British community. At the expiration of the present contracts, let us be assured, the money of this country must be employed, if the result be to be accomplished of ensuring the return of the unfortunate victims to their native land. Who is to superintend that return, if not functionaries appointed and paid by the British Government? Shall the matter of the home voyage be left to the kind intentions and flowing purses of the

authors of the experiment? We do not wish severity, but surely, the very question rains sarcasm. Leave it, forsooth, to those pious speculators who would inundate the world anew with slaves—whose all but avowed object was—perpetuity of Slavery! No, we may take for granted, the direct sense of the thing to be, the point to which the fatal Order in Council has drifted, is—money—money from the purses of the people of England. Then, fie, upon you, we exclaim, head of the Colonial branch of the Government, that ye saw not, or seeing, prevented not the consequences of your rash sanction. If the blame rest with the obtuseness of perception that in a project for the importation of “free” labourers into the Slave Colonies, foresaw not the sinister spirit of the design, where is the protection that a repetition of imposture may not be palmed with equal success to-morrow? We confess, the specious pretext upon which the plan founded itself, to be less repugnant to us, than the supineness, the incompetency, or to use a more emphatic term, the slothfulness that could recognise, without scouting—that could acknowledge without at once extinguishing it. We can, at all events, have no hesitation in saying, that the country has less to dread from the ingenious devices, however tainted by the most villainous intentions, of individuals, than it has from the inefficiency of Members of the Executive. The instance, too, may be said to supply a hint that not Order in Council, but the Votes of the House of Commons alone should be the source of laws affecting the interests of the Dependencies. Are not the Colonists, Englishmen? Are not the natives of India subjects of the English Crown? To pursue the train of these reflexions would be to lead us, however, from our proper theme. And we have only room to say, that exulting in the instrumentality we may ourselves have exercised on the subject, yet that the pleasure of seeing so vile a project frustrated, is more than balanced by our concern for the thousands who have already fallen its victims, and by our dread that the evil corrected to-day, may spring up under some new aspect to-morrow.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE, VERSUS THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The article under this head contained in our last Number has excited considerable attention, and we have received several communications regarding it:—we do not consider ourselves called upon to insert more than one bearing the signature of *Vigil*, previously to doing which however, we feel bound to make a few observations upon the opinions expressed by two or three of our contemporaries; premising that we do so with perfect good feeling. That others possess the same right to criticise our remarks, as we have to make them, is not to be denied, nor do we wish that right restricted in the remotest degree. No observation made in a fair and candid spirit will ever meet at our hands but with grace and favour, since it is not to be expected that our opinions can find favour with all. Some there are, however, who go beyond the

fair pale of criticism; and these are usually prompted so to do by feeling deeply the force of the remarks which they seek to depreciate, and from being interested in the subject-matter under discussion. The 'method used by such persons again is not fair argument, but insinuation. This course has been adopted towards us by a publication, which in reference to the leading article in the last Number of the *Oriental Herald* alluded to above, has termed us partisans in the question, thereby leading others to infer that we can only be partial judges thereon. To this it is simply necessary to reply—on a reputation hitherto untarnished, and therefore on a word entitled to credence, that neither have we nor those who furnished the article any personal interest, retrospective or prospective in the question, and that therefore partisanship is impossible. To another publication, the *Courier*, which has candidly said that no judgment can be formed until the other side of the question is heard, we reply that its moderation is praiseworthy, and were the cause in question personally our own, instead of that of another, we could wish no more. Still it is to be borne in mind, that *we* have not made the case one-handed, it was so before we took up the question, and when Captain White had his own way; while our part has been to offer a view in many respects opposite to that which he has taken. Furthermore, we would suggest to the *Courier*, who professing impartiality, is entitled to respect and consideration, that to write forcibly and to put a matter in a strong point of view, as has been done by us, is no proof whatever of partisanship. Such writing and such statements, forcible as they are, have proceeded from a study of the subject and a thorough conviction that no other conclusion than that at which we have arrived, can be logically deducible from the papers of the case. If we have distorted facts, or drawn from facts false inferences, then to us may partisanship be justly attributed—otherwise the strength of our case, should in common fairness be attributed to its own justice, and *our* argument. In respect to the paper to which allusion was first made, and in reply to the allegation, that passion has dictated the article, and that it is merely declamation, we must say that calling names proves nothing—it injures the utterer only, and not him addressed. Ill founded allegations are equally at a discount. The article in question is not declamation, it is argumentative and founded on facts—and what is more than our declaration to that effect, it has been so deemed by others, and will be so considered notwithstanding what the *Atlas* may say to the contrary. Our recorded opinions were the result of investigation into such facts as we have had the means of ascertaining; their source was pointed out, and any one can have recourse to the same documents as those on which we have argued. We have adjudicated the case, as the information before us has enabled us to decide; if there be any other information than this, we shall endeavour to discuss it, when produced, with as perfect impartiality as that which has heretofore guided us. We are no enemies to the Nawaub or his claims, excepting so far only as they are or seem to be unfounded, and should any one come forth to adduce additional reasons for his right to the throne, we shall feel in duty bound to support them if well grounded, as we have denied those which we deemed otherwise.—The following is the letter we have referred to :—

THE PRINCE OF OUDE.

To the Editor of the *Oriental Herald*.

SIR,

The leading article in your present Number relative to the claims of this much injured nobleman, is evidently the work of some person generally well acquainted with his subject—and, I should not have encroached upon your space, which I am indeed happy to see so often filled with valuable information, but to correct a mistake upon which the whole argument turns, and which materially governs this Prince's claim to the Throne of Oude.

At page 340, the writer has stated, "The decision at which the Government have in this case arrived, springs from the well-known principle of Mussulman Law, that if a son dies before his father, the right of representation is taken away; were it otherwise, and the right of representation did exist, then the proper heir to the Throne would be not the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah, but *his* nephew, the eldest son of Nazim-ood-dowlah." Now in referring to Ekbal-ood-dowlah's memorial, page 26, of the Oude Papers, it will be seen that Shums-ood-dowlah (the present claimant's parent) not only outlived Saadut Ally Khan, his father, twelve years, but that he was also positively, during the reign of the late king, Heir Presumptive to the Throne. Whereas, Nazim-ood-dowlah, the eldest son of Shums-ood-dowlah, died during *his* father's reign, and thus by the Mahommedan Law the children lose the right of representation, and this leaves Ekbal-ood-dowlah the rightful Heir to the Throne of Oude.

I could much enlarge here upon the insults that have been heaped upon this illustrious visitor, but I reserve such exposition till the proper time and place arrive: touching however the second part of your argument—that is the pension—referring to the aforesaid memorial, which I hold to be much better evidence than Capt. White's book, I do not find that any specific sum of money has been claimed from the East India Company, the Prince merely there states that he passes over for the present the subject of the pension in the more important object of the Throne.

However, Sir, the time is approaching when this matter *must be sifted*,—the period has passed when wholesale plunder and aggression in the East, under the mask of state policy and expediency can be planned and executed with impunity—the charm is broken that clothed the executive in Leadenhall Street with such paramount power—that spell can no longer bind the myriad population in the East as abject slaves; there are few things connected with Indian diplomacy that will open the eyes of the public, and awaken a deeper interest, than an enquiry into the affairs of Oude; nothing less than the fullest enquiry will satisfy this illustrious and enlightened Prince—nothing short can be offered by the legislature when such an appeal is made to their justice; the East India Company may "*regret the discussion*," but they have not the simplicity to believe that the matter is to end here.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

VIGIL.

October, 10, 1838.

We are obliged to our valued correspondent Vigil, and must answer his objection somewhat at length, premising in the first instance that we have argued on the Nawaub Ekbal-ood-dowlah's rights as set forth in the pamphlets reviewed, and the Oude papers. Any new points must produce fresh discussion. In respect to the quotation from our last article we have broadly stated the principle of the Mahommedan Law, that when a son dies before his father, the right of representation is taken away. Vigil says that Shums-ood-dowlah survived his father, and was considered heir-presumptive during the late King's reign. These points are intricate, yet capable of elucidation. What Vigil says of Shums-ood-dowlah's being presumptive heir during the late King's reign is not quite comprehensible, since in the reign of the last King Nusseer-ood-deen, he was dead, and his son the present claimant stood in his place. If the assertion refer to Saadut Ally Khan's reign, it is then asked how could Shums-ood-dowlah be heir presumptive while his elder brother lived. If of the times of Ghazee-ood-deen, how could he be so considered, if Ghazee-ood-deen had a son, who, as we have seen, ascended the throne. In respect to Shums-ood-dowlah having survived his father, and the inapplicability of the Mussulman Law, which prohibits the right of representation, we must proceed to explain that this principle holds good not merely in the case of the son dying before the father. The broad principle of the law is, that no person can inherit a right not vested and possessed by the ancestor,—also, as in English law, property, where there are no descendants, reverts to the original progenitor and then from him again in lawful descent. Thus it is that when the succession failed in the issue of Ghazee-ood-deen, it reverted to Saadut Ally, as if he had been then and thereupon deceased. His second son, the present claimant's father, being dead, the right not being or having been vested in him, could not descend to his posterity, while the third son, the present king, being alive, succeeded as nearest of kin. By English law, Ekbal-ood-dowlah would have been the heir, and though the case be a hard one, the Mussulman law is against him. If Vigil will re-peruse what we have written, he will see that our argument went to put the case of Ekbal-ood-dowlah, as set forth by Captain White, on the horns of a dilemma, where it still must rest, even if Vigil's statement be the claim advocated. Captain White denied the doctrine of Mussulman law that the right of representation was taken away when the son died before the father. If this was the case, *then* said we, Nazim-ood-dowlah, the eldest brother of Ekbal-ood-dowlah, has a superior right to Ekbal-ood-dowlah. To Vigil we reply, that we agree in his view of the case, that the right of representation in Nazim-ood-dowlah's case, *was* taken away, but the same law as above stated, takes away the right of Shums-ood-dowlah, the father of the whole progeny, to the throne, and transfers it to the third branch, and thus the right of the contending parties of Shums-ood-dowlah's stock is absorbed in the main question. In either case, therefore Ekbal-ood-dowlah seems excluded.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.*

We have at last the high gratification of perusing in our own language a true and accurate version of these fascinating tales, which have for upwards of a century proved the admiration of the young, and the delight of the aged throughout Europe. Is there one among our readers on whom the very name of the Arabian Nights doth not act as a spell—having “magic in its sound?” To ourselves, they conjure up the memory of days gone by, when on the wings of “fancy free,” we could soar unrestrained into the airy regions of the imagination; whence the world before us appeared beautiful as the Garden of Irem, and splendid as the Palace of Pari Banu. Such reminiscences are to us like fresh flowers that diffuse their fragrance around us as we journey through the rugged path of real life.

The Tales of a Thousand and One Nights were first made known to Europe about the commencement of the last century. M. A. Galland the discoverer and soi-disant translator of these “untouched treasures of the Arabs,” was unquestionably an excellent oriental scholar, but at the same time, the then prevailing taste of his nation induced him to take the most unwarrantable liberties with his original. By him the tales were *Frenchified*, not translated into French. In fact Galland's version bears some such resemblance to the original, as a Bedouin Arab arrayed in the most approved Parisian costume of the Grand Monarque's days, may be supposed to bear to the roving and picturesque children of the desert; being still the *same*, only very *different*. In consequence of all this, the “Arabian Nights' Entertainments” were long supposed to be the mere creation of French genius; and we are occasionally asked, even at this day, whether these enchanting histories be really and truly extant in the original Arabic!

Our various editions of the Arabian Nights hitherto published, have been, almost without exception, mere reprints of Galland's French version turned into indifferent English. Thus, our English editions have been but “the shadows of a shade;” and it furnishes one of the strongest proofs of the sterling merits of the work, that with all its imperfections it should have commanded such rare and extensive popularity. However, the numerous inaccuracies of Galland's work are after all, not of that nature which may strike the generality of readers; and so satisfied have the multitude been with the hitherto existing state of things, that we much question whether they will fully appreciate a correct edition such as is now before us.

We have in this month received the sixth Number of Mr. Lane's new translation of the Arabian Nights. When we state our sincere conviction that, the work is a true and faithful version of the Arabic original, we need not add, that it differs widely from all former editions. We say “our sincere conviction” because every page of it bears the stamp of accuracy and truth; at the same time we have not had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Lane's original. It is well known to

* A New Translation of the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights—known in England as “The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.” With copious Notes, by Edward William Lane, in Monthly Numbers. C. Knight and Co., London.

oriental scholars, that no two manuscripts of any eastern work, the Koran perhaps excepted, agree in their contents throughout. The Arabian Nights in particular are most liable to this species of discrepancy. The scene, the names, in short all the circumstances, and even the expressions of each tale may be varied *ad infinitum*, according to the narrator or writer's taste and imagination. Hence, although we possess two printed copies of the Thousand and One Nights in the original, which by the way, differ widely from each other, yet it would be utterly unfair in us to judge of the correctness of Mr. Lane's translation by either of these.

The originals to which we allude are—the first two Hundred of the Nights, published some years since in Calcutta; and another edition slowly issuing in small volumes from the press at Breslau, under the care of Dr. M. Habicht. The latter edition has now reached the 8th volume, and the 703d night, which has required fourteen years for its accomplishment; and it is to be hoped that in six or seven years more, God willing, (as the advertisement of the slow coach hath it) we may see the work completed. And here, let us point out, in passing, a peculiarity that seems to pervade the more distinguished Oriental literati of Germany. They undertake the editing of valuable works, and having broken ground as it were, and given a livraison or two to the public, they then doze over their task for ten or twenty years as if we were living in the antediluvian ages. This we could perhaps bear with patience, did we not observe that the very eminent men to whom we allude, do in the mean time amuse themselves by way of interlude, with the editing of numerous other works. We forbear to mention their illustrious names, because we have the highest respect for their talents, and are grateful for what, in their own way, they have accomplished; at the same time we cannot help thinking that theirs is a “custom more honoured in the breach than the observance.”

But to return to the 1,001 nights—we have stated that no two copies observe any thing like an agreement, not only in minor points, but in the most important features of the tales, every copyist apparently telling the story his own way. In order to illustrate this fact the more fully, and at the same time do justice to the merits of Mr. Lane's labours; we shall here exhibit a brief extract of the same tale as it exists in the old version, in the present translation, and in the Calcutta and Breslau editions. For example—the story of the Grecian King and the physician Douban commences in Galland's version as follows,—“There was in the country of Zouman, in Persia, a king whose subjects were originally Greeks. The king was all over leprous, and his physicians in vain endeavoured his cure; and when they were at their wits end what to prescribe for him, a very able physician called Douban arrived at his court. This physician had learned his science in Greek, Persian, Turkish, Arabian, Latin, Syrian and Hebrew books; and besides that he was an expert philosopher, he fully understood the good and bad qualities of all sorts of plants and drugs.” On this extract we have merely to observe that it savours strongly of gallicism. It is a literal translation of the French, but bears little resemblance, we will venture to say, even to Galland's Arabic text which is, we believe, in the Bibliothèque Royale of Paris. We suppose, the word *Rumiyat*, is what Galland translates as *Latin*, but which Mr. Lane translates more properly as *modern Greek*. The Romans had nothing in their literature

of which the Arabs availed themselves, and when the latter use the word *Rûm*, it means what was lately called European Turkey, including Greece—which once formed the sinking empire of mighty Rome.

We now come to Mr. Lane's version of the story, premising that for "reasons good," he has translated the word *Yoonan*, not as Greece, but as the king's name, thus—"The story of King Yoonán and the sage Doobán—Know, O Efreit, that there was in former times, in the country of the Persians, a monarch who was called King Yoonán, possessing great treasures and numerous forces, valiant, and having troops of every description; but he was afflicted with leprosy, which the physicians and sages had failed to remove; neither their potions, nor powders, nor ointments were of any benefit to him; and none of the physicians were able to cure him. At length there arrived at the city of this king a great sage stricken in years, who was called the sage Doqbán; he was acquainted with ancient Greek, Persian, modern Greek, Arabic and Syrian books; and with medicine and astrology, both with respect to their scientific principles, and the rules for their practical application for good and evil; as well as the properties of plants dried and fresh; the injurious and the useful; he was versed in the wisdom of the philosophers, and embraced a knowledge of all the medical and other sciences."

It is very obvious, on comparing the two preceding versions, either that Mr. Lane's original is the more copious in all its circumstances, or, which is most probable, that he has been more scrupulous in his translation than his French predecessor. As to Mr. Lane's change of *Yoonan* into a man's name, he has his authority for it, although we confess it is the first time we have seen it used as such. The Calcutta edition employs it as the king's name in the story, yet in the table of contents he is called the King of Greece. However this is an affair of small consequence as the Mussulman writers take great liberties in matters connected with geography and history. The same story according to the Calcutta edition proceeds as follows—"Know, O Efrît, that there was in the regions of Persia a certain renowned king, and his body was affected with leprosy. And the sages and the physicians failed in the curing of him, and said, 'for this malady there is no remedy.' After a considerable time, there arrived in that king's capital a certain sage; and this sage was deeply skilled in the art of healing, for he had read books in ancient Greek, and Persian, and modern Greek and Hebrew, and he was proficient in all their sciences. And he knew the virtues of all plants and herbs, and medicines and their uses; and he excelled all the sages of his own time."

The Calcutta edition is in this case less diffuse and circumstantial than Mr. Lane's original, though it must be allowed that the above description is quite sufficient for all useful purposes. But let us proceed to Dr. Habicht's text, of which the translation is—"Know, O Efrît, that there was in a city of Persia, in the land of Zûmân a certain king, who was governor of Yûnân; and this king's body was afflicted with leprosy, whereby the physicians and sages were baffled, and they were unable to cure him. And he drank much physic, and they applied to him ointments, from which he did not in the least benefit. And there came into the city of the King of Yûnân a certain sage who was called Dûbân; and this sage had read the books of the ancient Greeks, and of the Persians, the Turks, the Arabians, the modern Greeks, the Syrians and the

Hebrews; and he knew all their sciences, and the principles of their doctrines, and the foundations of their precepts; and he was acquainted with the properties of all plants whether fresh or dried, the injurious and the beneficial; and he was versed in philosophy, and embraced a knowledge of all the sciences."

These different versions put us in mind of the endless variations into which some of our simple national melodies have extended. We can still recognize the same air, though changed according to the taste or caprice of every musician and performer. It becomes a question then, whether a translator of the Arabian Nights ought to restrict himself solely to one edition of his original, even if it should be of standard value? Our reply is two-fold; if the translation were merely for the benefit of Arabic students, and the original published along with it, of course there would be no room for the least deviation. If again it be intended as a book of amusement and instruction for the many, it appears to us the preferable plan to select from the wide field those flowers only which yield most honey, in other words to choose the best version of each story from whatever edition it may be attained.

As to the mere arrangement of the tales, excepting such as are really interwoven with each other, it is of very little consequence in what *Night* or *Nights* they are told. We would suggest however to Mr. Lane, that it were well, if he pointed out in the *first* of his notes to each chapter, whereabouts the subject might be come at, both in Galland's edition, and in the Arabic editions of Calcutta and Breslau. This we think would be an improvement, gratifying to oriental scholars who will derive vast benefit from Mr. L.'s translation and notes, whichever original they may happen to use. We understand that a complete edition of the Arabic text of the Thousand and One Nights is now under publication in Calcutta, from a M.S., of which the "wise men of the East" speak in terms of unqualified admiration. We sincerely regret that Mr. Lane has not had access to this eastern gem; though after all, it may happen to be nothing superior to his own Cairo copy.

Mr. Lane's present work has numerous other merits besides accuracy and elegance of translation; the beauty of its typography, the spirited style of the graphic illustrations studded like orient pearls throughout its pages, together with the truth and accuracy of the costumes, are such as render the volume one of the fairest ornaments of the drawing-room. The notes appended to each chapter contain a vast fund of instruction necessary to the thorough understanding of many expressions that occur in the narrative. These already embrace a great variety of subjects referring to the customs, manners, religion (or superstition) and learning of the Mussulman people. They have also the merit of being drawn from authentic sources, in many instances from personal observation and experience. In short, Mr. Lane's new translation of the Thousand and One Nights, together with its notes and engravings, forms a most pleasing and at the same time a most instructive account of the people of Islâm.

We may observe in conclusion that some of the critics have expressed their regret at Mr. Lane's change of the orthography of several eastern words which had been long familiar and dear to them. We confess we have no such sympathy with *errors*, merely because they are of long standing and familiar to us. In translating the Arabian Nights from the French we adopted Galland's orthography of eastern names;

but we never thought of adopting his pronunciation at the same time. Hence such words as "Haroun al-Raschid," will be uttered not amiss by a Frenchman; but by an Englishman (of course we mean the non-oriental) they will sound something like "Haróun al Ráskid," a sound which no Arab would ever understand. Now all this is easily avoided by spelling the words as they are pronounced, which Mr. Lane does thus, "Haroon Ar-Rasheed," and who is so void of taste as to deny that the last method is an improvement? We really wish that Mr. Lane had gone a few steps further in his amendments, and adopted Sir William Jones's orthography, improved, and now become classical in the hands of his successors. The double vowels ee and oo, though perfectly correct as to sound, yet if of frequent occurrence, give the words a Dutch-like appearance. For example we should prefer Hārun al Rashīd to Haroon ar-Rasheed, using the accented vowels when long instead of the double vowels. We would also leave the article *al* unchanged as the Arabs themselves do; premising that when *al* is followed by words beginning with d, n, r, s or t, the l assumes their respective sounds. These, however, are matters of taste, upon which, as is proverbial, there ought to be no controversy.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Calcutta, July 18, 1838.

THE aspect of affairs at the present moment is fraught with matter for serious consideration. Whether it be the result of a concerted plan, or a purely accidental combination of events, it is certain that we are more or less threatened on all sides. To the North-west, the movements of Persia upon Herat, and the attitude of the sovereign of Cabool, promise to bring to a speedy termination the oft mooted question of the propriety of extending our frontier to the banks of the Indus. To the South-east our new Resident, Colonel Benson, is engaged in settling the relations, friendly or unfriendly, which are hereafter to subsist between the usurper of the throne of Ava and ourselves. Along the eastward line of mountains we have the Nepaulese, who, by incursions into our territories, and the dispatch of special missions to Runjeet Singh, manifesting a disposition to put an end to the treaty of amity which we entered into at the close of the last war. Thus, look which way will, we behold a gathering cloud, and it seems to be admitted on hands that, we have no master spirit at the head of affairs to avert a storm, or bravely to break it, if it bursts over our heads. Negotiation and precaution are the order of the day, but it is questionable whether half measures and a temporising policy will at this juncture prove of the slightest avail. An imposing and determined attitude must be assumed at once if we wish to avoid long and expensive campaigns, and the ultimate necessity for extending our overgrown territory. Thus

much of our *foreign* relations in this hemisphere. For the facts on which the observations are founded, the reader is referred to the summary of events to be found in the present Number of the *Oriental Herald*.

Of domestic intelligence, nothing has transpired of any particular moment, if we except the public display, amongst the Europeans in Calcutta, of hostility to the trade in Coolies. It is known to a great portion of the British public, that, since the abolition of slavery in the colonies, and the proof of the defective working of the apprenticeship system became clear, the West India and Mauritius planters have endeavoured to supply the deficiency of labour by the importation of hill-men, from the province of Bengal. There is no doubt that this commerce has been carried on for some time, and has been a source of considerable profit to all engaged in it, not excluding the crimps or duffadars,—and it is equally certain that the trade would have continued uninterruptedly had not some cases of kidnapping at Calcutta,—of cruel stowage in the *slave ships*,—of oppression or negligence in the Australian colonies,—transpired almost simultaneously with the receipt of the report of Lord Brougham's speech in March last on the motion for the immediate abolition of the apprenticeships. These circumstances, infused spirit into the public journalists, the clergy and the philanthropists of Calcutta, and led to a great deal of writing which has terminated in a call for a *public meeting*, whereat it is intended to resolve on petitioning the Legislature to put an end to the traffic. Of course there has been much exaggeration and idle declamation in the papers, but there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Government at least to take care that laws are enacted to protect the Coolie in the place of his expatriation. The Indian authorities can it is true do no more of themselves than regulate the terms of emigration hence; but they are expected to move the home authorities to step in and provide for the security of the Indian labourer at Demerara, Guiana, &c., and for his return to his family in Bengal at the expiration of his apprenticeship or term of service. The result of the Calcutta meeting is made known in the Synopsis of the present number.

The Culna affair, of which the particulars are already before the public, has terminated for the present in the Magistrate (Mr. J. B. Ogilvy) being held to bail to take his trial at the sessions. If it is established that the firing upon the sleeping followers of Pertaub Chund was the result of accident and misconception, rather than of the orders of Mr. Ogilvy; no ill consequences will ensue to him.

The setting in of the rains and the consequent production of much of the vegetable matter which forms the food of thousands of natives, has of course arrested for a time, the devastating progress of famine; but a return to the horrors of the past season, must, it is feared, be looked for when the earth has drank her fill. The deserted state of numerous tracts once so fertile—the absence of labour, capital, and seed, which have (more or less) been destroyed during the famine, will throw the country back for at least two years. The sum raised for the relief of the starving people has not fallen very short of twenty thousand pounds, a sum contemptible enough if applicable to the wants of stalwart Europeans, but as liberal when the means of the contributors, and the wants of the population are understood. One rupee, judiciously applied in the purchase of grain, will sustain a native for one

month; consequently 50,000 natives have been saved from starvation for four months.

The news from the Straits and China is not of material interest. Piracy, once so rife in the former, has been so far subdued that our men-of-war and their boats find but little employment. The last instance of a rencontre is recorded in the papers. The *Diana*, steamer, a small vessel built expressly for service in the Straits, attacked five prahus with the aid of the *Wolf's* boats, and destroyed one—the rest disappeared.

The intelligence from China relates exclusively to the state of the Opium Trade, which, from the uncertainty of the ultimate intentions of the Chinese Government, continues to be a subject of great anxiety. It was expected that recent arrivals at Calcutta would have sealed the fate of many of the rash speculators of last year, but, up to this moment, all parties appear to hold their ground.

The New India Bank does not seem likely to reach maturity. The measures taken by the other Banks to increase their stock have produced a scarcity in the money market, and brought down other descriptions of stock. The advantages held out to existing shareholders by the proposed augmentation of shares, are too great to be relinquished for uncertain gains, in other establishments.

People in India look anxiously for the decision of the Government in respect to the establishment of a Steam Communication with England. The absurdity of making Bombay the sole port has been clearly established, by the inconveniences which, under the temporary plan have been experienced both at Bombay and Calcutta. At present, a steamer, all ready for sea, has to wait in Bombay harbour until the Bengal, Madras and Mofussil packets have been received. This disgusts the Bombay people. On the other hand, we Bengalees are subject to the annoyance of a slow post over some hundreds of miles of miserable country, and all the risks of mail robbery and the assaults of wild beasts on the dawk runners. Add to this the chance of the packets (and in some cases passengers) not reaching Bombay from this part of India in time, which by the steamer appointed to proceed to the Red Sea.

Of Military matters little remains to report. The Government has been made to the Joudpore and Assam local forces, and the drilling of the Oude brigade proceeds with vigour. It is said that a large force, under General Duncan, will take the field after the rains, but merely with the view of enabling Lord Auckland to make an imposing display on his visit to Runjeet Sing. The same scheme, proposed by Mr. Stocqueler the Army Agent, to the Bengal Infantry, has received the assent of fifty-two regiments. With the exception of a few who dissent, the rest have not sent in their replies.

THE LOYALTY AND LIBERALITY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

We like not on ordinary occasions to interfere with what may be called the *details* of management of the East India Company's affairs whether at home or abroad, and we should not, therefore, have written a word upon the present subject, had we not been much urged by a correspondent to do so. That correspondent is one of the fair sex, and having no reason to doubt the correctness of her assertions, we can only say her case appears to us a particularly hard one. She complains of the Court of Directors having peremptorily refused her a small pension (under £30 per annum) though she conceives her claims to it are undoubted, upon the plea of their not being able so to appropriate the funds of the proprietors of East India Stock, and yet that it has come to her knowledge that the said Court have (as one instance among many) had no hesitation in purchasing "for themselves forty impressions of a lately published print of the Queen, at twelve guineas each impression, aggregate amount four hundred and eighty guineas! If such be the case, we can only say, that the circumstance of the refusal of the before mentioned slight pittance on the score "of economy, placed in juxtaposition with this instance of extravagance, whatever it may say for the *loyalty* of the East India Company, speaks very little for their *liberality*. Does the Board of Control audit the Court's *private* as well as *public* expenditure?

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

The state of Affairs, on our North-Western Frontier, has become a subject of such great and general interest, that although we pretend not to any profound skill in the solution of political questions, we think it right to communicate to our readers a few facts, and to add thereto a few slight remarks, that naturally arise in our mind, when we consider the condition of the Indian population under our dominion, the strength of the Army, by which alone that population is prevented from rising to exterminate us, and the number and force of the enemies, by whom our Frontier will soon be assailed. It is known to all who have friends, or correspondents in Persia that Mahomed Shah commenced the siege of Herat, with the declaration that it was only preliminary to an invasion "of Cabul, Candahar, the Punjab, and India!"—and, ridiculous as the idea was, when first promulgated by His Majesty, it was quite worthy of the mind in which it arose. The Shah is a vain, ignorant, and conceited man, surrounded by Persian intrigues, who spare no flattery, no falsehood, to instigate him to an aggression on our North-Western neighbours, seeing that the extension of the Persian dominions to the banks of the Sutledge would secure to the Emperor of Russia a free passage for his troops, to the very out-posts of the British Indian Army. Those who imagined that the Emperor would ever march an army of

Russians direct to India, had a very silly notion of Russian policy. The eyes of all are now opened, however, to the real state of the case, and we trust the country may yet be saved from the ruin with which it is now threatened. Dost Mahomed, after several vain efforts to secure the alliance of the British, has, as a matter of absolute necessity, united his forces with those of the Persian monarch, and Candahar, being ruled by a brother of Dost Mahomed, is of course, in their interests! The Goorkhas and the Burmese have long since been sharpening their swords against us, and even the miscreant of Joudpore is beginning to show his sting, which we thought we had fairly extracted, or effectually blunted! Scores of small vipers, in the shape of independent Native Chiefs, whom we have cherished in our bosom, and to whom the numerical inefficiency of our army is well known, only await the moment, when all our forces shall be employed on the Frontier, for the commencement of open hostilities! As far as enemies are concerned, we have as many as ever the good King Arthur would have wished to see arrayed against him. Let us consider what force we have to throw into the scale *against them*. In round numbers we have, on the Bengal establishment, 52,000 Native Infantry, 5,000 Native Cavalry, 6,000 European Infantry, and about 1,100 European Cavalry. We have also 72 field pieces, of wretchedly small calibre fit for service—and 72 guns, of a good calibre, which we must necessarily leave in cantonments, unless we design to supply our enemies with both guns and beef! Seriously speaking, our bullock batteries will be found much worse than useless, if ever they be taken out of cantonment. They look very pretty, and really answer all purposes of exercise on our hard parades, but no one, who has ever marched with bullocks, will say, that they can perform the duties of field batteries in action, even if they arrive in time to see a shot fired! The largest force we could collect, for frontier service from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, would not exceed 60,000 Natives, 16,000 Europeans and 100 guns! A force quite sufficient, certainly, to beat all our enemies, were they collected in one body for a regular 'stand-up fight'—but utterly inadequate to meet the attacks of numerous bodies of light troops, invading, at uncertain intervals, a frontier of many hundred miles in extent! Our rulers, we believe reckon upon raising, for the occasion, as many troops as their treasury can pay!—but we have our doubts whether such a levy would not add to the strength of the enemy! Troops raised for a particular service, cannot be expected to evince that fidelity which our regular sepoys have ever exhibited; and were the conflict to become at all doubtful, they might possibly think it prudent to turn the scale against us, by going over with their arms, to the enemy, instead of "nobly falling with a falling State!"

It is not our wish to excite alarm, but we deem it high time that the eyes of the British public should be opened, as to the real state of affairs. We have shown what we honestly believe to be facts, and have drawn our own inferences from those facts; and we shall be most happy to give insertion to any letters in contradiction of either our facts or our inferences. Want of space prevents our saying more at present, but in a future number, we shall recur to the matter, and in the meanwhile, we earnestly solicit the assistance of such of our friends as may be able to enlighten the public on so stirring a subject, as that on which we have imperfectly commented.—*Oriental Observer*, July 7.

THE POSITIONS AND STANDING OF

We are indebted to a late number of the *East Indian*

*Table shewing the number of Cadets of each year, with their rank

RANK.	CADETS OF															
	1771	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1789	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800
Lieutenant Generals.....	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Major Generals.....	"	1	2	4	3	5	1	4	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"
Regimental Colonels.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	7	9	6	3	21	6	3	1
Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	7	4
Regimental Majors.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7
Senior Captains.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23
Second Captains.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27
Third Captains.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15
Fourth Captains.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Junior Captains.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senior Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
Second Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19
Third Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
Fourth Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fifth Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Sixth Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
Seventh Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Junior Lieutenants.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senior Cornets, Ensigns, &c.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Second Cornets, Ensigns, &c.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Third Cornets, Ensigns, &c.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Junior Cornets, Ensigns, &c.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Supernumerary Cornets, Ensigns, &c.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total....	2	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	4	11	15	6	3	25	10	10

EXTRAORDINARY ACCOUNT OF THE QUEEN, PROMULGATED IN INDIA.

We copy the following piece of absurdity from the *Calcutta Englishman* of 17th July. It will perhaps scarcely be believed that now, with the aid of Steam, England and India are brought comparatively so close together, any portion of the press should be so ill informed as to admit into its columns, such ridiculously unfounded statements.

"The life of Queen Victoria appears to be the only security for the internal quiet of the United Kingdom; for the heir presumptive is abhorred, and would not be permitted to land; and his blind son is not desired as King; at all events, Ireland could not be expected to submit her neck to the yoke of the grand master of the Orangemen. The continuance of the pension to the King of Hanover is universally felt to be

DAWK TRAVELLING.—CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

The following information issued in July from the Post Office of Calcutta, will be found very useful to parties travelling overland to that Presidency.

Memorandum on the mode of travelling post from Calcutta to Bombay, via Cuttack, Hyderabad and Poonah, distance 1405 miles.

From Calcutta to Ganjam 364 miles. Apply to Postmaster-General. Dak must be paid in advance at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

From Ganjam to Moonegallah 497 miles. Apply to Collector of Ganjam, stating all particulars in respect to extra Banghy Burdars, also intended detention at stations *en route*. Bearers must be paid by the traveller at end of each stage. Stages vary from 15 to 20 miles each. Average cost about 5 annas a mile.

From Moonegallah to Hyderabad 100 miles, apply to Resident at Hyderabad, in same form as above. Timely notice must be given, as Bearers must be sent out from that city to meet the traveller. The same rule applies to the route from Hyderabad to Sholapore 200 miles, as Bearers must be sent the whole distance from Hyderabad. This portion of the route is very expensive.

From Sholapore to Poonah 157 miles. Apply to Postmaster Sholapore to post Bearers to take you to Indoopoor 77 miles. From which place to Poonah, 80 miles, Bearers must be sent out from Poonah, for which apply to the Postmaster Poonah. Timely notice should be given.

From Poonah to Panwell 73 miles. Bearers will be posted by the Postmaster of Poonah.

From Panwell to Bombay 20 miles. The conveyance is by water.

If more than a single set of Bearers is required between Moonegallah and Poonah, good notice should be given, and I am not aware that it is practicable to post more than three Palanquins on that road. I believe it is with extreme difficulty that Bearers can be posted for more than two.

From Calcutta to Ganjam, the cost of travelling, for a set of Bearers with Mussauljee and two Banghy Burdars will vary from 8 to 9 annas per mile. From Ganjam to Moonegallah it is about 5 or 6 annas a mile. From Moonegallah to Sholapore, it averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a mile, and from Sholapore to Poonah it averages $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees a mile.

From Poonah to Bombay, it is about 12 annas a mile.

N. B.—“All letters should be superscribed ‘Dak Bearer Service,’ in order, that no delay may occur in opening the communication at the office of the party addressed, and instead of ‘Resident,’ it should be ‘Resident,’ or ‘Postmaster, Residency.’”

(Signed.)

T. I. TAYLOR.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Annals of 1839.

We have been favoured with copies of several *Annals* of the coming season, amongst which we must designate as the richest of them all in outward and internal embellishment, the *Diadem*, edited by Miss Louisa H. Sheridan. The proprietors of the *Diadem* wishing it to be considered a *permanent volume*, have completed it in a style very superior to *annals* generally. The literature is also decidedly superior to the many "trifles light as air" to be found in similar productions. The *Diadem* contains some compositions which we may fairly style literary rarities, classing as such the lines of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, "*The Polite*," a song by Congreve the Dramatist; the prose tale by Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and some poetry by the late Duke of Devonshire and his highly gifted and beautiful Duchess; and "last not least" a Legend narrated by Sir W. Scott to an Abbotsford party. An Italian and French composition from the pens of Count Pepoli and the Chevalier Julie, impart a novel character to this elegant volume, which we do not recollect to have seen attempted before in *Annual* literature. Where so many noble writers contend for literary honours, and most of them deservingly, we cannot but deem it invidious to draw comparisons; however we must mention the poet Campbell's stanzas, not versifying, but *poetising*, an anecdote of Napoleon, which is new to us. Horace Smith contributes some good "love verses." A clever double acrostic, and a neat story of a young Irish priest who broke through his sacerdotal vow, are the only contributions of the whilome sprightly editress, but Miss S. pleads ill-health on this account. We can only hope that her intended trip to the south of France will completely re-establish both her health and her wit, which we really cannot afford to lose. We have now one sentence to express disparagingly of the *Diadem*. Simply this:—Had there been an utter blank of pure white paper in lieu of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's *verses*, we should have preferred it to them; for the one would at least be without a blot, and the *verses* are a blot altogether. The stanzas of Lord Wm. Lennox on the Harrow Cemetery are distinguished by some classic taste. Of the plates our remarks must be very limited. To our taste the *tout ensemble* of every subject, without exception, is conceived and executed in a manner infinitely superior to any collection of prints we have seen for many past seasons. "Turkish Ladies," (drawn by W. Perring and engraved by H. Cook,) forms a beautiful picture. The figures are executed with much care, and the drapery of the costume is done with the softness of pencil of a consummate artist. "The Jealous Italian," a subject expressing the suddenly aroused jealousy of an Italian Lady on recognising the features of a rival in a miniature which she is holding before her and gazing upon in an erect and startled posture, is finely conceived. The face is perfectly *Siddonian*, but we cannot extend our praise to the figure which appears to us hard and not over gracefully disposed.

Ackermann's "Forget-me-not."—The literature of the present volume is decidedly better, we think, than it has been for some years previously. Jerrold gives us a good story quite in his vigorous and sarcastic manner. The "Song of the Burman Lover," by Major Campbell, we would

extract if we could. The embellishments are well selected as to their subjects, and the artists have not retrograded as to *care* in comparison with previous efforts.

We should perhaps with reference to the particular nature of this Magazine have commenced with the two "*Orientalists*" by Lieut. Bacon and Dr. Caunter, between which there is a strong appearance of rivalry and we regret also to perceive some disposition towards ill-blood; still there is something more than a distinction without a difference in their literary characters. Lieut. Bacon skims the surface of that sea of Oriental literature which Dr. Caunter fathoms to the bottom: the first brings to his aid much versatile talent, imaginative, descriptive and artistic, whilst the other presents much store of Oriental knowledge attired if not in so motley a suit, certainly in a sober guise that cannot fail to be interesting to the steady reader who seeks to be permanently informed, and who will not permit the slightest approach to trifling. There are many such readers amongst Anglo-Indians. But to speak of the books themselves; the old *Oriental Annual* has for two or three years past been devoted to a continuous historical subject. This season it is changed both in its Editor and plan. The author of a popular book of the late season has assumed the management of this *Annual* and produced a decidedly interesting and applicable volume, consisting of a series of sketches, tales, and legends pertaining to Indian life. Lieut. Bacon's style is fluent and his tales evidence considerable information. He is also a capital draftsman, a talent, forming a valuable adjunct to *literary* abilities. The sketches of this author form the *matériel* for various beautiful engravings by W. and E. Finden which decorate the work. We must be content against our will with simply alluding to the beauty of the drawings furnished (from the Editor's sketches) by Stanfield and others. They are for the most part *chefs d'œuvre*. Dr. Hobart Caunter having seceded from the above *Annual* of which he had been long the Editor, is now the conductor of the new one; which contains two Indian Romances possessing a full modicum of interest and perhaps (for general readers) more than enough of Oriental lore. Both tales are made vehicles for the representation of Oriental manners, &c. The work is outwardly richly appointed, and embellished within by engravings from twenty-two drawings, from the vast collection of the late W. Daniell, R. A., executed for the most part in the very best manner. We cannot help however remarking that the representation of the Boa Constrictor seizing upon a Government messenger is made a complete caricature—there never was a serpent either in India or Java of such a size, and we can only imagine therefore it must have been intended for the *American*, of which so much has been heard and so little seen!

We have received several other works during the present month, but from want of space can only give some of their titles.

Steam Communication with India.—By Sir John Ross.

India Review.—Edited by F. Corbyn, Esq. From January to April.

India Journal of Medical and Physical Science.—By the same Editor, for the same months.

Egypt as it is in 1838.—By Thomas Waghorn.

Euclid's Elements.—Corrected by J. R. Young, from the texts of Simson and Playfair.

A Hand Book for Visitors to the Zoological Gardens.—(A very neat and likely to prove a very useful one.)

To some of these we hope shortly to recur.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

It would be cheaply purchased at any price.—**LORD W. BENTINCK.**

It will be best and most satisfactorily attained by means of private enterprise.
LORD AUCKLAND.

The fundamental principles of policy on which rest our establishments in India, require frequent communication with England.

LORD WELLESLEY.

Eight and thirty years have passed away since the subject of an expeditious communication with India was first mooted by Lord Wellesley, and though the political advantages to be derived from it then, and the commercial advantages at a more recent period, were so obvious, no step appears to have been taken in the matter till within the last few years, when the people of Calcutta came forward with a heavy pecuniary outlay, and no stint of agitation; the same parties, aided by Ceylon and the other Presidencies, have since persevered for the accomplishment of an object in which India and England are alike interested. The opposition with which this subject was met, should not be underrated, for it was powerful and persevering, and perhaps can only be appreciated by those who were long engaged in a struggle which was regarded in England with comparative indifference. Time was when the expediency of establishing a more rapid communication with India, was denied upon high political ground—but this has been forced to give way before a system of more enlightened policy. Its propriety was then questioned, and its friends were called upon to shew the advantages to result from a more rapid communication with India—but this too has passed, the advantages are manifest, it would be heresy to doubt. The practicability of the establishment of Steam Communication with India was then denied, and the consideration of the question as much as possible perplexed—but all this has been cleared away by the evidence of persons scientifically and practically acquainted with its details, and thus its opponents have been stript of their last plausible pretext. Yet how little has been done in England towards the establishment of that, the expediency, the propriety, the practicability of which can now no longer be questioned. The British Government and the East India Company are no doubt deeply responsible for the delay that has taken place; but the British public, the mercantile public at least, does not stand entirely excused—for notwithstanding the concurrent testimony of Lord Wellesley, Lord Auckland, and Lord William Bentinck, notwithstanding all that has been said and written in its favour, the question of Steam Communication with India has been suffered to languish in the care of a few unwearied friends, for want of

an active co-operation on the part of those, whose best interests are involved in its success.

It would now answer no useful purpose to trace the causes of this indifference, an indifference perhaps more apparent than real, but whether real or apparent it is highly proper to allude to that, which in the hands of an enemy, was a weapon not sparingly used; and as a consequence, to impress upon those who have at length done something practical in the matter by the meeting of the 12th October, the necessity of following up the blow then struck with determination, and to shew how requisite it is that they should by all means secure the hearty concurrence of the public generally—in the cause of truth and justice, public opinion is omnipotent.

Now the public generally cannot be supposed to have an intimate acquaintance with all the circumstances of this case, though its importance to this country may be immediately recognised. Yet if it be true that Steam Communication with India can be carried into effect so as to secure the grand essentials—Regularity, Security and Dispatch, only by means of a Joint Stock Company, it becomes absolutely necessary it should be shewn why no other means can be devised; for the question which will naturally suggest itself, is—why not entrust this matter to those whose bounden duty it is to carry it into full operation? Perhaps the best mode of replying to this, is by calling attention to the manner in which Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company have hitherto conducted it, and by shewing that this has been such as to preclude the hope that either will give full effect to the wishes of both India and England in the matter.

It is by no means intended here to express any opinion as to the details of Captain Barber's scheme, upon that point the Committee which has been appointed must decide, but, there appears no reason to doubt that with proper management the mails may fairly be expected to reach England in 42 days from Bombay, of which 14 days only should be occupied in transmission from Alexandria, which is about equi-distant from both points.

Bearing this in mind let the following Table be examined:—

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Name of Steamer.	Date of Sailing from Bombay.	Arrival at Suez.	Arrival in England.	
			Through Mr. Wagho.	Via Falmouth
No. 1. Atalanta	1837. 27th Sept.	1837. 16th October.	1837. 22d Nov.	1837. 4th December
No. 2. Hugh Lindsay	26th October.	17th Nov.	22d Dec. 1838.	8th January.
No. 3. Berenice	30th Nov. 1838.	18th Dec. 1838.	31st January.	31st January.
No. 4. Atalanta	5th January.	24th January.	13th March.	7th March.
No. 5. Hugh Lindsay	28th ditto	19th February	22d ditto	29th ditto.
No. 6. Atalanta	1st March	20th March.	18th April	3d May.
No. 7. Berenice	30th ditto	17th April	19th May	21st ditto.
No. 8. Atalanta	27th April	16th May	19th June	18th June.
No. 9. Berenice	21st May	9th June	9th July	17th July.

. From the examination of the above Table it will appear that in every instance there has been gross neglect on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1 Mail was 69 days *en route*, instead of 42, of which 44 days were occupied in the transmission from Alexandria. Now this Mail might have arrived in 14 days from Alexandria, and it will be seen that Mr. Waghorn with his accustomed activity, though compelled to avail himself of an indirect conveyance, saved 12 days in the transmission of letters entrusted to his agency.

No. 2 Mail was 47 days in transmission from Alexandria. Mr. Waghorn saved 17 days.

No. 3 Mail was 39 days in transmission from Alexandria.

No. 4 Mail was 37 days in transmission from Alexandria.

No. 5 Mail was 33 days in transmission from Alexandria. Mr. Waghorn saved 7 days.

No. 6 Mail was 39 days in transmission from Alexandria. Mr. Waghorn saved 15 days.

No. 7 Mail was 29 days in transmission from Alexandria. Mr. Waghorn saved 2 days.

No. 8 Mail was 28 days in transmission from Alexandria.

No. 9 Mail was 33 days in transmission from Alexandria. Mr. Waghorn saved 8 days.

Thus it will appear, that in the transmission of nine mails from Alexandria to England, the British Government occupied 329 days instead of 126, so subjecting the public to the loss and inconvenience which must result from a delay of 203 days.

The consequences, public and private, that may flow from such a state of things it is fearful to contemplate; and here we will just notice the present state of the East. By the last accounts the British possessions in India were threatened from within and from without, hostilities had all but commenced with the Burmese and the Nepaulese, and a dark cloud hung on the north-western frontier, so that war would appear to have been inevitable. Under such circumstances the importance of the next accounts are incalculable, and what are we to expect. Why it is just possible that accounts by the *Semiramis* may reach London on the 6th November by the Malta Steamer to Falmouth, but it is far more probable that the *Semiramis* being delayed a day or two by the monsoon, those accounts will not arrive by the same conveyance till the 4th of December next. The delay of a week, nay, of a day, may now be of vital importance to the state, it was always of importance to the public, and yet the British Government to this hour have refused to redress the evil so loudly complained of, by establishing steamers to and from Alexandria direct. If then rapid communication with India be a desideratum, it would appear that as nothing is to be expected from Government, the public must itself move in the matter; and if it be true, as Lord Auckland says, (and in this opinion Lord W. Bentinck concurs) "it will be best and most satisfactorily attained by means of private enterprise," the intervention of a Joint Stock Company would seem the only means of insuring complete success. This was the unanimous opinion of the meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th, and therefore in the absence of any other, we recommend Captain Barber's scheme, for it proposes to establish the communication

with Bombay in 42 days, and holds out strong prospects of a profitable commercial speculation.

In our next we shall treat the conduct of the East India Company in relation to Steam Communication with India. We shall shew what they have done, what they have left undone, and state such facts as in our humble judgment must satisfy the most scrupulous, that notwithstanding appearances this body has never been zealously affected in its favour, though its importance has been again and again demonstrated, and the happiness of millions are involved in its success.

* * * Since the foregoing was written, we find that Mr. Calvert, the agent of the E. I. Company, arrived in town on the 26th, with dispatches from Bombay to the 12th September, in ten days from Malta, to which island the missing overland mails were brought by H. M. Steamer, *Blazer*. Not a single private letter has been received by this opportunity, and the public will therefore conclude how much reliance is to be placed upon either H. M. Government or the E. I. Company's, in the matter of Steam Communication with India.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.

In a New South Wales paper just received, we perceive some comments on a trial before the Supreme Court of South Australia, in which Mr. Commissioner Fisher was the plaintiff, and Messrs. Thomas and Stephenson the defendants; it certainly exceeds any thing that we have ever heard of in a Court of Justice. The case was a criminal information for libel at the suit of Mr. Fisher, against the defendants, who are the proprietors of the *Gazette*. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Mann, the ex-Advocate General, and for the defence, by Mr. Stephenson (one of the defendants, and Clerk to the Councils,) in person. Tolerable order, it appears, was observed during the first day's proceedings, but on the second the sparring that took place was carried to such a height, that the judge rose in a passion, adjourned the court, and dismissed the jury. On the third day, it required some coaxing to induce the judge to return to Court; but he was ultimately prevailed on, and on taking his seat, he commenced the proceedings of the day by accusing some members of the jury with having predetermined to find the defendants guilty. After another day's sparring, in which the judge seems to have taken a part, his Honor proposes that the jury shall be dismissed without calling upon them for a decision; but the Advocate General, Mr. G. M. Stephen, protests, and the case is again adjourned till another day. On the fourth day, the jury wearied out, fail to make their appearance, and the case stands adjourned till the following morning, when after some difficulty, the trial is got under weigh once more, and happily a conclusion is at last arrived at, the Jury finding the defendants guilty.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MEETING FOR PREVENTING THE EXPORTATION OF COOLIES, July 10, 1838.—At 4 p. m., the Sheriff of Calcutta took the Chair, and soon after, the room became exceedingly crowded; there could not have been less than 400 gentlemen present, among whom, we observed several distinguished natives.

The following resolution was moved by the Lord Bishop. —

1.—Resolved, that this meeting, having heard of the commencement, continuance, and extension of a system of exporting the natives of India to the British Slave and other colonies, expresses its deepest regret that such a traffic should exist, and more especially that it should have originated in this port, believing the system to be fraught with unmixed evils to the so called “free emigrants.”

His Lordship addressed the meeting in a very animated speech. He appeared there to support the cause of humanity, and to urge upon the attention of Government, the necessity of adopting every measure which suspicion, jealousy, and the utmost circumspection suggested towards a traffic, which, to say the least of it, presented every feature of a suspicious character. Nay, he would go further to express to the Government their fear and apprehension, lest this traffic involve them in the commission of a crime, nothing like which had been heard at any period from the beginning of the world. His Lordship's suspicions were first awakened on this subject by the representations in the newspapers. He did not like a trade in his fellow-creatures, and would do all in his power to put it down. Under the mask of freedom and all that was good, the blackest deeds were perpetrated. His Lordship was ready to admit, that freedom of action should not be checked, but he asked if that principle applied to men who were so ignorant as not to be aware where they were going, or what they were about. Where were the laws to protect them in an old slave colony, and from the tyranny of task-masters who had spent a whole life in driving slaves? These were the circumstances which had awakened His Lordship's worst suspicions. He was, however, far from imputing improper motives to any; but when he called to mind what he had heard and read in his native land, as well as here, during the course of some forty years, regarding slave trade, all the horrors of those scenes recurred, and in reviewing the struggles of freedom against slavery, the battle of humanity against brutal oppression, he could not but behold with alarm, in this rising country, just at the moment, when the dawn of freedom was about to burst upon her, the commencement of one of the greatest evils connected with commerce. These were the causes that created a suspicion in His Lordship's mind, and had induced him to propose that we should go up to our paternal Government, and seek redress for the helpless coolies. His Lordship observed, that when a servant was to be taken on board, a deposit of about a thousand rupees was required. He asked no more in behalf of the coolies; let their exporters do something of that sort, deposit even half that amount as a pledge for the return of the cooly to his native land, and the evil would in a great measure be remedied.

The Rev. Mr. Charles then rose to second the resolution. Having complimented, in suitable terms, the Lord Bishop, who had preceded him, he observed, that, so far as it depended on strong reasoning, the cause was already won. He would endeavour to explain the grounds on which he opposed the traffic. He rested his whole argument on the circumstance that the coolies in question were not in a condition to enter into the contract required of them in this case, and that if they did, they were not capable of defending their rights agreeably to the terms of that contract. The coolies were exactly in the situation of children, unable to help themselves, and requiring the protection and interference of Government. They were not in a fit condition to enter into the contract. It had been justly remarked, that they were more allied to monkeys than to men; their only care consisted in eating and drinking; these wants being satisfied, they thought of nothing else, and would never reflect on the probable consequences of what might befall them hereafter. They

were, therefore, quite unable and unfit to understand what they were about. The police authorities, before whom these people are taken for examination, might be competent to explain to them the terms of the contract they were about to form; but were these ignorant men, the recipients of those explanations, capable of understanding them? That was the question, and there could be no doubt that these men were not capable. What idea had the hill cooly of the horrors of sea sickness, the first week or two of the voyage? What can he know here of the manner in which he will be employed at the scene of his labors, the period he will be kept to his work, the effects of a climate to which he is a perfect stranger, and to the circumstances in general of his new situation? What could all the care of the police authorities here do to protect these men from the ill-treatment of their employers at the Mauritius and Demerara? What laws could be provided to defend their rights when entrusted into the hands of men who had been born and bred in an old slave colony? Could these men on the arrival of the coolies among them be at once transformed into kind and sympathizing beings? Who would there come forward to defend them when ill-treated and oppressed? Was there a Wilberforce at the Mauritius, and in every town where these coolies are to go, to protect them? Was there a Lord Brougham in every place to plead the cause of the oppressed? This then was the case, and he would put it to every one present to say whether there was not sufficient cause to go up to Government with a strong representation.

Dr. Stewart claimed attention for one minute, for he had not many to spare. He held in his hand a copy of the *Hurkaru* of the 31st May, which contained, under his signature, the following statement:—"The system, as at present followed, possesses as many checks, and is fraught with as much consideration for the emigrants, as is possible." He begged thus publicly and frankly to proclaim his recantation. The exposures made during the last six weeks by the press of Calcutta, and before the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, were quite enough to convince any candid mind, that these checks were inefficient, that in operation they were next to useless. In this conviction, he knew that he was borne out by many gentlemen engaged in the "cooly trade," many of whom he was proud to acknowledge as personal friends; but he begged distinctly to say, that this conviction was not the result of the eloquence or oratory of my Lord Brougham, but the press of Calcutta, and the zeal of the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, in detecting and exposing in open Court the dreadful and fearful frauds to which the present system was liable.

Mr. Osborne alluded to some points in Mr. Charles's speech, which referred to something he had written concerning the cooly traffic; yet he would not dwell upon the subject, but content himself by stating that he was not a supporter of slavery. The strongest argument which had been urged against the traffic, was, that the coolies could not understand the terms of the contract they entered into, and that they were not able to defend themselves. Against this he had nothing to urge; but as to the newspaper reports on which his Lordship's suspicions were founded, he had not much confidence in them; for although the editors, he was willing to allow, would not misrepresent any fact, yet the reporters, on whom they depended, might act very differently. His Lordship's suspicions were based on these reports; but whatever they were based upon, they amounted to nothing more than suspicion, and he did not see how a verdict of guilty could be returned on such grounds. The comparison which Mr. Charles had drawn, between the old slave trade and that carried on now, in regard to the coolies, was not, in Mr. Osborne's opinion, a just one; the likeness of the two trades was not so great as had been represented. He fully admitted the horrors of slavery; but observed that in the present case there had not been one authenticated fact adduced. Mr. Osborne dwelt upon the act of Lord Glenelg, and the authority of the Government of India, by which the cooly trade had been sanctioned, and thought that suspicions founded on mere newspaper reports, which could not be depended on, ought not to be permitted to upset a measure so supported. There was not proof of the alleged atrocities, and he did not see why the condition of the coolies at the Mauritius would be so bad as had been represented.

Captain A. G. McKenzie here said, that he took the liberty of addressing the present meeting, from having had considerable experience in what had been called the trade, which he denied was of that inhuman description as those who, by allowing their imaginations too much vent, and their tongues to run riot in their touching and eloquent appeals, had made it appear; and as a charge of so serious a nature as that of the Bengal community supinely conniving at a system of slavery for years past, had been preferred against us, that it was but justice to ourselves, before petitioning Government to be guilty of so great a stretch of authority, as preventing

or even suspending the emigration of free British subjects, to appoint a committee to enquire whether any such traffic existed; as by at once petitioning for its abolition, it would appear to the world an acknowledgement, that we had permitted a slave trade to grow up and flourish under our eyes, until exposed to the world by Lord Brougham.

The Rev. Mr. Boaz replied, that the principal object of the meeting was to ask Government to institute a strict enquiry into the case.

The resolution was then read from the Chair a second time, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dickens.—Gentlemen—The substance of the resolution that I am about to propose for your adoption is, that the Government shall be solicited to institute a full enquiry into the abuses said to exist in the trade, which has been commenced, of exporting the Hill coolies and other natives of India, to countries where slavery recently existed; and, in the meanwhile, that the exportation of persons of these classes shall be suspended altogether. I understand that we shall be met by two arguments, the first, that there is a law already, which is adequate to the occasion and fully sufficient for the purpose of protecting these poor ignorant fellow-creatures of ours from all abuse and oppression in these contracts for foreign service; and the second argument is, that it is an infringement, of the rights of that class of Her Majesty's subjects called hill coolies or Dhangars, to prevent them from carrying their free labour to what market they will; an interference, it is urged, which militates against an abstract principle of high value, and unnecessary interference with the liberty of the natives of India. Let us examine the law of the 1st May, 1837, which Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, in a late debate, seemed to take for granted was framed by the scientific wisdom of the then Law Commissioners, and let us put it to the test of critical analysis and see if it be sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended; but before we test it by reason, let us recollect how it has been treated by authority, by very high authority, nay, by the very highest authority. Lord Brougham pronounced it wholly inadequate to the end proposed; the Duke of Wellington, that great man, whom I feel that it is almost presumption in me to praise,—whose sound and clear judgment in civil affairs, will in the eyes of posterity be acknowledged to be as conspicuous as his most brilliant deeds in the field of battle, and in whom a perfect and manly candour is as conspicuous, as sound judgment, has commented upon it in detail and exposed many of its defects. Lords Lyndhurst and Ellenborough, no mean authorities, have made it the subject of animadversion, and not a single minister of the crown, has, as far as I can see, defended it, though they expressed, as was to be expected, a full reliance that the wisdom of Lord Auckland and the local Government, would be found wholly adequate to all the purposes of repression of these evils. The law in question, gentlemen, was passed on the 1st May, 1837, and is styled Act No. 5. By the first clause, it is enacted, that no native who makes a contract on service abroad, shall be received on board any vessel without a permit from an officer authorized by Government to act in that behalf. By the 2d Clause, the native is to appear personally, accompanied by the exporter or his agent, and exhibit a memorandum of the contract written both in English and the mother-tongue of such native, or some language understood by such native, which memorandum shall specify the nature, the term, and the wages of the service as settled by the contract. Now, gentlemen, this law was framed at the time it was well known, that the great majority of all such labourers exported were hill coolies, who could not read and whose language is unwritten, and I should be glad to be informed how there is in Calcutta, who knows how to read this contract written in the mother-tongue of the Dhangars, who there is who could write such a contract in that tongue, or what written language it is that the hill coolies can read, seeing that their own is one in which writing is unknown? By the 4th and 5th Clause, when the officer is fully satisfied that the cooly fully understands the terms of the contract and is desirous to fulfil the same, the officer shall write a note by way of memorandum on the back of it, and the contract shall be delivered to the native to be kept by him during his service. So it would appear that either the superintendent of police must have fully explained, point by point, to nearly 6000 hill coolies, the terms of this contract to their perfect comprehension and satisfaction, or else that the law has not been executed. For my part, I believe that the law has not been complied with, from the obvious impossibility of carrying into effect its provisions. The foundation of this newly begun trade to Demerara, stands on an order of Lord Glenelg, which has also, as it seems, obtained the entire and unqualified approbation of Sir J. C. Hobhouse. By this order the traffic in coolies across half the globe, to what was

lately a slave colony, is licensed. The tribe of natives of India, gentlemen, whose transportation is thus licensed and legalized, are confessedly amongst the most ignorant of her tribes; they are permitted to go to a land where those who have hitherto laboured, now that the overwhelming coercion which compelled them is removed, will labour no more; where the only relation that has hitherto existed in service, has been that of master and slave; where labour (in itself honourable) has always been stigmatized as the portion of slavery; where the late masters of slaves are the lawgivers; where the prejudices of color are entertained and produce a degree of hatred, and scorn of fellow men, of which you have no adequate conception—even to ferocity. Were these things, gentlemen, explained to the hill coolies, and did they fully, aye, fully, understand them in their remotest consequences? There are some things besides the contract of service to be considered, in these engagements, but the coolies were alike incapable of comprehending, what was easy to us, as what might be difficult even for us to measure. When I consider that this order in Council has been passed by Lord Glenelg, the professed protector of the poor and ignorant native of India, one of the framers of the East India Charter Act; in which it is literally assumed without proof, that they will be ill-treated here by every Englishman not in the Company's service, in which, viz., the 85th section, it is said, that the mere intercourse with us, gentlemen, renders it necessary to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions, I am amazed! Did Lord Glenelg then consider, that these men would be better protected in Demerara? Did he believe, that the coercion of the Home Government was stronger there, where the Europeans are numerous, united, and the possessors of legislative power, and who have constantly defied the authority of Parliament itself, than here, where the uncovenanted English are a scattered band, scarce 2000 in number, at the mercy of the Government and every local authority, and where every magistrate is protected by law from affording compensation for civil injuries, and secured in impunity for violence beyond the law, by the impossibility of proving a criminal intention? The more I consider this act of Lord Glenelg's, the less, I confess, I am able to understand it, for I see plainly, that while he considers it unsafe, that Englishmen in India should have free and unconstrained intercourse with the poor and timid natives in their own country, and under the protection of a strong and despotic Government, his Lordship is of opinion that in Demerara they can protect themselves. I am unable to understand it. I shall touch but lightly on the alleged abuses of the traffic on this occasion; but I may mention here, that I have received credible information, that one individual of proved bad character, has cleared a sum exceeding 40,000 rupees for head-money in this traffic, and that he is in constant communication with the police, and in the habit, in his own name, or that of his agents, of sending abroad circulars addressed to the judges, collectors and magistrates, which are countersigned and registered by the police, calling upon the authorities to aid his minor agents in the task of marching these coolies through the various districts from which they come to Calcutta. The signature and sanction of the police was doubtless well intended, but the effect of it is naturally to persuade the officers of the Zillah Courts and the different Darogahs and local police agents, that the agents, crimps and kidnappers (I unhesitatingly so call them,) of this and other contractors in Calcutta, are acting by authority of the Government, and such is the persuasion of the coolies themselves! Further facts it would be premature to detail. I trust I have said enough to secure your cordial concurrence in the Resolution I shall now have the honor to submit to you.

Mr. Dickens moved the following Resolution:—

II.—Resolved, that while this meeting distinctly disavows the remotest intention to interfere with the civil rights of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, or the slightest wish to press upon the adoption of Government any measure that should interfere with free emigration, it feels bound, solemnly to declare its deliberate conviction, that the hill coolies and other natives of India, who are induced to emigrate, do not understand, and are not capable of understanding, the terms of the contract into which they are said to enter; and, entertaining this conviction, the meeting further resolves, that it is expedient respectfully to petition the Government to institute a full enquiry into the circumstances of the traffic; which enquiry, in the opinion of this meeting, will necessarily lead to its prompt and total suppression; and that in the mean while, and pending such enquiry, the exportation of natives of India to any part of the world, as labourers, be suspended.

Mr. Bracken, in seconding the Resolution, observed, that after the eloquent speeches of the Bishop of Calcutta and the Reverend Mr. Charles, he should con-

fine himself to merely stating, with reference to the authenticity of the reports, which had appeared in the *Hurkaru* newspaper, that he had the authority of Mr. Patton for assuring the meeting, the reports were correct copies of the depositions made before him at Allipore. Mr. Bracken thought the public ought to be assured that such was the fact.

Mr. Osborne was surprised to hear, that there was no one in Calcutta who spoke the Dhangar language, and could explain the articles of contract to the Dhangar coolies. On the whole, he had thought that the object of the meeting was at once to abolish the trade without any inquiry, but he was now satisfied that such was not the case; and he would therefore support the resolutions.

Mr. Longucville Clarke, stated, that he had purposely abstained from taking any active or leading part in bringing about this meeting; he wished to aid, and therefore feared to injure the cause, and as his Indian career had been marked for its Radical politics, he had purposely abstained from taking a lead in this question, that it might not be alleged, that this meeting was brought about to aid any political purpose. He rejoiced to find the names of the Lord Bishop and the Venerable Archdeacon at the head of the Requisition, and he was willing to follow in their wake, for the measures proposed ought to be supported, for the sake of humanity, by every man, no matter what God he worshipped—by every man, no matter what his political creed. Mr. Clarke expatiated at great length on these points, and then continued—he would now take another view of the question. It might be urged that the opposition to Cooly exportation originated in local interests. If the trade were prevented, it might injure the sugar colonies, to the benefit of the sugar planters here. It might also give to the planters here the benefit of that labour which would otherwise be abstracted. For the sake of the argument he would admit all this, and he would as readily admit that being true, it afforded no reason for stopping the trade. If the trade were not injurious to the cooly himself, then never mind the planters, the many must not be injured for the few, and the labourer had a right to seek employment abroad without reference to the interests of the cultivators at home. It was in this wise spirit these absurd Acts against enticing artisans abroad had been repealed in England, and these were the principles of political economy he would always advocate. But he took up the cause for the sake of the coolies; it was for them, he feared. He would throw overboard all questions of ill-treatment; he would grant to the traders that nothing had been proved on the subject, or if it had, he would not stop to argue from particular instances to the general principle; but he would argue from the general to the particular, and would shew the whole system to be so generally bad, that in no one instance ought it to be permitted. In taking this general view of the question, he had only to draw their attention to the condition of the cooly who was exported, and to the historical character of the men, to whom they were entrusted. The cooly was represented, as but little removed from the monkey, so wild, so deplorably ignorant, as to be utterly helpless; what then would become of him in a foreign and distant land, where his language was unknown, and his wants and habits were strange? Removed from his tribe, his relatives, his friends, from those Englishmen, who, never having been Slave-owners, could feel for his degraded condition—removed from the paternal care of this Government, and many of its excellent servants, what was then to save him from oppression, if it should be practised. Now, was oppression likely to be practised? To answer this, let them look, not at this, or that instance, but at the general history of Slavery, and Slave-owners. Go back to forty years hence, and examine the state of the Slave then, his very life at the mercy of every savage driver, to say nothing of the tortures of the cart whip. True his condition had been ameliorated, but was that the act of the Slave-owners, or from any sense entertained by them of humanity or justice? No, it had been forced upon them; they had fought the battle to the hour when the Slave was declared free: they had resisted till the breach was stormed and carried; it was the act of that excellent, he had almost said divine, man William Wilberforce; it was the result of successive Acts of Parliament, wrung from the Legislature, and forced on the Slave Colonies. Such was the history of Slavery, and Slave owners. History spoke their deeds, their deeds spoke their character, and was it to the tender mercies of men of that character, that the helpless Cooly of the Hills was to be committed. This to him appeared the strong view of the question; it would be strengthened, and much strengthened, by particular instances of oppression, and the almost general system of kidnapping; but if neither existed, still the trade ought to be put down, when it exposed the avowedly helpless to a class whose oppressions were a matter of history. It were better to trust their pro-

perty with the common thief, their characters with the common slanderer, their lives with the cut-throat, the honor of their daughters with the bawd, than the liberty of man with the slave-owner.

Mr. Dickens spoke in reply to Mr. Osborne and others.

Major Archer stated that he had been but a short time at the Mauritius, but that at the neighbouring island of Bourbon he had resided some years. He said he was a hater of slavery in all its forms, and ready to shed the last drop of his blood in defence of freedom. That the laws at the Mauritius, so far as they went, were good, and their leaning was towards the coolies and against the planters. Major A. had sought information from the planters themselves, and had been informed by them, that they were quite satisfied with the conduct of the coolies. Offences amongst them were of rare occurrence, and they were paid their wages with great punctuality. He was ready to admit that the major part of the coolies had been inveigled into these countries, and there were now at the Mauritius 18,000 of them, besides some at Bourbon. He was willing to believe that they were ignorant of what they were about, and being naturally desirous to enquire into the matter, he had questioned some of the coolies whom he met at Bourbon, and learnt from them, that they had not yet been set to work, and that they were ignorant of the nature of what they would have to perform. On the whole, he thought these men were well treated there, and had better wages than they could obtain here.

Mr. Dickens observed, that Major Archer mentioned one fact which afforded a strong proof in defence of the objects of the meeting. He had stated that there were 18,000 coolies at the Mauritius; but by the registers of coolies it appeared that only 6000 had been sent; the great surplus number, therefore, must have been carried thither clandestinely, and the fact in some measure accounted for the 40 or 50,000 Rs. which certain persons had made by this trade, and to which he, Mr. D., had before alluded.

Mr. Dowson observed, that 10,000 coolies had been imported from Pondicherry. The resolution was then put and carried nem. con.

Dwarkanauth Tagore rose to move the third resolution.

III.—Resolved, that in order to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, the following petition be adopted, signed and presented to the honourable the President of the Council in Council at the earliest convenient day.

Ever since the administration of Lord William Bentinck, flogging as a punishment had been abolished here; but the benefits, of that mode of punishment were yet in vogue at the Mauritius. All he could say, was, that the sooner his countrymen ceased to relish such benefits the better for them. (Much laughter and loud cheers.) He alluded to the time when the act of Government affecting the exportation of coolies was under discussion at the Marine Board. At that time his friends Mr. Parker and Mr. Greenlaw drew up a sketch of the provisions which were thought necessary; but these provisions were set aside by that great legislator Mr. Macaulay, who considered them too detailed, and an act being promulgated after his peculiar laconic fashion, the poor coolies were hurried on board by wholesale, under its provisions. If the details he alluded to had been allowed to stand, those poor creatures could not have been transported from their native land with such wonderful facility. Dwarkanauth Tagore observed, that in Calcutta and in all the factories throughout the country, eight months was the utmost limit to which a native labourer could ever consent to remain apart from his family; how these men had become all at once willing to leave, not only their families, but also their country, and remain in exile from their native land for so long a period as five years, was to him a perfect mystery. He could only account for the fact by supposing that, as it had been asserted, these men were totally ignorant of the terms of the contract they entered into, and that their long stay at the colonies was beyond question a measure of coercion. He really could not account for the motive which could induce so many of his ignorant countrymen to cross the ocean at the suggestion of the dufladders, unless it were a philanthropic wish to produce for mankind a better quality of sugar than could be produced in this country. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The speaker then read the resolution a second time.

The Chairman observed, that although the meeting appeared to be unanimous in regard to the resolution he thought it necessary that the draft of the petition be read before it was sanctioned. The Rev. Mr. Boaz then read the petition, the fall which the coolie traffic had received that evening, appeared to him a great fall, such an one that it could never recover from it.

The Rev. Mr. Morton said, he had been at the Isle of France, and the price of food there was double what it cost here. He also commented on the destitution

to which the wives and children of these unthinking emigrants were exposed during their absence, especially in such seasons of scarcity as the one which has lately afflicted the upper provinces.

Captain Harrington, the master attendant, had no wish to offer any criticism or remarks on the conduct of Government, or any of the public authorities concerned; but at such a public meeting, and on such an occasion, he felt it his duty to state, that murderers and the vilest malefactors, transported from this country for crime, had always some provision made for their comfort on board during the voyage; but in regard to the coolies, he solemnly declared he had never been called upon to provide any comfort for them or to examine into their accommodations. He had witnessed two or three hundred of them packed off on board like so many sheep and oxen, a practice the like of which he never remembered in the whole course of his official career.

Mr. Dickens, alluding to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Morton on the dearth of food at the Mauritius, commented at some length, and was followed by Mr. Dowson, who observed, in reply to him, that the coolies were provided with rice, dall, ghee, and even chilly, to which the last speaker had alluded particularly.

Dwarkananth Tagore. What will you say about the destitution of those whom these unthinking people leave behind, their wives and children, on whose condition the Rev. Mr. Morton has already commented?

Mr. Leith proposed the thanks of the meeting, to the worthy chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting broke up at about 7 p. m. * * * We regret not being able for want of space to give a more detailed report of this interesting meeting.

RUNJEET SINGH.—Letters from Loodianah confirm the statement of Runjeet Singh, having taken umbrage at some proposition on the part of our mission, and departed in high dudgeon. The mission had followed him to Lahore, at his express desire, where it remained by the latest accounts. It is said, that the object of the mission is to obtain leave, to march British troops through the Punjab; failing which, it is supposed we shall seek a path through Sind. *Englishman*, July 13.

Reports were rife in Calcutta during the early part of July, that this distinguished individual was dead. They had no foundation in fact.

RUMOURS OF WAR.—The following are extracts from the latest Indian newspapers.—The movements to the North West, the intrigues of the Nepaulese, and the uncertainty which hangs over the proceedings of the sovereign of Ava, have set our military on the *qui vive*, and active employment somewhere is anticipated with the commencement of the cold season. Orders, it appears, have been issued to keep the treasuries full to answer heavy military disbursements,—the passes from Nepal are closely watched and all letters intercepted;—the idea of a relief is said to be abandoned,—and, in short, to use the expressive words of a military friend, the candle is lighting at both ends. Something has reached us relative to the requisition of the supreme Government for additional troops from England, and another frigate or two for the gulph, but we are not at liberty to mention all that is communicated to us.

It was currently reported in Calcutta on the 16th July, that the passes leading into Rungpoor, Purneah, &c., had been occupied by the Nepaulese troops to the number of about 20,000 men. Whether these positions have been taken with offensive or defensive views, we have not heard it stated; nor is it of much moment; for the British Government can never permit such a force to threaten our provinces. They must retire or be driven back.

We have made enquiry in various quarters respecting the foundation of the above rumour, regarding the occupation of the passes into Rungpoor and Purneah by the Nepaulese, and we can learn nothing on the subject. We believe that no news relating to it has reached Government.

From an extract of a letter from Dordjeling, of the 2nd July, we may mention that the Nepaulese have not crossed the frontier line yet; but they have loudly vaunted their intention to drive us out and take possession of the station in three or four months, or as soon as the rains are over. Colonel Lloyd by that time will be in a position to give them a warm and hearty welcome.

SIMLAH, 15th June.—Letters from Loodianah mention the arrival there of an embassy from Nepal on its way to Cabul, but Colonel Smith had received orders to detain it there and to use force, if necessary, to prevent its crossing the Sutledge. One company of the 20th was held in readiness to check any movement towards the frontier river. The mission has an escort of 100 trained men.

The escort with the mission from the governor-general sent to Lahore, consists of two guns detached from the horse artillery at Loodianah, a Rissalla of Skinner's horse, and two companies of the 20th N. I., the whole under the command of Capt. Ferris.

LOODIANAH, 25th June. (From a private letter.)—So you are likely to go, and see the Burmese next cold weather, and we here the Cashmereans and Persians, for we have various reports flying about, war and rumours of war. The deputation to the king of the Seiks has not returned yet, nor have they any idea when they will be allowed to do so. The people at Simla do not like to see the detention of secretary Macnaghten. The lion of the Punjaub was very much annoyed at some proposition made to him: he instantly ordered his camp to be struck and moved towards Lahore in the middle of the day, without giving the least notice to the good people of the deputation, but ordered them to follow him; they are now all at Lahore living in the gardens outside of the town. We are to have a large army assembled here in October, three thousand Europeans (foot): we are to be among them. Capt. Burnes says the Persians at Herat have been repulsed, since which Dost Mahomed has joined the Persians, and that a treaty has been entered into, and matters finally settled, so that Runjeet Sing has now got a greater force against him. The Herat people are extremely fine fighting men. We have two parties of Nepaulese here waiting to cross the Sutledge; they have been stopped by order of our Government; one of the parties allow, he was on a mission to Herat. From this, it appears, that all the surrounding powers are combining against our Government; if they are not doing so, it will be the case very soon, for they think we are at present extremely weak; our army is mere nothing, and to be attacked in different quarters, we shall be obliged to give in somewhere or other,—a pretty idea to have; and to increase just now, would only show them what they think is really the case, so we must attack with what we have and increase the civil guards, &c. Runjeet Sing wants to advance and attack Dost Mahomed himself, and for us to have an army of 20,000 in reserve, to come up in case he should be repulsed; this cannot be allowed, for we have as much honor and dignity to keep up as he has. He may join us, and take the fatigue duties, and attack the Hill folks. The army will shortly have a great deal to do, both to the eastward and westward.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The order regarding the expected augmentation of ten privates per company in the Native Infantry is published. One duffadar and nineteen sowars per Rissallah is authorised for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Local Horse: and an additional Rissallah to the 5th Local Horse. The Joudpore Legion stationed at Erinpoorah, and commanded by Captain R. Downing, of the 3d Native Infantry, has been augmented from three hundred and fifty strong, to six hundred and eighty-five. The Government have directed an immediate augmentation to be made to the Assam Sebundy Corps of one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, four naicks, and eighty sepoy, in order to enable the corps not only to meet the heavy demands made upon it for out-post duties, but also to repel any attacks being made in Lower Assam by the Burmese. Whenever the British relations with the Ava Government will admit of it, these additional men are to be absorbed by being brought on the effective establishment as vacancies occur.

ROYAL DECEASE.—The Rawul Beree Sal expired at Juepoor on the 27th May. His death, it is thought, proceeded from apoplexy. Luchwan Sigh, his nephew, succeeds him in his regency for the present.

UNION BANK.—A meeting of proprietors took place on 14th July at the Bank, pursuant to advertisement, when H. M. Parker, Esq., was elected to the chair.

Mr. Parker professed his readiness to do his duty to his fellow citizens to the best of his ability; he hoped that the usual practice of Calcutta Meetings would on this occasion be departed from, as there was business of some importance to be brought before the proprietors. He trusted that gentlemen who desired to speak would get upon their legs and address the chair one at a time, and that all noisy and unnecessary conversation might be avoided; he hoped in enforcing order in these respects, that he should have the support of the meeting.

The Secretary then read the following Report:—Secretary's Report of the operations of the Union Bank from 1st January to 30th June, 1838.

The accounts on the table are so full and satisfactory that little is left for me to say.

It will be gratifying to the Proprietors to know that the operations of the Bank continue to exhibit a profitable result, under its increased and gradually increasing capital.

The nett profits actually realized by the Bank during the last half-year amount to Co.'s Rs. 2,53,961-7-2. This yields a dividend of 13 per cent. and leaves a surplus of Co.'s Rs. 3,165-1-10, or if it shall appear advisable to this Meeting to declare a dividend of 12 per cent., or Rs. 60 per share, amounting to Rs. 2,31,504-5-4, a surplus of Rs. 22,457-1-10, may be appropriated to a reserved fund.

Since the last half-yearly report there has been an increase in the amount of fixed deposits carrying 5 per cent. interest of about 5 lacs.

The Capital Stock paid up on the 1st January last was Co's Rs. 31,15,000 0 0
And since that period " 15,22,349 8 1

Making the paid up Capital Co.'s Rs. 46,37,349 8 1

This sum includes Rs. 7,21,764-11-7, of the 40 lacs capital recently declared, and now in course of being paid up.

The circulation of the Bank's Notes for the last half year, has averaged steadily 3,79,568, and has done so, notwithstanding the monetary panic in the Bazaar, in consequence of the failure of several shroffs.

JOHN STORM, Acting Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Proposed by W. Carr, Esq., and seconded by T. Dickens, Esq., *carried*.

That the Secretary's Report just read, is approved and be published.

2. Proposed by W. C. Hurry, Esq., and seconded by R. Cowasjee, Esq., *carried*.

That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting, and closed accordingly.

3. Proposed by T. Holroyd, Esq., and seconded by J. P. McKilligcn, Esq., *carried*.

That a half yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. or Rs. 60 per share be now declared.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors, by ballot, when much discussion took place respecting the manner of voting and the appointment of scrutineers. Mr. Dickens was eventually proposed by R. J. Bagshaw, Esq., seconded by Longueville Clarke, Esq., and unanimously elected sole scrutineer. The ballot then commenced.

The Scrutineer reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.

G. F. Remfry, Esq.

William Carr, Esq.

Longueville Clarke, Esq.

Moved by T. Holroyd, Esq., and seconded by T. Dickens, Esq., *carried unanimously*.

1. That in consequence of the greatly increased capital of the Bank to 800 lacs of rupees from 30, at which it stood on the 4th May, 1837, the limitation fixed by the Resolutions of that date to the Stock which might be held by each Proprietor, namely 150 Shares of 1,000 rupees, be extended in the same proportion of 3 to 8, that is 400 Shares.

Moved by Colonel Young, and seconded by A. St. L. McMahon, Esq.

2. That the qualifications of any Director to be hereafter elected be extended from its present amount five shares to ten, as the capital has been doubled, and that a declaration be required from each candidate that he holds the required number of Shares bona fide on his own account, or for self and partners in a Calcutta firm, and not as trustee, agent, executor, administrator, or assignee, or collaterally on any other account, and in case any Director shall during his term reduce his interest below 10 Shares he shall thereby be disqualified.

The lines in italics were proposed by W. C. Hurry, Esq., adopted by the mover and seconder, and *carried, subject to confirmation at next General Meeting*.

MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL WITH RUNJEET SING.—It was said in June that a large force under the command of Major General Duncan would proceed soon after the rains towards Ferozepore on the Sutlege, in which neighbourhood the meeting between the Governor General of India and the Ruler of the Punjab will take place. The force would consist of a Regiment of Native Cavalry, a troop of European Horse Artillery, two Squadrons of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, one Regiment of European and five of Native Infantry.

THE GOVERNOR OF SERAMPORE.—The Hon. Mr. Hanson having been appointed Governor of Serampore, by His Majesty the King of Denmark, arrived in *Oriental Herald*. Vol. 2.—No. XI.

the river on the 20th June, and landed in Serampore the next day at noon under the salute due to his rank.

THE BHOTAN EMBASSY.—Within the last few days of June, letters were received in this city from the British Embassy in Bhotan, from which we learn, that Capt. Pemberton and party have abandoned their original plan of proceeding into Thibet, and may be expected in Calcutta towards the latter end of June.

THE CULNA AFFAIR.—It appears by our June file that Mr. Shaw, the gentleman connected in some measure with the recent Culna irruption, has been after one liberation, again seized by Mr. Ogilvy, the magistrate at Burdwan. On this occasion it appears he was most disgracefully and unjustifiably treated; the magistrate apparently acting the part of an inquisitor rather than that of a dispenser of British justice. Mr. Ogilvy we find however, has been in consequence of his general conduct in the Culna matter temporarily removed from his acting magistracy; a course of proceeding most imperative; he has been summoned to Calcutta. It is said that besides sundry indictments against Mr. Ogilvy, and a criminal information against Mr. Barlow, for neglect of his magisterial duties, no less than thirteen civil actions arising out of the Culna affair have been instituted by different parties against the first named individual, who has been arrested by Mr. O'Hanlon, the magistrate, but bailed on two lacs of rupees by Mr. R. D. Mangles, and Mr. J. Lewis.

The investigation in the case of the pretender to the Raj of Burdwan, commenced on June 12, and closed on the 22nd. It is described on all sides to have been a mere mockery; and cannot therefore be cited as having fixed the onus of the late irruption on any particular party. The affair we should think must be reconsidered. Mr. Ogilvy's conduct has evidently been as indiscreet as that on the other side.

BURDWAN—THE RANEE, (June).—In consequence of the failure of the Ranee to pay the Government revenue, the Sudder Board have on the report of the local commissioner, directed the immense Zemindary to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards. This will eject Pren Baboo, who is the brother of one Ranee and the father of the other, from all management of, or concern with, the property.

PILGRIMS TO JUGGURNAUTH.—Letters were received in Calcutta, (June) from Balasore and other stages on the way to Juggurnauth, stating that the Pilgrims to that place to witness the approaching festival of Ruthjattrā are immense: the price of provisions has risen immensely.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. Halliday succeeds Mr. R. D. Mangles, as secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the judicial and revenue departments, an appointment calculated to give general satisfaction.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.—It is said, that Captain Wilkinson, the political agent, is to be transferred from Chota Nagpore to Burra Nagpore, and that Captain Eric Sutherland is to succeed Captain Wilkinson. Major Sutherland, they say, has been offered the residency of Hyderabad; should he accept it, Colonel Spiers will go to Gwalior, and somebody else to Rappootana. Major Sleeman is spoken of, as likely to be appointed superintendent of police for all India.

PETITION FOR TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.—The answer of the Government to the petitioners for trial by jury in civil cases, is:—that at a time when the Indian law commissioners are immediately engaged in the consideration of the existing law of procedure in all the courts of India, and in framing a code for the future regulation of the same, his honour in council does not think it proper to forestall the results of their deliberations upon a general subject of such great importance, by introducing immediately a change in the mode of administering civil justice in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

DEFALCATION IN THE CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE.—Defalcation of sicca rupees 5,011 was lately discovered to have occurred in the office of the collectorate of Calcutta, whilst it had been under the superintendence of Mr. C. Trower. This was duly reported to Government, and his honour the Vice-President in Council, after minute inquiry and due deliberation, informed the secretary to the revenue board, through the medium of the secretary to Government in the revenue department, that Government did not consider the case of this defalcation attributable to Mr. Trower, nor did it attach any blame regarding it to that gentleman in his official capacity; therefore his honour the deputy Governor of Bengal, did not consider that gentleman in any way blameable or responsible for this deficit. The revenue board was further informed, that the revenue accountant had been directed by the Secretary to Government in the revenue department by the order of the Vice-President in Council on this subject, to write the amount of this defalcation in his account of the revenue to

the profit and loss entry in his books, with a memorandum, that the amount is to be debited conditionally to Hollohdhur Roy.

JAIL OF CALCUTTA.—The great jail of Calcutta is at present, and has been for some days past, crowded to excess by debtors—many are there on account of small debts of nine and ten rupees.

INSURING GOODS.—The recent action brought by the consignee of goods against the insurance office, (although the ultimate decision of the court on the legal question was in favour of the defendants) has suggested to most insurance offices the adoption of a measure of precaution by inserting in every policy a clause somewhat to the effect following:—"declared that nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken as a guarantee or affirmation on the part of the assurers, that the above-mentioned goods or any parts thereof have been or shall be laden on such vessel or any other, and that no such guarantee or affirmation is hereby intended to be given by or on behalf of the assurers, to the assured or to any person or persons whatsoever, before or at the time of granting this policy."

BRUTAL AND COWARDLY ASSAULT.—June 11.—Mr Charles Augustus Krefting, the youngest son of the late Hon. Jacob Krefting, Governor of Serampore, appeared before the Magistrate this day and presented a petition to the effect, that he had been most shamefully assaulted and ill-treated by certain inmates of a house, the residence of a Mr. F. Lynch. "No cause is given for the attack on him.

SUICIDE.—On the 28th of June, between the hours of five and six o'clock, Mr. Charles Dessa, a respectable East Indian, residing in north road Entally, was discovered suspended by a rope from the ceiling of his bedroom.

CRIM CON.—(June).—The decent monotony of mofussil life has recently experienced a slight shock at a station not 100 miles from Dinapore, in consequence of the sudden fancy of a married lady, the wife of a staff officer, to occupy the bungalow of a gallant son of Mars, distinguished for his literary and theatrical talents. The attraction is said to be purely platonic; but, nevertheless, the gentlemen of the long robe, are about to institute a cold matter-of-fact inquiry into all the pros and cons.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The hull of the steamer *Enterprise*, was put up for sale in June, at Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co.'s auction room, for the second time, and again bought in, the highest bid being but 7,000 rupees.

SHAFT OF THE BERENICE.—What the skill of the Bombay engineers was unable to effect, and what in truth they despaired of getting effected out of England, has been successfully wrought by the superior scientific ability of Major Forbes. The shaft which was preparing at the mint, for the *Berenice*, has been completed under the able superintendence of that officer.

SHIPWRECK.—The American ship *Gasper*, has been totally wrecked near Hooghly Point.

LIGHTNING.—On the 6th June, the gunpowder magazine at Howrah, had a narrow escape from destruction by lightning. The south-east corner was struck, and a piece of the masonry knocked off.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ACQUISITION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The second monthly meeting of the society for the acquisition of useful knowledge had taken place at the Sanscrit College-hall. The business of the meeting commenced with a discourse on anatomy delivered by Baboo Rajkissen Dey, a student of the medical college. The discourse was a creditable one. After he had taken his seat, Baboo Uday Chandra Addy delivered a speech in Bengallee on the vernacular tongue, pointing out the imperfect state in which it is at present, and the case with which it may be rendered copious and expressive; and showing the necessity on the part of his countrymen to cultivate it. The Baboo spoke at considerable length. The Rev. Mr. W. Adam, who is famous for his familiar acquaintance with the vernacular tongue, was present on the occasion, and expressed himself highly gratified with the Baboo's style.

THE EAST INDIA POLITICAL REGISTER.—The prospectus of a periodical, under the above title, to appear once a week, commencing from Saturday, the 9th of June has been circulated. It is to be of the size of Cobbett's Political Register, containing thirty-two closely printed columns, and giving the fullest detail of all English, foreign, and domestic news, parliamentary debates, &c. This journal is to be edited by T. Beresford Gahan, Esq.

EXTRAORDINARY SKELETON.—The skeleton of a human body, measuring nine feet four inches, was dug up by miners, near the southern extremity of the Himalayan mountains, during the past month, (May) at a very short distance from the surface of the nearest stratum of mould.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.—The rise of the river Jumna, has carried away the bridge of boats at Rajchat.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—The artilleryman, Cotter, who was sentenced to death, by a general court-martial, lately assembled at Kurnaul, underwent his sentence in presence of all the troops, at that station, on the morning of the 8th June.

EARTHQUAKE.—Slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Agra, on the 26th and 27th May, but very imperceptibly. They were most distinct beyond the city.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—From an article in the *Hurkaru*, it does not seem at all improbable that Lord Auckland will have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a Russian Ambassador, or emissary, whatever he be, who had announced his intention of paying Runjeet Sing a visit. It will be an unpleasant *tête-à-tête* for our Governor General, to have the effect of his seven Regiments and certain squadrons of Cavalry—his proud military array—spoiled by the diplomatic phiz of a Russian *employé*. There is so much parlance of complimentary visits in the north, that we should not be the least surprised to hear of the meeting of a Congress of Sovereigns upon the fate of the East, and to agree in the division of the sunny possessions of their neighbours to the Southward.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF MR. JOHN NEAVE.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The suspension of Mr. J. Neave, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Allyghur, for neglect of duty is a measure of justice that has been long wanted, and it is only to be regretted as well for Mr. N's own sake as for that of the public, that it was not done long ago. But having received so severe a lesson—perhaps the most severe that can happen to one of his rank short of actual dismissal—it is to be hoped that he will not be removed from the station. Mr. Neave is a good sound lawyer, possessed of high judicial powers, judgment, acuteness and discernment and is besides well acquainted with the district:—the fault of his neglect lies nearly as much with the stupid, incomplete form of report which he is obliged to give into the superior court, which shews no result, and conceals, as it has in his case concealed, a great degree of negligence. But Mr. Neave is not a man wholly spoiled by impunity—I believe him capable of strenuous exertions if he will but rouse himself—and no one can so well clear off the arrear of business, as he who has made it, if he chooses to apply himself to the task. Let then the superior court continue him in the situation, with the understanding that he is to make up for his former neglect and let the superior court also exact a monthly report that will shew some results in the different cases. Though a well-wisher to Mr. Neave, I am not a blind one; and he ought to have known, that he was crossing the boundary when patience ceases to be a virtue, and that an example of a public officer, who neglects his duty is among the most acceptable sacrifices to justice. If reinstated I hope, and have little doubt, he will henceforth shew himself a different sort of judge, gifted as he is with powers to be a very able one.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.—Capt. D. Sheriff, late 48th N. I., committed suicide on the 30th June in the Lunatic Asylum of Calcutta, by cutting his throat with a pen-knife.—Verdict temporary insanity.

PROBABLE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT AND THE GOVERNMENT.—One of the primary effects of Mr. Macaulay's celebrated Black Act is likely to be a very serious collision between the Government and the Supreme Court, arising out of the following case of wardship:—A wealthy native died a short time back, and bequeathed all his property to an only child, an infant and a girl, leaving the guardianship of his daughter to the Government. The Sudder Board of Revenue, on behalf of Government, placed the whole of the funds in Government Securities in the Government Agency Office, intending to settle it on her at such time as she might contract a marriage, approved of by her guardians. The mother of the child, who, it would seem, is of somewhat questionable respectability, has now come into the Supreme Court, and claims the property of her deceased husband. The Queen's Judges have espoused her cause, and issued an order to the Government Agent to deliver up the Company's paper. This, the Government Agent refuses to do, and the consequence is, the Judges have declared him guilty of contempt of court, and purpose taking the necessary measures for enforcing obedience to their decree. The Government, it is said, will uphold their officer, and the very novel and singular spectacle is likely to occur of the Queen's Court being arrayed against the executive of the country.—*Englishman.*—(*Fudge. Ed. O. H.*)

MUTINY IN THE ARMY.—We are told that when a party of sepoys were lately (July 11) warned for the execution, at Saugor, of a prisoner, their comrade, whom a General Court Martial had sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, four or five of the men positively refused the duty; and though they subsequently undertook it

to the extent of forming a part of the detail to whom the execution was assigned, they intentionally and openly fired clear of the convict, who was in consequence obliged to be dispatched by the Provost Sergeant.

THE LORD BISHOP.—The eloquent, powerful and affectionate charge delivered by the Bishop on July 6 in the Cathedral, introductory to his present visitation tour, is, we understand, about to be published at the request of the clergy of the Diocese conveyed to his Lordship by the Venerable the Archdeacon. We also understand that the admirable sermon preached by the latter on the same occasion and in the same place, will be also published at his Lordship's request. We understand the embarkation of the Lord Bishop took place this morning, at a quarter after seven, from Chandpaul Ghaut, in the smoke of much cannonading, and with the hearty congratulations of the good folks of Calcutta. The Reverend W. Ruspini, we understand, takes up his residence in the Bishop's Palace, during his Lordship's absence. *Calcutta Courier*, July 11.

EXECUTION OF A PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF TIMOUR.—The morning of Friday last (July 14th) presented the novel but distressing spectacle of a Prince descended from the great Timour, expiating with his life on the scaffold, a murder committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. For fear of exciting prejudice against the accused, we have hitherto refrained from alluding to the crime during investigation. But by termination of the whole proceedings, the restriction for silence no longer exists, we therefore hasten to lay before the public a circumstantial detail of all particulars connected therewith, to which we have added a few brief remarks, which the nature of the subject has suggested. The criminal Mirza Hydr Shiekh, a cousin of his present Majesty, took an opportunity during the height of a storm, that visited Delhi on the 11th ultimo, to murder his wife, the Kaudera Sultan Begum, by cutting her almost to pieces with a sword, after which he quietly left the house, and threw himself down a well near at hand, with the intention of perpetrating suicide. His courage, however failed, and he was drawn out, and secured by persons, who had collected on hearing his cries for help.

When the murder was reported to His Majesty, he directed his minister to wait on the Governor General's agent, and solicit his interference. Mr Metcalfe accordingly deputed the assistant agent, Cornet Robinson, to proceed and hold an inquest on the body, but it was some time before the relatives of the deceased would allow that gentleman to enter the Anderoon. Permission was at last given, upon condition that he alone should view the body, which presented a most appalling sight, being a complete mass of bloody flesh. It was stated by one of the female attendants that the victim was eight months advanced in pregnancy; and the fact was afterwards substantiated on the trial. On Monday the 13th, Mr. Metcalfe waited on His Majesty, by whom it was requested, that he would investigate the case, and that, if proved, the murderer should forthwith be put to death, at the place where he committed the deed. In accordance with the King's wish, all parties were in attendance the same day at the Residency. After a careful and patient investigation of the case before our agent, and assisted by Mooftee Sudder-ool Suddoor, the crime was fully proved, independent of the prisoner's voluntary confession, who refused offering any defence in extenuation. The proceedings with the Sudder-ool Suddoor's Futwa (declaring the prisoner liable to *Kisass*.) having been submitted to Government, their reply was received on the 20th ultimo, approving of the same, and with reference to His Majesty's wishes, authorized the extreme penalty of death being carried into effect on the prisoner, in such manner as might be most beneficial as an example, and agreeable to His Majesty's feelings. It was finally determined that the prisoner should be hung on the following Friday, which sentence was communicated to him by the agent. He heard his doom with sullen apathy, and merely said—*Bote-Acha*, (very good). From this period he employed himself in arranging his affairs, and, on the morning previous to execution, sent for his child, about a year old, which was in the last stage of disease. It expired during the day, and when told of its death, he smiled, but said nothing. On Friday at day-break 200 of the sappers and miners, the palace guards, and 400 of His Majesty's troops, were drawn out (round the gallows erected within the palace) under command of Captain Wilson, the Killadar. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, His Majesty held a *darbar* in the Motee Mhehul, at which the agent attended, in the mean time Mr. Robinson, to whom the superintendence of the execution was entrusted, proceeded with His Majesty's *vakeel* and a party of regulars, to the Killadar's quarters, at which place the prisoner was confined. After a few moments spent in prayer the procession moved on, and reached the scaffold in about ten minutes. The Prince having quitted his palanquin, ascended the drop with great coolness. Mussulman exe-

cutioners had been provided, but he called to the servant who had been in attendance, and begged him to adjust the rope, which the man did. Every thing being ready, the supporters were withdrawn, and the unfortunate Prince was launched into eternity. He appeared to suffer very little, a few convulsive movements, and he was a corpse. Immediately afterwards, the assistant proceeded and reported the completion of the sentence to His Majesty, who forthwith dismissed his durbar, and retired to the Mhehul, apparently greatly distressed. The body, after one hour's suspension, was taken down and buried, in a place prepared, close to the tomb of Nizam-oo-deen Ollah. The execution of this Prince within the palace of his ancestors has caused no slight excitement among the inhabitants of our Imperial city. It appears not a little singular, that those of the blood royal, with a few exceptions, should acknowledge the justness of that sentence, which has consigned one of their race to an ignominious death, while on the other hand, the mass of the citizens of Delhi, viewed the deserved punishment of the royal murderer, as an act of tyranny, and confirming the general belief that has lately existed of the desire of Government to detract from, and reduce by every means in their power, those marks of consideration and privileges, now enjoyed by the King of Delhi. How this feeling first originated, shall form the subject of a future argument, at present our remarks are solely confined to the interesting subject under comment. Why the members of the royal family have coincided, as before stated, is easily explained. The victim was the niece of His Majesty, and independent of being related to the heads of the family, was universally respected, beloved, and admired, for her very correct and virtuous course of life, and, we fear, she was a solitary instance among the female inhabitants of the Palace. Mirza, Hydur Shekoh was but a remote branch of royalty without many connexions, and deemed by all who knew him, a reprobate. The supposed cause of murder (namely, because his wife refused to associate with one of his concubines,) also lessened the feeling in his favour. We are afraid that had the victim been a poor helpless slave girl, no means would have been left untried to save his life. We must not withhold our humble tribute of praise to the king, for his firm and just conduct throughout the whole transaction; the feeling and sentiments expressed by him are worthy of the universal and great respect in which he is held by all classes of people; nor should the arduous exertions of our agent be forgotten. Few are aware of the embarrassing situation in which he was placed, or of the difficulty experienced in bringing the proceeding to such a satisfactory close, without requiring the evidence of those, who from their high rank and sex, could not have been examined without suffering disgrace in the eyes of the natives—and, last but not least, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration at the delicacy evinced by Government to His Majesty the King of Delhi, in not interfering further than by sanctioning the penalty of death being carried into effect according to His Majesty's wish. It is true that by the treaty of 1803, the power of life and death is guaranteed to the King, but it speaks well for Government, that in the present day, when treaties are held as so much waste paper, it has yet been mindful of that respect due to the fallen, but still cherished name of Timour.

SIMLAH—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—A private letter from Simlah, confirms the statements we have already republished, from the *Loodiannah Ukhbar*, that an embassy from Runjeet Sing to the Governor-General, arrived on the 3d, and that the compliment was intended to be returned by a deputation consisting of Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Dr. Drummond, and three of the aid-de-camps. Dr. Drummond proceeds in compliance with the particular request of Runjeet Sing, who is anxious to see him in his professional capacity. The object of the embassy, it is rumoured, is to arrange for a meeting between the Governor General and Runjeet Sing, next November, on the banks of the Sutlege. The weather at Simla is described to be cold and excellent, and the prospect and scenery around beautiful beyond description, partaking of romantic grandeur. For the amusement of the residents, who are just now very numerous, the band of the Governor General plays every Wednesday and Saturday.—*Hurkaru*, May 22.

SIR H. FANE.—The following is extracted from the *Agra Ukhbar*, 13th May:—“We can now, we believe, confidently announce that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has tendered his resignation, and that his departure for England has been fixed to take place in the ensuing cold weather. Various reasons of a public nature are assigned for this step, but without discrediting any of them, the resignation of His Excellency, to whose constitution the climate is unfavorable, and who possesses “*summum bonum*,” a handsome competency, can be easily understood, without referring to “*reasons of state*.” Among the names of those spoken of as his successors are those of Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Benjamin D’Urban, and Sir Edward

Blakency. The last is the most probable to succeed, but the army may rest assured, that no election will be made by the present well intending ministry, without the strictest reference to fitness—and to the contingency of active employment in India."

DEATH OF MR. HUNTER OF THE C. S.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Hunter, of the civil service, under very melancholy circumstances. The catastrophe is described in the following extract of a letter, dated Ghazepore, May 8, 1838:—"Mr. Hunter, joint magistrate of this station, was amusing himself yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, leaping a spirited horse over a ditch or drain. About the third attempt, the horse reared and turned, which suddenly unseated Mr. Hunter—he fell on his head, crushing the crown inwards, and was taken up senseless; blood was gushing from his mouth and ears. Medical aid was speedily called. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jackson was first in attendance, but nothing could be done!—the poor gentleman never spoke again, and was dead in an hour after the accident. He is to be buried this evening."

JOHN TROTTER, Esq.—We understand that John Trotter, Esq., is appointed to the vacant seat in the Board of Trade. We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Trotter as agent for opium at Benares.—*Harkara*, May 23.

MR. OGILVY.—Application was made yesterday before the Judge in Chambers, by the Company's Attorney, for leave to enlarge the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, granted on the application of Mr. Shaw, and directed to Mr. Ogilvy, the magistrate of Burdwan. The time to make the return was enlarged till Tuesday next, on the consent of Mr. Hedger, Mr. Shaw's attorney.—*Calc. Cour.* May 16.

THE CULNA AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that the Zemindars in Beerbhoom are in a state, if not of insurrection, at least of commotion. They take an interest in the Culna affair, and appear to side with Pertaub Chund. This is the substance of a report current in town, and derived from an authentic source. We believe Mr. Ogilvy's return to Burdwan is delayed in consequence. Mr. Hedger has arrived at Burdwan, but had not been permitted access to Mr. Shaw on Saturday last.—*Ibid*, May 10.

JUNE MAILS.—We are sorry to learn that we shall have no steamer ready at Bombay to carry the June mails to the Red Sea. For one month, therefore, our Steam Communication with Europe undergoes a stoppage.—*Ibid*, May 19.

THE GOV.-GEN. AND THE SOVEREIGN OF THE PUNJAUB.—The subject is an extract from a letter from the Upper Provinces, received by the *Englishman*, May 24:—"We have a lot of reports here consequent on the ejection, if I may use the expression, of our Envoy at the court of Cabool. It is said that the main object of the intended interview, in November next, between the Governor General and the Sovereign of the Punjaub, is to arrange a plan for the restoration of Shah Shooja-ul-Mulk to the throne of Cabool, by the united efforts of our and Runjeet's Governments, backed by a powerful army from both sides. It is said that the Russian Envoy has completely succeeded, with the usurper, Dost Mahommed, and that they are organising a force for the invasion of the Seikh territories, and that Runjeet is anxious to secure the support of our Government in opposing the invaders."

NEW BANK OF INDIA.—A meeting of the Subscribers to the proposed Bank of India, was held in May, at the Exchange Rooms. Mr. John Allan being called to the Chair, Mr. T. Bracken on behalf of the Provisional Committee made the following report:—"I beg to state on behalf of the Provisional Committee of the proposed Bank of India, that one of their objects in requesting the attendance of the subscribers, is, to tender the resignation of their functions in that capacity. In the infancy of undertakings of this character, it is absolutely necessary that some body or other should put themselves forward; and so far they subject themselves to the charge of self-appointment. We are fully sensible of the inconveniences of any such mode of election; and as the number of shareholders is now sufficiently large in our opinion to undertake the selection of their representatives, we now propose to place our temporary honors at their disposal. I am authorised, however, to state, that we shall not have any objection to continue our services, in co-operation with other gentlemen to be named by the meeting, if it should be pleased to consider them at all useful. The progress made in establishing the Bank, in the face of an exceedingly powerful opposition, may be held as favorable. There are already 169 applicants for shares, amounting in the aggregate to 1,476. These are entered in the list on the table; but I understand that in addition, there are conditional orders in Calcutta for 3 or 400 shares, which I presume will now be executed. The prospectus provides for the commencement of business on 4,000 shares being taken; and I am individually disposed to adhere to that provision; but it is proper to

mention that some opinions are favorable to the opening of the Bank, so soon as 3,000 shares are registered. Another point to be considered, and it may be advisable to instruct the Committee now to be appointed, to furnish a report thereon, is the limitation of time, which applicants in Great Britain should be restricted to, in taking up shares at par. Perhaps six months from a given date; say the 1st of August next, would not be an unreasonable period. It is obvious that such applicants would come into the Bank relatively on better terms than India subscribers, the working of whose capital had brought the value of its stock to a premium, unless some rule of this kind be made. I may add that our subscription list embraces all classes in this country—gentlemen in the civil, military, and medical services, merchants, planters, barristers, solicitors, independent capitalists, who have retired from business, and gentlemen employed in the Treasury and other public offices in Calcutta."

Proposed by Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. Stocqueler.—That the late Provisional Committee be requested to continue their labours.—Carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Mr. Syers, seconded by Mr. Ross.—That the following gentlemen be added to the Committee:—Messrs. J. Boyle, W. Gibbon, Robert Paton, Hurryhur Dutt, W. Oxborough, A. de Souza, S. F. Leith, and Wm. Patrick.—Carried unanimously.

3d. Proposed by Mr. Bracken, seconded by Mr. D. Ross.—That Mr. J. Boyle be Honorary Secretary, with instructions to arrange the preparation of a deed, on a sufficient number of shares being subscribed, and to call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of fixing a day for opening the Bank, electing officers, &c.

[The new Bank referred to above, was to be started for the laudable purpose of lending the public money at a considerably less rate of interest than the other banks.]

EXTRAORDINARY SICKNESS IN H. M.'s 44th FOOT.—A letter from an officer at Ghazepore, dated 14th May, represents the regiment at this station (the 44th Foot) to be still suffering greatly from sickness (see *Oriental Herald*, vol. 2, page 272). The writer says, "I expect that in a short time we shall not be more than 430 strong, and we cannot procure recruits."

THE SILK FILATURES.—We are given to understand that the undermentioned Silk Filatures, belonging to the East India Company, which were put up for sale at the Export warehouse this day, fetched the following prices:—

Bhowannygunj Factory, 100 Pottery Ghyes, &c., standing on about 12 Beggahs of Land, subject to an annual rent of Sa. Rs. 72. Upset price Company's Rs. 1,780, was purchased by Baboo Rogoonath Bose, for Co.'s Rs. 1,785.

Hojah Factory, 180 Pottery Ghyes, &c., standing on about 21 Beggahs and 12 Cottahs of Land, subject to an annual rent of Sa. Rs. 43-3-4. Upset price Co.'s Rs. 2,667, was purchased by Baboo Cossinath Bose, for Co.'s Rs. 2,670.

Maydymooree Factory, 70 Pottery Ghyes, &c., standing on about 9 Beggahs of Land, subject to an annual rent of Sa. Rs. 36. Upset price Co.'s Rs. 1,423, was purchased by the same individual for Co.'s Rs. 1,428.—*Courier*, May 22.

SALUBRITY OF CHANDERNAGORE.—It is strange that while there is so much sickness prevailing in Calcutta, and the heat of the weather is acknowledged to be unparalleled and almost unbearable, the residents of Chandernagore are stated to be in a healthy state, and the heat to be more moderate—so much so indeed, that several persons to our knowledge in a precarious state of health, have resorted to it as a sanatorium. The cholera and small-pox which are causing so many deaths here, are not prevalent at Chandernagore. Whether this difference arises from the existence of a more healthy atmosphere, or the comparatively cleanly state of the town, we cannot pretend to say, but that both these causes must produce the good effects noticed is a supposition upon which we are disposed to place considerable faith.—*Calcutta Courier*, May.

REVIVAL OF THE WAR QUESTION.—Sticklers for war will be delighted to hear that a Company of Assam Light infantry have been ordered to keep the pass between Burmah and Nepal, and to intercept all letters that may be passing. A sample of Tharawaddi's scrawl has been sent to Major Lister for his guidance. It is a compound of clumsy pot-hooks and hangers, as a great man's manuscript ought to be. The Nepalese Rajah, on the other hand, writes a fine fist—something between German text and running hand. We shall be curious to see the contents of the first intercepted post-bag.—*Englishman*, May.

ARRACAN.—Letters from Arracan state, that every thing was quiet in that quarter to the end of April; but the detachments at Aeng, Sandoway, Khyook Phyou, and Tolak, have all been increased. We regret to notice the death of

Ensign Rivers, 67th Regt. N. I., at Akyab, on the 24th of April. He recently left Calcutta in the *Kartika*.—*Ibid.*

HOOGHLY WUQF CASE.—The Bengal Govt. has determined to do justice, though perhaps not complete justice, in the Hooghly Wuqf case. The diversion of trust funds from the purpose to which they were appropriated by the donor, cannot be justified, even though the purpose to which they may be applied, is a better one than that for which they were bestowed. Nothing short of a general law against superstitious uses, like the English Mortmain act, can sanction such an interference with the rights of private property. The orders of Government, however, do not go to the extent of restoring the foundation to its original purpose.

THE FAMINE.—Notwithstanding the statement of the Chairman of the East India Company to the Court of Proprietors on the 26th September, that a dispatch had been received from the Governor General, to the effect that the Famine had almost entirely ceased, we regret to find from our last files that such good news is not satisfactorily confirmed; we annex a few interesting particulars:—A fancy sale for the relief of the sufferers, patronised by all the rank, beauty, and wealth of Calcutta, came off at the Town Hall, May 14th. The proceeds realised were between 5 and 6,000 rupees. At a meeting of the Relief Fund Committee (18th May) it was debated whether further remittances should be made to the Committees in the interior, until the amount and application of the remittances from Bombay, &c., should be ascertained. "To assist the determination of our Committee," (observes the *Englishman*) "we beg to refer to a quotation from the *Bombay Gazette*, showing that 30,000 rupees had been forwarded from Bombay to Agra." With respect to the progress of the famine in the provinces, we give the following short particulars which we derive from a variety of accounts before us.—We learn that the wealthy *Seths* of Ajmere have munificently come down (May 2) with 2,000 rupees in aid of the famishing poor of the Doab. By the instrumentality of Captain Osborne, an additional sum of 51 l. Rs. was subscribed up to May 10, at Meerut. At Futehgarh the pressure of distress would appear to have abated. Relief has been afforded to 36,354 individuals in all, during the month preceding May 1st. At Cawnpore, the total sum expended during April, was 4,341 rupees exclusive of the usual expenditure for the permanent pensioners, as they are called. From the accounts from the interior of the *great increase* in the number of the sufferers, the Committee had greatly increased the allowance to them. At Etawah (April 26) the number of indigent emigrants was estimated at about 11,000, of which number 8,000 receive employment from Government. The applicants for relief were on the increase daily, and were expected to increase still more.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF DARJEELING.—THE NEW INDIAN SANATARIUM.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from Darjeeling or Dorjeling, dated 14th May, 1838:—"On the 28th ultimo I gave you a report of the climate and state of affairs at this station from the 23d of March. The thermometer has not varied during the last fortnight, but we have had fine summer showers generally every second day, and vegetation in consequence has made rapid progress. Upwards of a mile of the new road is completed, though the strength as yet is but forty coolies from Titalya. Early in October it is to be hoped, the sappers and miners will have arrived, and that the local corps may ere that time be embodied. There will be no difficulty then too, in procuring a number of mechas and dhangers, and it is calculated that under the superintendence of an engineer officer, 700 men may average one mile per day. At this rate, the road to Titalya would be finished before January, while the expense to Government, by employing such a force, would probably be diminished. Col. Lloyd, indeed, is confident that the whole cost will not exceed Rs. 12,000.

Twenty-one sites are now granted and marked off; and several of the settlers are taking active measures for clearing and building in October. Much may be done in five months, and all those who seriously commence operations at the conclusion of the rains, may be comfortably housed next March. Colonel Lloyd, by the bye, tells me, the rainy season breaks up about the middle of August. Many showers fall during the remainder of the month, as well as the greater portion of September; but nothing like continued rain. It is worthy of notice too, with reference to the register of last year, that the natives assure Col. L. they never saw so much rain before, and this is borne out by the fact of the Teesta having risen higher than it had done for many years.

The month of May has brought out a number of flowers and flowering shrubs. I cannot give the Botanical names, but among the former may be enumerated the white violet, several minute plants like a species of primrose, the lily of the valley

and many bulbous roots. Of shrubs, there appear to be some of the myrtle tribe, one not unlike the lilac, and many others of different species. Creepers of course in great variety, and some of gigantic size. The jasmín is the only one we recognize, and it grows vigorously, the leaf being rather larger than ours; there are three varieties of rhododendra, possibly more, the Mussoorie one, and two others bearing magnificent pink or white flowers. These last, however, are large forest trees, and the wood will be much prized for cabinet purposes, being close in the grain and beautifully veined. Most of the forest trees are mentioned in the pamphlet. The oaks, though of many different kinds, are all unlike those on the Mussoorie hills, and some of them attain a girth of eighty feet with a corresponding height. Clusters of acorns grow on some soils, and single acorns on others; the leaves are totally unlike English or American oaks; in most instances being like the leaf of the Spanish chestnut, when the tree is deciduous, and when an evergreen, it is not unlike a small laurel leaf. There is no mistaking, however, either the form of the tree or grain of the wood. The birch is in abundance, about four times the size of the largest English birch, and in other respects the same. There is likewise a highly ornamental tree, apparently of the sycamore species; another with a leaf resembling the cherry, one that the natives call an apple, (bearing some wild fruit,) and hundreds of others that must be described by science. The pine forest occurs below the village of Gaeng, and about seven miles north-east of Darjeeling. Saul trees are interspersed with them; they are precisely the same as those in the natural forests of Mar and Rothiemurcus, and much about the same size; but you must be sick of woods and forests.

To the sportsman this locality offers many attractions. In the immediate neighbourhood, he may find two kinds of pheasants, jungle fowl, the spotted deer, hog deer, wild hog and black bear. Four hours walk will bring him to the two mountain streams on either side, where there are abundance of fish, large and small, that rise to the fly. A pleasant excursion of a few days may also be made to the Teesta, where the fish are in still greater variety; and if a geologist, this is a very interesting quarter from the accounts given me. I cannot conclude this long desultory letter, without bearing testimony to the accuracy with which Captain Herbert has delineated the character of the Pupehas; two of them are servants of all work to Col. L. and two of their friends have been in B.'s employment, cutting and clearing for the last month. I have besides visited their villages, seen them in their daily occupation, and experienced their hospitality, and from these opportunities feel no hesitation in stating that Herbert's picture is not overdrawn; they will be of infinite service to the settlers here, and in time, may supersede the necessity of bringing up an establishment for the rains. We leave for Calcutta to-morrow morning, and that we do so with regret you may readily imagine: 2 o'clock p. m., thermometer 64, sun bright, and gentle breeze.

P. S.—I observe the Terai is disposed of in the pamphlet; but the Peepras are still brought rather prominently forward. If seven weeks experience, out every day, affords in all parts of the forest, above and below, *without gloves*, can be offered as any proof of the harmless nature of these little insects, I can safely do so. The bite has never caused me the slightest uneasy feeling; moreover, they do not enter a house; they disappear regularly before sunset, and vanish altogether from the middle of June to the beginning of March.—*Correspondent of the Englishman.*

NEW POLICE IN INDIA.—The *Anglo-Indian Press* had occupied its columns in May, with elaborate discussions on, and extracts from, the evidence of Mr. Patton and others, which has been taken by a Committee, appointed with the view of examining into the utility of the proposed system of Mofussil Police, alluded to in our last (page 386.) The evidence of Mr. Patton (the magistrate), of Dwarkanauth Tagore, and of Mr. Adams, appears to be very valuable. Those gentlemen deem it requisite that the appointment of a Mofussil police, with its operations, under superintendence of Europeans, should take place. They make the important admission, that the natives are quite capable of performing the duties of an efficient police force if acting under judicious regulations.

FRAUD ON THE BANK.—Another fraud has been committed on the Bengal Bank, to the extent of 11,300 Co.'s Rs., supposed to be by the same parties, who were convicted on a similar charge last session. The case was under investigation before the chief magistrate.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.—This Society appears to include nearly all the native gentry of Calcutta, but we notice that it does not seem to be doing much beyond enrolling members. Messrs. G. Prinsep and two native gentlemen have been

appointed to prepare a draft letter to Government, to accompany the resumption petition.

CHOLERA.—Statement shewing the number of deaths by Cholera within the town of Calcutta, from the year 1832 to 1837 inclusive.

	Hindoos.	Mahometans.	Total.
1832	1,406	168	1,574
1833	3,547	529	4,076
1834	2,930	552	3,482
1835	1,356	286	1,642
1836	1,611	403	2,014
1837	1,370	426	1,796

We hear that a statement was preparing, which will give the number of deaths within the city from the time that the disease first made its appearance, viz. 1817. The casualties for the four months of this year of that direful disease nearly equal in number those for the year 1833. The following is the total number of deaths from Cholera and other diseases for the above years :

	Hindoos.	Musselmen.	Total.
1832	8,299	1,009	9,308
1833	15,138	2,385	17,523
1834	11,167	1,900	13,067
1835	6,873	1,239	8,112
1836	6,366	1,515	7,881
1837	7,097	1,367	8,464
Average number per year			10,725
Ditto per day			294

CHOLERA.—We have much pleasure to notice, that the virulence with which the cholera raged in Calcutta is now on the decline. The attacks, perhaps continue yet to the same amount as before, but the cures are now by far in greater number. We state this on the authority of a report furnished by the medical students attached to the Amratollah thanna, which shew the following proportions—out of thirty-seven cases from the 1st to the 7th of the month which came to their notice, five died, twenty-one cured, and eleven under treatment.—*Daily News*, May 10.

LIEUT. COL. MACKENZIE.—We understand, that Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mackenzie of the 6th N. I., has taken his passage in the Waterloo, Captain Cow, for the Cape and England.—*Englishman*, May.

THE FLUCTUATION OF FUNCTIONARIES.—The perpetual fluctuation of the superior officers of the Indian Government is among the greatest disadvantages attached to our rule, since it seems to deprive our Government of every attribute of permanence in the eyes of the Natives. The supreme head of the administration has no sooner begun to acquire some experience of the people under him, and a capacity for adapting the Government to the circumstances and feelings of the country, than he takes his flight to England; leaving the management of affairs to an inexperienced successor, whose career is destined to be equally brief. The members of Council are superseded at the end of every five years. The Judges of the Supreme Court, though they enjoy rather a more extended tenure of office, are still continually on the wing. The ordinary mutations of life appear thus to be accelerated by the singular structure of our Government. In this perpetual fluctuation, in which the prime movers flit before the eyes of natives with the rapidity of actors on a stage, would it be at all wonderful if they should consider the whole Administration of Britain in India, in the light of a drama, which was soon to disappear from their view ?!

IMPUDENT DEMAND.—Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, was sued in the Court of Requests, May 11, by Mr. A. Curson for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight rupees for articles written for the *Englishman*. Mr. Stocqueler denied the debt. In answer to a question from the Commissioner, Mr. Curson admitted that he had been paid for all such articles of his composition as had been printed in the *Englishman*. What he now claimed, was payment for articles which had been rejected. The Commissioner enquired if any agreement, written or verbal, had been entered into, for the payment of such articles. Mr. Curson answered in the negative, but stated that he considered he ought to be remunerated for his labour. The defendant informed the Commissioner, that the terms of the engagement between Mr. Curson and himself were, that all which the former might, in his editorial discretion think fit to publish, should be paid for at the rate of sixteen rupees a column, and that such conditions of the engagement had been strictly fulfilled. It would never answer an Editor's purpose (Mr. Stocqueler contended) to undertake to pay

for whatever might be sent him; for he would in such case be overwhelmed with trash from unscrupulous writers. Mr. Curson repeating that he had been paid for all of his writings which had been actually published, the Commissioner dismissed his complaint.

PURCHASING OUT.—The following is the reception, the proposal to buy out a Lieut. Colonel has met with, from thirty of the regiments of infantry to whom it was submitted. Fourteen corps are unanimously in favour of the measure—three as decidedly against it, or any other bonus plan for the acceleration of line and regimental promotion,—and thirteen regiments divided in opinion. Of these latter, the dissent is, for the most part, merely founded on their disinclination to effect a solitary purchase; almost all are in favour of a general bonus system, upon a reasonable basis, while very many officers declare their readiness even to listen to individual proposals, provided they are furnished with full particulars as to the capacity or otherwise of the retiring officer to continue in the active discharge of his duties. In round numbers, one-half of the officers in the “divided” regiments are for the proposition;—one-fourth for a general bonus scheme—and the remaining fourth altogether hostile to schemes, general or particular.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.—*To the Editor of the Englishman.* Sir,—I am surprised that, instead of the various schemes for Army retiring Funds, which have of late appeared in your columns, the plan of an unanimous memorial from the officers of the army to the Court of Directors, petitioning for the sale of cadetships and the appropriation of the proceeds to increased rates of pension, has not been suggested.

AN OLD OFFICER.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—We understand, that the Governor General has confirmed the decision of the local Government, touching the eligibility of artillery officers for the staff. Colonels Pollock and Lindsay will consequently succeed to the first vacancies amongst the Brigadiers.

CAPTAIN ABBOTT.—Another outrage on an officer, Captain Abbott of the artillery, was committed early in May, in Meywar, by some of the marauders who are allowed to infest that part of the country. The gentleman while travelling Dak from Neemuch to Nusseerabad was stopped by a party of horsemen, who proceeded to plunder his effects, when they were scared by the appearance of a large body of neighbouring villagers. [These outrages have become very frequent in this part of the country, we had but lately to notice a similar account in reference to Mr. Ross.]

CALCUTTA POLICE.—The Black Mail levied by the Seemullie guards was about to be put a stop to.

IODINE, A REMEDY FOR LEPROSY.—Great advantages have attended the use of iodine in the Leper Asylum of Calcutta, and a manifest improvement has resulted in cases which at first appeared to be nearly desperate. Faces which had become hideous have been humanized again through the application of this newly-discovered remedy, and grateful expressions of thankfulness on the part of many patients have testified their consciousness of a return to comparative health and comfort. It was in 1836, when Dr. R. Stuart succeeded to the charge of the Leper Asylum, (established by Mr. Harrington and Dr. Jackson a few years ago,) that iodine was tried in leper cases. The progress which Dr. Stuart has made up to the present time, in resisting one of the most dreadful of all the diseases to which humanity is exposed, has excited very considerable notice and much discussion amongst the medical men of India. But none can effectually dispute the Doctor's claim to the gratitude of his fellow-beings, through the discovery of a simple means of advancing the cure of a disease which had previously remained but slightly alleviated by the resources of the medical art. Dr. Stuart on assuming charge of the Leper Asylum at once determined on the administration of iodine, the superiority of which medicine he had already ascertained through much careful study and subsequent experience. Two years and a half experience had taught him to believe that without subduing leprous affliction, or entirely restoring the patient, a great advance had been made, with the encouraging prospect of still further benefit, though without any sanguine hope of complete success. But to have effected a powerful instead of partial alleviation of the disease, to have afforded the sufferers, if not a radical cure, at any rate, a complete relief from pain—which Dr. Stuart has done, is a discovery, which must be looked upon by the medical profession and mankind generally as of the greatest value; and deserving of an equivalent reward. Dr. Stuart entered on the course of his particular treatment in the firm persuasion that the antidote was found, but time and experience have checked this aspiration. He declares, with a frankness the most creditable, that he does not now entertain the same opinion; that he cannot say he has cured a single patient. Yet hope is not extinct; and thus much is

assured, that evil is arrested while life is prolonged; and that too, under a condition so infinitely bettered as to be no more a burden to the bearer. We take great interest in this institution. To see the objects it contains, is to feel, to the very heart's core, the sad and silent appeal their destiny presents; and in the ardent expectation of awakening public sympathy, we shall from time to time, recur to the parental solicitude of the committee, the honourable exertions of the physician, and the, as we trust, constantly improving state of these miserable invalids, whose banishment is of the worst description—dooming them to a perpetuation of indigence and exclusion!

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE RUNG CHITTRA.—Perhaps all our readers are not aware of the medicinal properties of a leaf called the Rung Chittra, which is employed by the natives in raising blisters, and a case has been tried before one of the magistrates at the police office, in which the properties of this leaf were very conspicuously displayed. A Hindoo of low caste complained against another, for having beaten him severely and burnt his body with heated chillums, but it afterwards appeared that the scars on the complainant's body, which were blistered, and which he said had been caused by the application of the heated chillums, were in fact caused by some of the juice of the Rung Chittra leaf being rubbed at the mouth of the chillum, and then applied by the complainant to his own body to raise these blisters, and by thus endeavouring to give an aggravating colour to the assault, to extort a larger bonus from the defendant before he would consent to compromise the case, which was after the discovery of this trick, naturally dismissed.

BARBARITIES OF A NATIVE PRINCE—ULWUR.—(June.)—The reforming Rajah of this state has not reformed his own barbarous and inhuman habits. He recently ordered the hands of a Meenah to be cut off, and the poor wretch to be, in this condition, exposed outside the gate of the city, where he expired from loss of blood. Before life had become extinct, he was attacked and half devoured by swine and carrion birds. This unfortunate creature's crime was, that as a sentry on duty at the palace some years since, he became cognizant of the murder of a thakoor, who had, while engaged in an angry dispute with the Rajah, kicked his highness in the belly, an insult which so enraged the other thakoors present, that they murdered the author, as he retired by the passage which the Meenah guarded.—Nor is the cruelty of this Rajah confined to his own direct acts. He sanctions, and even encourages the atrocious crime of suttee, two instances of which occurred on his estate, within the last seventeen months, one of them at Ramghur. Yet this is in the face of a positive pledge given by him to Government, that he will discountenance and prohibit this barbarous rite.—*Loodianah Ukhbar.*

DISAFFECTION OF DOST MAHOMED KHAN TOWARDS BRITISH INTERESTS—CAUBOOL.—The Chief of Caubool lately held a council of the wise heads of his empire, to consult about the best means to be resorted to for the safety of the state. The chief requested to know whether it would be wise for him to form alliance with the chiefs of Hindoostan, or with the people of Iran. Some of them maintained that the latter ought not to be done, as the Iranians belonged to the Shea sect of the Mahometan creed; but this objection was overruled by one of the Moulavees, stating that inasmuch as the Sheas are not prohibited from reading Namaus and the Koran, and they perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and other ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan religion, there can be no harm in making friendship with the ruler of Iran. The chief approved of the remarks, and made up his mind to send one of his sons to Iran. *Another account:* People arrived from Caubool state, that Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Caubool, who had long since entered into a treaty with the Honorable the East India Company, having lately broken through the same, has formed a great friendship with the officers of the Iran Army. His Highness has sent one of his sons, with presents to them, and it is stated, that he intends to wait upon them personally. Some of the people of that place, who understand these matters, are very much dissatisfied with Dost Mahomed's conduct, in having deviated from the terms of the treaty in question.—*Ibid*, June 23.

RUNJEET SINGH'S RECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH EMBASSY—LAHORE.—The Maha Rajah ordered Rajah Dhian Sing to send conveyances to the Ambassadors of the English for coming to Court. An Urzee of the Akhbar navies stationed at Caubool, was received, stating that the Amcer of that place made up his mind to send one of his sons to the Camp of the Iran Army, on a Vecalut, and that the Russian Ambassador was resolved to proceed to the metropolis of Lahore.

On the Ambassador of the English being present, the Maha Rajah addressed them to this effect. "Your contrivances are so good and clever that it is impossible for the cleverest amongst the natives of Hindoostan to appreciate them. In the first place the nature of your promises and agreements, is now well known to the

chiefs; and in the second place, not the tenth part of the friendship and unanimity which prevails amongst the English gentlemen, is to be found among the Rajahs of Hindoostan.

BOKHARA.—By letters received from merchants at Bokhara, it appears, that Shah Morad, the ruler of Bokhara, considering himself as an old friend to the ruler of Herat, had forwarded an army, consisting of four thousand musketeers, for the protection of the territories of the latter. When they got near the fort of Gorgan, spies took information to the chiefs of the Iran Army, that forces from Turkistan had arrived for the aid of Herat, and their intention was to enter the fort. On this, measures were adopted to stop the progress of the said Army, and the consequence was, that they were obliged to return home disappointed.

DR. GRIERSON.—A letter from Midnapore mentions, that the officers at that station have voted unanimously for the restoration of Dr. Grierson, to the office of which he was deprived by the Orphan Management. The Barrackpore propositions, viz., that Mr. Grierson be reinstated in his office as home agent to the Military Orphan Society, and that he be allowed to re-establish his private agency for the care of children of living officers, were sent to the Secretary on Monday, June 25th, supported by the signatures of 41 subscribers, with a request, that the managers would submit them, for the votes of the army.

THE GOORKEES.—We are given to understand that the report of the irruption of the Goorkees into the British Territories is premature. The stockade of Nagree Gurree, it is true, is within the British ceded lands, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd found the Goorkees stockaded or stockading themselves there. We rather think it will be found that merely some of the refugee Carjees are hovering on, but within the Nepal frontiers, with one or two hundred Goorkees in their train; meditating mischief or not to us and Dorjeling, remains to be proved. The Cajec, we are informed, meditates an attack on Sikkim, and seeks in that enterprize the aid and countenance of the British.—July 6.

RUNJEET SINGH.—There is a report amidst the long heads in the hills, that Runjeet is by no means inclined to receive our troops, as his allies in moving to Cabool; but if it be true that General Allard has been defeated by Dost Mahomed, the old Rajah and his French General may be induced to think differently. It is hardly to be expected that this division, or rather frontier force, will move to the westward, as it will have to keep Rajpootana in order. But the Dinapore Division, it is said, has received orders to be in readiness, with a view no doubt, of a demonstration towards Nepal. If a Burmah war also strikes up, enough will be on our hands, and more too, perhaps, than the present staff of our army can be wrought up to, with a certainty nearly of being victorious over all our enemies. Happily there are some clear and experienced heads at Simla, amidst the military at all events—and that fine old conservative chief, the head of the whole, and who is a genuine off-set of the Wellington stock, is a tower of strength of himself, when we saddle for the field particularly. Our present Governor General, has it is reported written home for orders. He ought to know best, but it comes home to our recollection, that there is now one at home, whose blood moves sluggishly through his veins from age; another who lies in the cold and silent grave at Malta, who would have put down these semi-barbarians first, and asked for orders to do so afterwards. There are still however left substitutes for these departed energies—they are a free press and steam.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 30.

We have seen a letter from Simla, which assures us, that Runjeet Singh is not dead, though seriously unwell. The mission from his Lordship's Camp seems not only to have been most favorably received, but to have gained the confidence of the Maharajah completely, inasmuch as he has exhibited all the letters and overtures of the Russian Autocrat. It is however distinctly stated, that the Sikhs, generally, are averse to our Government, with exception to such as are immediately about the person of the Sovereign.—*Daily News*, July 9.

THE UNION BANK ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll this afternoon for the election of new Directors:—

Longueville Clarke	235 votes
William Carr	235 "
George Remfry	224 "
Rustomjee Cowasjee	207 "
Robert John Bagshaw	83 "

[*Calcutta Courier*, July 14.]

JELLALABAD.—The eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Cabul, has been encamped at this place with a large force, and has written to all his Sirdars to

prepare the Troops for the time of need and not to do as Hajee Khan had done, that when he was called on to a war he did not come.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 27.

MIRZAPORE, (2d July.)—Mofussil miracles will never cease in this age of "special wonders." The river here has suddenly risen in one day, to the unprecedented height of 16 feet!

BANK OF BENGAL.—A dividend of 15 per cent. was declared on the 5th July. The increase to the capital is not to take place until 1st January, 1839.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—From the *Delhi Gazette*, June 27.—Rumour now has it that the Commander-in-Chief has withdrawn the tender of his resignation of the command of the army—and that a relief will take place in the beginning of next cold season. It is added, that the plan of the said relief has already gone down to Government for sanction. The Commander-in-Chief entertained at Simla, a party at dinner on the evening of the 18th instant, being the anniversary of "Waterloo." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a numerous assemblage, comprising the *elite* of the station, attended the festive scene. The party broke up at an early hour, returning to their homes, highly delighted with the evening's amusement. Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden were among the guests. Both his Lordship and Sir Henry Fane appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE OUDE BRIGADE.—The Court of Directors, it is said, have disapproved of the Oude contingent, which will not in consequence be carried into effect. A pretty comment on the pull different ways of our Indian Governments. No wonder affairs are fast rapidly going to confusion and disorder. There has been some rain here, which has considerably arrested the great sickness of the place.—*Agra Ukbar*, June 23.

Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.—Lord Elphinstone, accompanied by W. Elliott, Esq., and R. Clerk, Esq., left Madras on the 23rd June, for Palmanair. Ill health, engendered by the overpowering land winds, we regret to understand has driven his Lordship to this retreat, where he meditates a stay of a fortnight. This plea overcomes other considerations, but it is curious to see the Council of our Government all centered in the person of one of its members, the Hon. C. M. Lushington, Esq., who alone remains to face the 'heated blast' at Madras.—*Spectator*. The departure of Lord Elphinstone from the Presidency, a step which the state of his Lordship's health rendered necessary, has afforded the discontented an opportunity for exclaiming, 'Madras is abandoned by its Government, only one member of council being left to watch over the all-important interests of state.' It is however quite evident, that the Governor at Palmanair can do every thing which the Governor at Madras could do, and that no possible injury to the public service can be occasioned by his temporary absence. If indeed our authorities were intrusted with anything but the shadow of supreme power, if they could make peace or war, or perform the functions of an independent executive, there might be some pretence for saying to the rulers of such important destinies;—the commonwealth requires at your hands even the sacrifice of life itself, and you cannot consistently with duty, honor, or fame, abandon for a moment the theatre of operations!!! But fortunately for the health of Lord Elphinstone, and unfortunately for the true interests of the Presidency, and the clamour of the discontented, such a sacrifice can no longer be required from our authorities, who except the power of remonstrance (which we trust they will exercise upon all fitting occasions,) have as a government been deprived of all the important attributes which might render their presence necessary, or their absence injurious. In the present instance the Governor's selection of Palmanair has been most considerate, and judicious. Its short distance from Madras will admit of his Lordship's return in a few hours, should his presence be demanded, and will insure every facility to the dispatch of public business.—*Herald*.

We are happy to find that Lord Elphinstone returned to the Presidency on the 15th July, with his health almost entirely re-established.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.—(From the *Madras Spectator*, June 27.)—On

dit that Sir Peregrine Maitland has sent home his resignation of the command of the Madras army. The late peremptory order of the Court against interference with practices relating to native religious ceremonies and processions, accompanied as report states it to have been with somewhat ungentle rebukes of His Excellency and another Member of the Council, has proved on this occasion the exciting cause. Sir Peregrine Maitland feels himself placed in an anomalous situation where he will be called upon to condemn proceedings which in his conscience he approves, or to countenance examples of military disobedience. He, therefore, adopts the alternative of tendering his resignation, if he may not be relieved from the former situation. We believe the chief point is the compulsory attendance of Christian drummers at Native festivals. His Excellency's repugnance at which does honour to his conscientious feeling.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. C. RHENIUS OF THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.—This exemplary missionary died on the 5th June, at Palamcottah. His death was caused by apoplexy, which carried him off in three hours. He had led an active life in India during 24 years. He was the author of an excellent Tamil Grammar and other works.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. MARRIOTT.—(From the *Madras Herald*, June. 27.)—We notice with regret the death of Lieut. W. Marriott, of the 6th Light Cavalry, which took place on Saturday last at the Club House: the operation of puncturing the liver was performed a few days previous, but the unfortunate gentleman had not strength enough to survive its effect. Lieut. Marriott, we are informed, was the son of Major General Thomas Marriott of this establishment, and had taken his passage to England in the *Duke of Northumberland*.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We learn that orders have been issued for the march of the 2nd regiment Nizam's Cavalry, and 2nd Infantry from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad, in the next cold season, for the relief of the 5th Cavalry, and 1st regiment of Infantry at present there stationed.—*U. S. Gazette*, July 5.

ELlichPOOR.—The sepoy who stabbed his comrade a few weeks since, has been sentenced by a general court martial to three years hard labor and discharge. The wounded man is happily out of danger. The monsoon in Berar, appears to have commenced with unusual vehemence, and the parties at the Gawulghur hills had all been driven in thereby. The whole face of the country, in fact, appears flooded, notwithstanding which, the Coombes are getting in their seed as fast as possible.—*Ibid*.

DISTURBANCE AT AKOLAH.—The 5th Regiment of Nizam's Infantry, a brigade of six pounders, and a troop of cavalry, marched from Ellichpoor on the 15th ultimo to quell a serious disturbance at Akolah, occasioned by orders sent up from Hyderabad, for the destruction of all Hindoo temples, to prevent a recurrence of the broils which have so frequently taken place between the sects in their religious processions. This is somewhat sharp practice, we think, on the part of the Hyderabad Government, and the 'True Believers' seem to be putting down idolatry with vengeance. Accounts from the Nizam's camp mention, that the force was getting on but slowly, in consequence of the terrible state of the roads, incessant rain having fallen from the 5th to the 20th ultimo, and which prevented the troops from moving more than a few coss daily.—*Ibid*.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—Brigadier Wahab has assumed charge on the death of Major Cameron, but still retained the command of the Force.—There was every prospect of a good monsoon in the district; the health of the European troops continued good, though some cases of bowel complaint had made their appearance in H. M.'s 56th Regt.

FRENCH BARQUE LA GLOIRE.—The Barque *La Gloire*, which had left this port for Pondicherry and Bordeaux, returned, having sprung a leak at sea, which obliged her to throw some cargo overboard. She has since been surveyed and is now discharging her cargo. It is most fortunate this vessel was so near land when the leak was discovered, or she would inevitably have gone down.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT.—We learn that Capt. Dalrymple proceeded to the Cape in the *Claudine*, and trust that the voyage will completely restore the health of that valuable officer.

THE NEILGHERRIES.—We hear complaints of the frequency of night robberies at Ootacamund. A gentleman who has recently left the hills was robbed twice within a month. It is not a little extraordinary, considering the smallness of the station and the very limited native population, which occupies two or three known localities, that detection so rarely occurs, and this seems to embolden the depredators.

The Police officer is himself, decidedly good, but his subordinates, it is supposed, are wanting in vigilance and require a little enlivening on the score of their duties.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE VELLORE INQUIRY.—We hear that the Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble at Vellore is for the purpose of investigating circumstances, arising out of the disrespectful conduct of a medical subordinate, which unfortunately led to a difference of opinion between the medical officer in charge, and the officer commanding a station to the eastward.—*Ibid.*

BANGALORE.—The past month was unmarked by any event worth recording, but the weather so oppressive at the Presidency, has been at Bangalore unusually cool for the time of year; and although little rain has fallen and occasional high winds have prevailed, the range of the Thermometer in the shade has been only from 72° to 80°. The Commander-in-Chief visited the Stud at Ossor early in June, and was, we hear, well pleased with all he saw there. The arrangements in the remount department, are we understand, much improved of late, but we shall one of these days devote a separate article to the subject.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF ASSISTANT SURGEON HOLMES.—Letters from Bangalore mention the death on the 26th June, of Assist.-Surg. Holmes, doing duty with H. M. 39th Foot.

ICE HOUSE.—The good folks in Madras, have determined on having the luxury of ice afforded them, and are about to erect an ice house.

ERECTION OF A THEATRE, &c.—It is said, that some public spirited gentlemen at Madras, have projected a scheme for an establishment to comprise a theatre, an assembly room, and accommodation for the Masonic Lodges working at Madras. It is calculated that a sum of about 35,000 rupees will be required to compass these objects, and this is proposed to be raised on the principle of a joint-stock company, in 700 shares of fifty rupees each.

MESSERS. BANNERMAN AND GARROW.—The commission to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Bannerman against Mr. Garrow, is now complete. It consists of Mr. Stonhouse, Mr. Babington, and Mr. Ashton.

THE NABOB AND HIS FAMILY.—His Highness the Nabob and his family, after embarking on board the *Herefordshire* and proceeding to sea for twenty-four hours, have returned without accomplishing the object of their voyage. The mother of his Highness suffered so severely from sea-sickness as to create serious alarm and uneasiness in the mind of her son, who was induced to join her in requesting Colonel Walpole to get the captain to steer back to Madras. The Nabob by all accounts is a good sailor, and was quite well on board, but the rest of the party were in the most deplorable state. The trip including passage-money, &c. cost 14,000 rupees!

THE TANJORE COMMISSIONERS.—The H. C.'s sloop *Amherst* arrived at Madras, for the purpose of conveying the ex-Tanjore commissioners to Calcutta, and they received a notice to be on board on the 2nd June, but not having completed their arrangements, and believing that Government would order the ship to wait here for a few days longer, they neglected to obey the summons of Captain Jump, who has actually sailed without them, and left them to experience the inconvenience of not taking a jump in time.

CAUSEY CHITTY.—That ill-fated man, Causey Chitty, has at length, after an incarceration of nearly a quarter of a century, obtained his liberation, unconditionally.

ROBBERS.—A short time since, as Mr. Babington's party were travelling through the Salem district, on their way to Coimbatore, they were attacked, near a place called Tripatore, by a gang of robbers. The leader seized and stopped the palankeen of Miss Molle, a young lady who accompanied them; but not being steadily supported by his less valiant companions, he was knocked down and beaten off by the braver. Shortly after the same set made an assault upon the baggage, but there also meeting with superior opposition, they took their revenge by stoning the defenders of the property, and spoiling the beauty of some of the female followers.

THE BARQUE STAR.—The barque *Star*, which left Malacca on the 26th May, with a detachment of the 48th regiment N. I. on return to Madras, got aground off the coast of Lookoot on the 30th May, and little hopes were entertained for her preservation. The *Fanny*, which arrived at Malacca, on her way to Singapore, with the Head quarters of the 8th N. I., disembarked the troops, and went to the assistance of the *Star*, but had not returned at the date of the last advices. The *Star* narrowly escaped an attack while conveying a detachment of the 8th to Malacca, having been surrounded by five piratical prahus, but owing to the gallant assistance of the troops and the prompt discharge of a few volleys of musketry, an attempt to board was not made.

WAR WITH BURMAH.—On dit, that dispatches have been received by Government.—*Oriental Herald.*—Vol. 2.—No. XI.

ment bringing the following unfavourable intelligence from Ava. "King Tharrawaddie had positively and finally refused to receive a new resident, or to comply with any of the other demands which were insisted on by the agents of Government." If this information be correct, a war is inevitable, and the necessary preparations will soon be in progress.

HEAD OF THE SACRED ORDER OF THE HINDOOS.—We learn through a friend that a great man from 'the far north,' some say, Benares, others the Punjab, is now making a somewhat lucrative tour through the Southern Provinces. He calls himself a Gooroo, and is styled 'the Priest of the World' and 'the Head of the Sacred Order of the Hindoos.' This worthy travels in pretty considerable state, is escorted by a guard of honor furnished by the Rajah of Mysore, with kettle drums beating, and standards flying. He also sports his brace of elephants, and is attended by a numerous retinue mounted on camels, horses, mares, tattoos, &c. and gives a week's notice of his approach by an *avant courier* or herald, so that due preparations may be made for his reception. The object of this person's tour is professedly religious; it is not thought possible that he may turn out a political emissary? and in these times we cannot be too cautious. Be this though as it may, the Gooroo is evidently a first-rate financier, and manages to draw out the rupees wherever he makes his appearance. At one small station, he collected 2,700, and is said to have half a dozen bandies loaded with offerings from the people. The Gooroo is now gone to Coimbatore, and will probably touch at Trichinopoly, before he quits the southern division.—*United Service Gazette*, June 25.

Bombay.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT GRANT.—(*Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*).—Wednesday, July 11, 1838. General Department, Bombay Castle, July 11, 1838. General orders by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

With unfeigned grief the Government is called on to announce that it has pleased Almighty God to call to himself the Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., the governor of this presidency.

This melancholy event occurred at Dapoorie, near Poonah, about five o'clock p.m., on the 9th instant.

The report of Mr. Willoughby, the secretary in attendance, pays so just a tribute to the late governor's public and private character, that the Government will best do honour to his memory and meet the mournful interest of all classes by publishing that report, in the sentiments of which they fully participate. The virtues of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant sprang from the high aim he took in all his duties to do the will of God.

"Dapoorie, July 9, 1838.

"To L. R. Reid, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

"Sir—It is with the deepest concern and regret that it is my painful duty to report, for the information of the Honourable Board, that it has pleased Almighty God to call unto himself our much esteemed and excellent governor, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant.

"2. I had sent a letter to the post, forwarding one from Dr. Brown, confirming, in every respect, the favourable intelligence contained in my report of yesterday respecting the lamented deceased. About an hour before his death he was sitting up in excellent spirits, and apparently in better health than he had been since he was first taken ill; when, alas! as has since been ascertained, he was relieved from his sufferings, in consequence, by a post mortem examination, of a sudden effusion on the surface of the brain, producing apoplexy.

"3. This melancholy event occurred about five p.m., this day.

"4. I am too much overcome by the painful emotions excited by this sad disappointment of the hopes which were entertained of our beloved Governor's recovery, to enlarge on the great loss which the public has sustained by the demise of this distinguished and highly-gifted individual. His removal from a scene where he had already effected so much good, and in which, had it pleased God to spare him, this country (to which he had, from the earliest period of his valuable life, devoted so much of his attention, and to the advancement of whose interests he has, during the

last three years, applied himself with an energy and devotion which none but those in immediate intercourse with him can rightly understand or appreciate) would have greatly benefited, is deeply to be deplored.

"5. Neither am I to dwell upon the exalted virtues that adorn the private life of our respected Governor. His unbounded benevolence, his sincere but unostentatious piety, his enlarged philanthropy are too well known to require the aid of my feeble pen. I feel myself quite incompetent to do justice to his many public and private virtues; but I feel confident that those with whom he was associated in the government of this presidency, and who had, therefore, opportunity of witnessing the eminent ability and zeal with which he discharged the functions of his high office, and the goodness and purity of his private life, will deeply lament his death, and sincerely sympathise with the family on the occasion of this severe dispensation of Providence.

"6. I must not omit to mention that Dr. Brown's attentions throughout our lamented governor's illness were unremitting; and that all that human skill could effect in order to prolong his valuable life was resorted to by the above officer, aided by Mr. Ducat, the civil surgeon at Poonah.

"7. The remains of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant will be interred to-morrow evening, at St. Mary's Church, at Poonah, with all the honour and respect due to his rank and station.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY

"Secretary in attendance to the late Right Honourable the Governor."

In consequence of this melancholy event, the flag is to be hoisted half-staff high, and so continue until sun-set, and minute-guns to the number of seventeen, the number appointed for the rank of the deceased, to be fired from Hornby's battery on the flag being hoisted. The same ceremony is to be observed by the honourable Company's vessels of war in the harbour, the minute-guns being taken up on the termination of those on the garrison, and continue under such arrangements as the superintendent of the Indian navy may direct.

The flag to be hoisted half-staff high, and seventeen minute-guns to be fired at every station subordinate to this Government, on receipt of these orders.

It is further directed that mourning be worn by the officers of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at this Presidency, for the period of six weeks from this date, an example which he considers and expects will be generally followed by all other portions of the community.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council

(Signed) L. R. REID, Acting Chief Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—Capt. Oliver assumed charge of his office on the 2d July, under a salute from the Battery of 13 guns. Sir Charles Malcolm would, it was believed, quit the Presidency in September, going overland to England.

ON DITS.—That Sir Charles Metcalfe would receive the first vacant Governorship, having made up his quarrel with the Court of Directors. That Major-General Sir W. Casement would succeed Colonel Morison in the Council. That Capt. T. B. Jervis, of the Engineers, would have the appointment of Surveyor-General of India.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF ICE.—At Nowloor, in the neighbourhood of, and about two miles from Dharwar, there had fallen a block of ice or a body of hailstones in one mass, which measured nineteen feet ten inches. This extraordinary mass fell on a Sunday night, and on the Wednesday succeeding, a servant who was sent for the purpose of bringing away a pail full of the bulk, reported that the mass then still remaining was as large as three palanquins.

INDUS TRADE FAILURE.—The four boats which left Bombay in April for the Indus, with a return cargo for Loodiana, had failed in entering that river, off the mouths of which they with difficulty escaped shipwreck, and had returned to Mandavie with damaged cargoes. One of them was thrown on her beam ends by the heavy swell which sets in there at this season, but fortunately righted again. The poor men have been kindly received by the resident, Colonel Pottinger, but it is to be regretted that any attempt was made so late in the season.

THE WRECK.—The following is an extract from a letter which has been received from Captain Jump, of the Honorable Company's ship *Amherst*, who was directed on his voyage down the coast to survey the spot in which the wreck of a 600 ton ship was said to have been discovered by Captain Green of the *Triumph*.—"At half-past 5, r. m. I went myself in the cutter to examine the wreck, and found

the peel of a mast eight to ten feet above water and a small spar about four feet above water. This must evidently belong to a large buggalow, being a rough poon spar 18 to 20 inches in diameter, and the smaller one appears to be the yard (of poon also.) The heel of the mast is much bleached, and the part under water is covered with barnacles, showing it must have been there some time. Captain Green's bearings were pretty correct. He, however, must have been very short-sighted, not to distinguish the difference between the mast of a buggalow and that of a large ship. He besides said nothing about the spar being loose, although his men tried to detach it, and not a word was spoken of the barnacles.

DUTY ON NUTMEGS.—The Government has thought proper at last to give up the duty imposed on nutmegs, &c. on being imported into the island.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION EXPECTED AT GOA.—There is a rumour among the Portuguese population of Bombay, that another revolution is on the point of being perpetrated at Goa. According to the latest accounts from that unfortunate city, a private notice had been received by the secretary to Government, that three of the regiments had leagued together to take up arms against the constituted authorities, the object of the combination being, to depose the Governor and certain others of the leading functionaries, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief. The reason assigned for this movement, was the irregularity in the payment of the troops, who are now, it would appear, three months in arrears. The embarrassments of the Portuguese Government may in some measure be accounted for, by the necessity that occurred lately, for the fitting out of an expedition which proceeded to Macao, for the purpose of supporting the Governor of that place, who, by the last accounts, was in daily expectation of being compelled to abdicate, on account of his having rendered himself exceedingly unpopular with his new subjects as well as obnoxious to the Chinese authorities. The force sent, consisted of 270 soldiers and sailors, who left Goa on the 15th May in a corvette. Should the threat of a rising at Goa be put in execution there can be but little doubt of its success, as the military there are all powerful and have invariably succeeded in cashiering their chiefs, civil or military, when prompted to do so by that impatience of control so habitual to troops serving under a weak and impoverished Government, the conduct of which easily affords a pretext for rebellion.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—The pay of lieutenants in the Indian Navy is to be increased sixty rupees per mensem, by the addition of batta at the rate of two rupees per day. The allowance to captains of steamers for passage-money to the Red Sea is to be reduced to Rs. 300 instead of as at present Rs. 400.

BUILDING OF SEVENTY-FOURS.—Orders have been received from England for the construction at Bombay of two seventy-four gun ships for the Royal Navy. This will put the dockyard establishment in motion, and lead to a good deal of bustle in the building department. These vessels for want of room in the regular docks, are to be built at Cross Island, which will thus be turned to good account, and perhaps be rendered permanently very useful as an auxiliary to the dockyards.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE RIVER OXUS.—The interesting discovery of the source of the river Oxus has been made by Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy, attached to Captain Burnes's mission. This celebrated river rises among the mountains of Pancer in Sirikool, from a lake nearly fifteen thousand six hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and encircled by lakes on all sides except the west, through which it finds a channel. To the lake Captain Burnes and Lieut. Wood have given the appropriate name of "Lake Victoria."

MAHABULESHWAR HILLS.—We have seen a returned visitor or two from the Mahabuleshwar Hills, and they speak with delight of the climate of that place, for the enjoyment of which this is the most eligible season. We understand that a larger number of visitors is now collected there than in any previous season, and that the *Victoria Coach*, of which we ventured to speak in days of *auld lang syne* in terms so unintentionally slighting as to have provoked the black bile of some of her many admirers, is reaping a golden harvest. As the number of bungalows is now so large on the hills, and they are every day increasing, why not endeavour to establish there a little English colony, for which the materials we dare say exist among the soldiers who retire from the service, and many of whom we should imagine would be glad to settle there with their families rather than go to end the remnant of their days in England, to meet the severity of whose climate they must have lost the keenness of their relish. A little English colony established in this spot, where small grants might be made to invite residents, a visit to the hills would possess half of the attractions of the old country, and, however really distant, we should not, in

imagination at all events, depict ourselves as such exiles from the firesides of our homes.—*Gazette*.

AMERS OF SCIND.—By letters received from Scind, it appears that Meer Noor Mahomed, the chief of Hyderabad in Scind, has addressed a letter to Colonel Paton, to the effect that now a report prevailed of an army from Iran having arrived on the frontiers of Herat, it was necessary for him to write to the English Government to send troops in ships, for the protection of the Scind territories. The Colonel on the receipt of this letter, wrote to Government on the subject.—*Ibid.*

INDIGO IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—Indigo has yielded a very handsome profit in the Gulf, so much so, that the merchants of Bushiro intended to make large remittances for the ensuing crop.—*Calcutta Courier*, July.

THE TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS FROM ASSESSMENT.—Our readers, particularly the native portion of them, will learn with the deepest sorrow, that the Court of Directors have disapproved the temporary exemptions from assessment, granted by the Government in August, 1835, and in November, 1836, to lands cultivated with cotton and the Mauritius sugar cane; and the Government has been forced to cancel its notifications on the subject. What shall we say of this economy of the Court? We wonder that august body did not also order the Government to recover from the people the assessments for the time the exemptions have been in force. What idea will the natives have of the boasted kind feelings and liberality of the Court towards them, when they see it revoking the most philanthropic measures of Government, in consideration of a paltry increase in the revenue, which perhaps does not much exceed the salary of the Bishop, whom they have just sent to this Presidency?—*Durpun*, June 22.

H. C. S. COOTE.—The *Coote*, we regret to say, returned to harbour on Saturday afternoon, under the following circumstances. At 6 A. M. on the 20th inst. the vessel while under courses, single reefed top-sails, and fore top-mast stay sail, was taken aback by a severe squall, which carried away her main yard, main top-sail gaff, and outer iron bobstay, and split her mizen top-sail. We trust the damage can be repaired under a month, and that she will be able to take up the mails intended for the *Atalanta* on the 1st proximo, which will save that vessel a trip to the Persian Gulf, against the wish of the public, and certainly not at all to the public advantage. As no arrangements have been made for the conveyance of packets via Beirut, it is all the same by what vessel they may be forwarded to the mouth of the Euphrates. They will slumber as comfortably at what should be the commencement of their overland journey, taken up by the *Coote*, as if they had had the honour of transmission by a steamer.—*Gazette*, June 25.

RED SEA ROUTE.—We had on Saturday the pleasure of seeing a letter from the mercantile community to Government, requesting the adoption of the Red Sea route instead of that by the Persian Gulf, in the steam arrangements of the season. A similar document has, we understand, been sent in by the Chamber of Commerce, and we all know how deeply the great body of the public are interested in the settlement of the question. We are astonished that it should for a moment have entered into the head of the authorities to adopt the route by the Persian Gulf under existing circumstances. We know that it has been declared by Captain Brurks, in his evidence before Parliament, and at the entertainment given to him by the Directors, that he would stake his professional reputation on the success of a voyage to the Red Sea during the present season; we know that the power of the *Semiramis* to perform such a voyage has never been disputed, and why should not the experiment, if experiment it can be called, be tried? Yet in the midst of all the public anxiety on the subject, and in the face of so many chances in its favor, we find that it is the intention of Government to put a stop to the communication by the Red Sea for the next three months, and to put into execution a scheme which has hitherto been found impracticable, even when arrangements were made for the conveyance of mails to Beirut, and when their transmission was undertaken under the immediate superintendence of Colonel Chesney, whose zeal is undoubtedly unquestionable, but whose discretion cannot for a moment be put in competition with his zeal.—*Ibid.*

We should advise the merchants and the community generally to be on the alert in regard to the petition lately made for an experiment of the Red Sea route, instead of that by the Persian Gulf, as we have heard it stated by a gentleman who is pretty well acquainted with these things, that from the steps which have been taken, it is only barely within the bounds of possibility that their suggestions will be listened to. The letters on the subject must be transmitted to the governor, and we all know how much is to be expected from the activity and attention to the public interests, which is generally displayed in that quarter. This affords another proof of the

injury which is inflicted on the community by the absence of the Governor from the seat of his supremacy.—*Ibid.*

COURT MARTIAL ON MAJOR PAUL.—(From the *Bombay Gazette*, June 27).—We understand that the general Court Martial, which assembled at Baroda, for the trial of Major Paul of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has finished its proceedings, and that Major Paul has been found guilty of manslaughter, and adjudged to pay a fine of 1,000 rupees, to our Sovereign Lady the Queen. (See details in Register).

ABOLITION OF ANGRIA'S EXACTION AT REWAS.—We have been favoured with the following information regarding the abolition of Angria's exaction at Rewas, which must be extremely gratifying to all who take an interest in the prosperity of the commerce in the vicinity of Bombay:—We are happy to be able to state, on information received from the chamber of commerce, that the vexatious exactions levied on trade by Angria, the chieftain of Colabah, at Rewas, as vessels passed the channel between his territory and the island of Caranja have been abolished. It appears that Angria has been induced to discontinue his levies altogether, by a representation from Government, coupled with an offer of compensation for the loss of the revenue he derived from that source. As these exactions were not only heavy and oppressive, but obliged every boat to come to anchor off Rewas, while Angria's officers boarded them, and took an account of the cargo, they are believed to have been the primary cause of so little traffic as has hitherto existed, being carried on between Bombay and Nagotna, Penu, Durmthura, and other places on those creeks which boats cannot enter without previously passing through the above-mentioned channel. The discontinuance therefore of these vexatious levies and detentions is likely to prove very beneficial to the neighbouring bunders; and in particular it may be expected that, should a connecting road with the Ghauts be opened, Durmthura would rise to a port of some importance.—*Gazette*, July 2nd

NEW SOCIETY.—In our notice of the society about to be formed in Bombay for the promotion of useful objects, we committed a slight lapsus, in the insertion of thirty tons instead of thirty horse power, when speaking of the steamer, which it is proposed to procure for navigating the harbour. A vessel of this description would be of about the burthen of 100 tons, and would be extremely serviceable in the conveyance of goods and passengers, as well as of the mails to and from the interior.—*Ibid.*

BUSHIRE.—From a letter written by a merchant at Bushire, bearing date the 31st May last, we have been permitted by the kindness of a friend to glean the following items of intelligence. A change has recently taken place in the internal administration of Bushire. The governor of that place having become exceedingly unpopular, has been induced to abandon his onerous and responsible post, and to retire to the island of Kharg or Karak. A much distinguished Persian Khan, highly favoured by the ruling Prince of Shiraz, has been appointed to the government of Bushire. Our Resident was still at the British factory, where apparently not the slightest anxiety was displayed respecting our present unsettled relations with Persia, or the approaching storm consequent thereon. The fall of Herat was currently reported every where, and generally believed to be true. This accession to the territories of Persia, has afforded to the people of the country a prolific theme of boasting, rejoicing and gratulation! The name of Mahomed Shah, their conquering monarch, is extolled to the skies for the display of his exemplary valour and unity of purpose, in his late successful expedition. The Persians are a vaunting set of people—full of boasts and very fond of big and empty words! How well their ancient adage is applicable to them in this instance—"an idiot is apt to praise himself, and a fool his own wife!" The king was daily expected at his capital, where preparations were in progress to receive the conqueror, with the highest honours due to his rank, and the greatest pomp suitable to the occasion.

Burmah.

EXECUTION OF THE LATE HEIR APPARENT.—The late heir apparent it appears was put to death in April in the most violent and outrageous manner, by the orders of Thagawaddie: he was dragged forth and beheaded like a common criminal, against all the usual forms in cases of Royal executions. Several of his wives, and a great many of his partisans have been also dragged to death. The

measure is said to have proved most unpopular throughout the country. A correspondent writes—"Tharrawaddie's measures are becoming very unpopular among the people—a perfect change is visible since the period of this Woondock's arrival. But I am convinced, that the ruling passions of the Burmese are those of patriotism and loyalty, I would say, they would willingly join any party, to be from Tharrawaddie's Government." * * * "But for the salutary check of the advice of the more moderate of his court, I believe, the King would long since have broken out in open war. He believes his star to be in the ascendant; perhaps, believes himself destined to expel us out of India. At all events, he cannot know how far Providence is in his favour, till he has a quarrel with us, an event which he seems to covet rather than dread."

COAL IN MERGUI.—Coal has been found, in large quantities, in Mergui.

THE GEORGE SWINTON STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 23d May, the *George Swinton*, was struck by lightning, by which the fore-royal and top-masts were shattered, but her gallant and lower masts escaped with little damage. No person on board was injured.

THE VICEROY OF RANGOON.—Accounts from Rangoon mention that the viceroy of that place begins to manifest a better feeling towards the English residents there. The *shoe-order* has been restored to its former footing at the top of the stairs, or at some other respectful distance from the "presence." The viceroy has also abolished or modified the orders in respect to head-coolies, which will probably remove some vexations, attending unloading and loading vessels. But the most remarkable act of the Rangoon viceroy is, that he has lately decided receiving a handsome and valuable present from an European merchant, who had the honour of an audience soon after the shoe order was rescinded.

LANEUS.

The intelligence from the three Indian Presidencies having extended over a large space, we are necessarily compelled to be very concise with regard to other places; from none of which fortunately is the news of that importance as to render such brevity of consequence.

CEYLON.

The *Ceylon Chronicle* of the 31st May, contains a long account of a public Meeting held at Colombo on the previous day, for the purpose of commemorating the feelings of respect and esteem of the inhabitants of the colony, for the late Sir E. Barnes, their former Governor. The Hon. Mr. S. Mackenzie (the Governor) took the Chair. The Meeting was very generally attended. The Governor eulogized his revered predecessor in the strongest terms. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sergeant Rough, Chief Justice of Ceylon. Mr. Oliphant, the Attorney General at the Cape is spoken of as his successor.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, &c.

Files of Canton papers have been received to the 20th May. Our "Summary of Indian News," (page 463) mentions every thing of import concerning these places.

SYDNEY.

The intelligence from this place is to a very late date (7th July), but our extensive files do not contain many occurrences of moment:—The Upper Hunter is infected by a gang of armed bushrangers. It is generally understood that his Excellency the Governor has it in contemplation to issue a new Commission of the Peace, including the names of many gentlemen of great wealth and respectability not in the present Commission, so soon as he shall have been long enough in the Colony to arrive at a proper estimate of their individual qualifications for the office.—The Town would it was expected be entirely lighted with gas during the ensuing year. The Governor was affording to the Company established for this object, every encouragement in his power.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Robert Barrington Dawson, Esq., of Black Creek, Hunter's River, in the county of Northumberland, a magistrate of the territory; and also David Dunlop, Esq., Sydney, to be a magistrate of the territory, and police magistrate of Penrith.—A

Public meeting of Magistrates, Landholders, and other Colonists had been held, and a Memorial sent to the Governor, expressing a want of confidence on the part of the memorialists in the evidence recently given before a Special Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, for the express purpose of getting a Committee of the Legislative Council of the Colony appointed to collect evidence of a different description; the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee having generally been unfavourable to the continuance of Transportation to the Colony and especially of Assignment, while the evidence which the memorialists wish to collect and send home, would tend to maintain and perpetuate Transportation and Assignment.

HOBART TOWN.

A public meeting was held at Hobart Town, on the 19th June, and an address to Her Majesty and the British Parliament adopted, praying for the extension to Van Diemen's Land of a Representative Government. The Sheriff of the Colony presided. Altarel, Regan, and Banks, lately engaged in bushranging, were executed on the 19th June. The Hon. Henry Elliot, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed to the command of the mounted police; Lieutenant Mundy, of the 21st Fusiliers, having resigned that appointment. A niece of Sir John Franklin, the eldest daughter of the late Major Franklin, Bengal Cavalry, was married on the 12th to John Price, Esq. second son of the late Sir Rose Price of Cornwall. The weather was very seasonable and good crops anticipated. Sir John Franklin dined with the Union Club to celebrate their 4th anniversary on the 20th June; the Attorney-General in the chair. The abstract of the Quarter's revenue ending 31st March, showed an expenditure of £5000 beyond the income.

Gangs of desperate bushrangers are still out, committing not alone acts of plunder, but embuing their hands in blood, without even the excuse of doing so in self defence. The government offers the most liberal rewards for their capture; and Captain Mackenzie, who has already subdued one gang, has put himself on foot, at the head of the parties in pursuit of these reckless ruffians.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A new paper called the *Southern Australian* had been started: the Sydney papers are very severe upon the Colonists: the following are some of their remarks:

"We are very much disposed to think that this colonization bubble will burst ere long—to the wonderment of the gulls in England who have been duped by the cunning founders of the new province; which seems to be altogether a prey to jobbers. Those in England are gulling the British public, and their "officials" in the Colony are imitating them, "in a small way," by jobbing in pork, &c., to the injury of the settlers, who are subjected to a competition in the market by those who ought to support instead of oppose their interests. Then, what a pretty government! Officials assailing each other—retiring, or being dismissed from office; and their places filled by men from the elder Colonies, who, where they are best known, are considered anything but respectable—or, in any way fit for such appointments. This cannot last. Governor Hindmarsh is recalled; but whether that will bring about any beneficial change in the "system," we cannot yet determine. We fear it is rotten at the core."

In compliance with the wishes of the settlers, a Fencing Act was about to be brought under the consideration of the Council. Robert Bernade, Esq. barrister-at-law, has been appointed Emigration Agent for the province, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known. The Bank discounts approved bills at ten per cent. per annum. The South Australian School has been opened for the reception of children above the age of five years. The Joint Stock Cattle Company was proceeding in its operations with spirit.

The trigonometrical survey, by Colonel Light, having sufficiently advanced in the districts of Adelaide to enable the whole of the holders of preliminary sections immediately to choose their lands, the landholders and inhabitants, in order to testify their approbation of the site chosen by him for the principal town, invited the Colonel and the officers of the Survey department to a public dinner. A subscription was also opened for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Colonel Light. Bulls, imported from Twofold Bay by Dr. Imlay, were offered for sale at £20 each. A meeting was called to take into consideration the necessity of insti-

tuting a Trade Society; also, an Independent Medical Club. Mr. Bromley, the Protector of the Aborigines, was found drowned in the Torrens. An inquest was held on the body, and death declared to be accidental. Late advices from England stated that £200 could readily be obtained there for a preliminary land order, and £50 for a town section. A country section of one hundred and thirty-four acres has been sold in the province for £1000; but it is situated close to the town, on the northern bank of the river—has a frontage to the proposed road to the harbour—is very excellent land, and one of the most valuable sections in the Colony.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—"Little doubt is now left," (says the *Graham's Town Journal*, August 2nd,) "that the war will soon terminate." Dingaan it appears is literally destroyed, save as to his own life. This chief and another of the same nation met in battle lately, (July) and the former has lost many of his Zoolas by the occurrence. Thus what with the opposition of the emigrants, and internal commotion, the natives must admit the farmers into their country as conquerors. **Kaffre Depredations.**—Numerous accounts were published in the colonial journals to the end of July, of depredations on the peaceful agriculturists by the Kaffres of whom the followers of the Chief Macomo were most feared. Macomo, Tyali, &c., with their banditti openly ride about on the farms of persons they have robbed, on the very horses previously stolen from those persons. The Kaffres were providing against what they fully expect from the Government, viz, severe and uncompromising hostilities; with which the Lieutenant-governor lately threatened them. The Chief Eno has been sent to Graham's Town with a message, it is said, from the Chiefs, deprecating any hostile movement on the part of Government. **Internal Warfare.**—A collision had taken place between two hostile and strong bands of Kaffres, near the Shilo institution, district of Winterberg. The Lieutenant-governor had left Graham's Town for Shilo in consequence, it was said.

HILL COOLIES.—With reference to the introduction of the Coolies into the colony, on which subject much discussion has latterly taken place at the Cape, the *Graham's Town Journal* pertinently, remarks—"We deprecate most fervently the augmentation of the coloured population by the introduction of these Coolies. In this province it is not the paucity of workmen which is complained of, but that there are so many idlers who consume, but not produce, and so prey upon the vitals of the country. Let the Government put down vagabondizing, and a great improvement would quickly ensue." **Rev. Mr. Carlisle.**—The Rev. J. R. Carlisle a chaplain of Graham's Town, had been dreadfully beaten, and robbed on the highway near Port Elizabeth, (July) the robber was an Englishman. **Roman Catholics.**—The Roman Catholics of the colony have subscribed £200 towards building a church.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

*** In consequence of the Overland Mails having inundated us with intelligence from all parts of India, we can only give under this head, those items which appear of most importance, reserving less interesting ones until we have more space at command.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

TREATY WITH RAM SINGH MUHA RAO—Political Department, Simla, 1st May.—A treaty having been concluded between His Highness Ram Singh Muha, Rao of Kotah and Raj Rana Muddun Singh, hereditary Minister of that State on the one part, and the Honorable the East India Company on the other part, whereby the said Raj Rana Muddun Singh, in consideration of his receiving in perpetual Sovereignty the districts noted as beneath, forming a portion of the Principality of Kotah (the Revenues of which portion are estimated to amount to about twelve lacs of rupees per annum) agrees to the annulment of the supplementary article dated the 20th February, 1818, of the treaty with Kotah, which provides that

the "entire administration of the affairs of the Principality shall be vested in the Raj Rana Zalum Singh, and after him on his eldest son Koonwur Madhoo Singh, and his heirs in regular succession in perpetuity." It is hereby notified for general information, that the said Raj Rana Muddun Singh has assumed the government of the tract ceded to him by the present treaty, under the title of Maha Raj Rana Muddun Singh, Rajah of Jhalawur.

Cheechut.
Sukeit.

The Chowmulla comm-
prizing. } Puchpahar.
Ahore.
Dukut.
Gunggar.

Jhabre Petun,
commonly called Oormal.

Reenchwa.

Bukance.

Deilunpoor.

Koha Bhatta.

Surreera.

Rutlai.

Munohur Thanna.

Phool Baroda.

Chechurnee.

Kakoornee.

Chippa Baroda.

The portion of Shergurh, beyond or
East of the Purwun or Newuj and
Shahabad.

PURCHASING OUT SENIOR OFFICERS.—(*Simla*, 2d May, 1838).—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India has much pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 29th November last. Para. 1. The Memorials now submitted to us arise out of the Memorial of Lieut. Colonel Powell, of the Bombay Army, the important subject of which we informed the Government of Bombay, we would notice in our correspondence with the Government of India. 2. We now desire that you will cause Lieut. Colonel Powell to be informed, through the Government of Bombay, in reply to that part of his memorial which indicates a wish for Line Promotion in certain cases below the rank of Major, that we cannot contemplate the possibility of sanctioning any measure which would infringe upon the integrity of Regimental rise; and, in reply to the remainder of his memorial, that we see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the junior officers of a regiment may make, in individual cases, for adding to the comforts of a senior officer, on his retirement from the service upon the pension to which he may be entitled. 3. The Regulation of 1798, requiring officers upon retirement to make oath, that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service, has not been enforced by us in any single case of retirement in England, during the period of nearly forty years which has since elapsed. It was established chiefly upon financial grounds, to prevent (as observed by Lord Cornwallis when recommending other rules for the same object) 'an unreasonable load of pensions.' This presumed necessity for the rule has however not yet been felt; on the contrary, additional facilities have been required and have been given, for enabling officers to retire upon full pay: we shall therefore continue to suspend the operation of the rule, and officers retiring from time to time will not be called upon to make the declaration, unless the financial necessity to which we have referred (and of which due notice shall be given) shall at a future period be fully realized.

RECRUITING FOR THE AUGMENTATION.—(*Simla*, 30th June).—With reference to the increase of ten men per Company to the infantry of the line, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has authorized officers commanding regiments to detach small recruiting parties into such districts as they may consider the best; and it is desired by His Excellency that immediate notice of the augmentation be given to the men now on leave, in order to induce them to bring candidates. All officers are expected to use their utmost efforts to complete their regiments without delay, with the most efficient men and horses.

COLONELS' OFF RECKONINGS.—(May 28).—Extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 14th March, 1838, published in general orders:

Letter No. 30, dated 14th March, 1838.—Para. 34. We take this opportunity of apprising you, that Colonels of regiments who have succeeded to off-reckonings, may be permitted to reside in India unemployed in the same manner and with the allowances as major-generals similarly circumstanced.

OVERLAND MAILS (12th May).—NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous enquiries relative to the practicability of forwarding Letters through the Post-Office Department to England via Marseilles, the following extract from a Letter from the Post Master General of Bombay, dated the 30th June, is published for general information:—All English Letters superscribed *via Marseilles*, are made up here in separate Packets and forwarded to Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, who

ships them on board the French Steamers, in order to their transmission to England through France."

BOMBAY AND FURRUCKABAD RUPEES.—*Financial Department, Mint, (May 9.)*—The mint master of Calcutta has been authorized until further orders, to receive Bombay and Furruckabad Rupees in like manner as Madras Rupees, and generally the Rupees issued from any mint of the British Government that may still be a legal tender in any part of India for recoinage, without demand of seigniorage duty—Rupees of any such coinage will be received by weight.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF OFFICERS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, (May 1.)*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that all officers absent from their corps, or departments, on leave of absence, or on duty, shall, if stationary, report monthly to the Adjutant General of the Army their places of residence; and if moving, a report of their progress is to be made also monthly, or as often as opportunities offer for the transmission of letters. These reports are to be sent direct to head quarters.

RAISING OF A LOCAL SIBUNDEE CORPS.—*Fort William, (2d July.)*—It having been resolved in the political department, that a Local Sibundee Corps of Sappers and Miners shall be raised for the settlement of Darjeeling, the honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that it shall consist of two companies and be of the following strength, viz.—2 Soubadars, 2 Jemadars, 10 Havildars, 10 Naicks, 2 Buglers, and 180 Privates. *Staff.*—1 native doctor; 1 dral Havildar, 1 drill Naick, and 2 Pay Havildars, non effective. *Establishment.*—1 Tent Lascar and 1 Bistee per company. An European serjeant and corporal being deemed indispensably necessary will be allowed to each company. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers and privates, will receive the scale of pay drawn for the same grades in the Assam Sibundee corps. The European non-commissioned officers will be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding ranks in the corps of sappers and miners. The corps will be armed with fuzils and have black leather appointments. The clothing to be the same as the Assam Sibundee corps. A monthly allowance of (25) twenty-five rupees per company, for the repair of arms and accoutrements and for writers and stationery will be granted to the officers in charge of the companies. A staff-serjeant's tent for the European non-commissioned officers of each company will be allowed. With a view of dispensing with the alleged necessity of supplying treasure chests to regimental pay masters of Her Majesty's Regiments at the public expense, the honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of General Orders of the 3rd July 1828, for the guidance of officers receiving advances for public purposes, shall be extended to those functionaries attached to corps on this establishment.

ADVANCES UPON GOODS CONSIGNED TO LIVERPOOL.—*Financial Department, 27th June.*—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs, that the following Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, dated the 28th March, 1838, be published for information.

14. Relates to Application from Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co. for advance upon Goods consigned to Liverpool, the Bills being payable in London, which was refused.

5. In our Despatch to Bombay in this Department, dated the 6th June, 1836, a copy of which was forwarded for your information, we authorized the Bombay Government so far to relax the regulations for effecting remittances as to make advances on goods consigned to Liverpool, in consideration of its being almost exclusively the port of the great Cotton District of England, but with the proviso that the Bills must in all cases be made payable in London, and we shall not object to sanction a similar relaxation of the regulations at your Presidency. You will distinctly understand however that no modification of this kind can be permitted without previous reference to us, and in case of such reference becoming necessary we desire that you will furnish us with any information which you may be able to obtain as to the probability of an extensive or permanent demand for remittance to the proposed port, in order that our judgment may be assisted in deciding upon arrangements with which considerable trouble and expense are connected for local management and superintendence.

6. Glasgow being the chief port for the Cotton District of Scotland, as is Liverpool for that of England, we shall not object to advances on Goods consigned to that port—such extension must take place upon the same conditions in every respect as those which we have laid down with regard to Liverpool.

COMMAND-ALLOWANCE TO COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 23d June, 1838.*—The following extract of a despatch from the Honorable the Court

of Directors, to the address of the Supreme Government, is published for the information of those who concurred in the memorial of Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C. B., praying that command allowance may be granted to Colonels of regiments, who are sharers in the off-reckoning fund, whilst serving with their corps:—

Letter dated 26th June, 1837,—No. 53.

Forward, for Court's consideration copy of a memorial from Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C. B., of the 17th Native Infantry, praying, on behalf of himself and other officers whose names are attached to it, that command allowance may be continued to Colonels of regiments when serving with their corps, notwithstanding they may be sharers in the off-reckoning fund.

Extract of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 30, dated 14th March, 1838.

Paragraph 33. We must decline to alter the established regulations which limit the grant of regimental command allowances to officers who are not already in receipt of allowances of equal amount from the off-reckoning fund as Colonels of regiments.

34. We take this opportunity of apprising you, that Colonels of regiments, who have succeeded to off-reckonings, may be permitted to reside in India, unemployed, in the same manner and with the same allowances as Major-Generals similarly circumstanced.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF SUMMONING COURTS-MARTIAL.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 23d June, 1838.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, considering the practice which prevails in some divisions of the army, when ordering the assembly of a general court-martial for the trial of an officer, of mentioning, in the order convening the court, the name of the individual to be arraigned, to be objectionable; is pleased to direct its discontinuance; and to require in future, when a general court-martial is assembled for the trial of a commissioned officer, that the order forming the court be framed generally, the name of the party to be arraigned being omitted, and a notification given that the court is to be assembled for the trial of all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June, 1838.—At a general court martial assembled at Meerut, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, 1838, Major Charles Farquharson Urquhart, of the 54th regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For neglect of duty, and disobedience of the general orders of the 15th April, 1838, and of the instructions contained in the 14th paragraph of the 20th section of Infantry standing orders, while commanding the left wing of his regiment at Allypore, in February 1838; in consequence of which, a box containing 1,355 rupees, the property of an officer, of non-commissioned officers and sepoy, and the heirs of deceased sepoy, of the said regiment, was, on the night of the 17th Feb., 1838, stolen from the quarter guard."

Finding.—"The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Major Charles Farquharson Urquhart, of the 54th regiment Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The court sentence, the prisoner Major Charles Farquharson Urquhart, of the 54th regiment of Native Infantry, to be admonished."

"A letter from the Judge Advocate General, No. 145, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May, 1838, returning the proceedings for revision, is read to the court."

Revised Sentence.—"The court having re-considered their sentence, in obedience to the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as contained in the letter from the Judge Advocate General of the army, annexed to these proceedings, beg, with much deference, to observe, that they see no reason to change their opinion, and therefore adhere to their former sentence."

Disapproved,
(Signed)

H. FANE, General
Commander in Chief.
East Indies.

June 28th, 1838.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having felt it his duty to disapprove the revised sentence of this court martial, considers it essentially necessary to call the attention of the officers of the army to the case, because he deems that unless

what is due to discipline is better considered by future courts, great injury to the army must be the result.

The case is as follows;—

With a view to prevent the loss of either public or private treasure, so often necessarily entrusted to military guards, a standing order for the army, directing a certain practice to be followed in all guard rooms, was issued by the then Commander in Chief, in the year 1828.

The existing orders having proved insufficient, a further standing order, having the same object, was issued by the Commander in Chief, on the 15th of April, 1836.

In the wing of the 54th regiment, which was detached, under the command of Major Urquhart, to Allypore, both the standing orders referred to were entirely neglected, and in consequence of that neglect, a sum of 1,355 rupees, the property of officers and soldiers, was stolen from the guard room of the wing of the regiment mentioned.

Major Urquhart, commanding the wing, having been arraigned for the breach of the two orders quoted, (which breach had led to such serious results) offered three pleas in his defence:

1st. That he did not "know" that any treasure was in charge of the guard.

2nd. That he had "no recollection" of the order of the 15th of April, 1836.

3rd. That disobedience to the order of 1828 was "an oversight."

The court found the prisoner "guilty" of the charge; and their sentence was, that Major Urquhart should be "admonished," which sentence they have adhered to on the proceedings having been returned for revision.

The Commander in Chief need hardly point out to the army, that Major Urquhart ought to have known what was in charge of his guard; because, had he exercised any of the vigilance due from the commanding officer of a body of troops, both personal inspection, and the guard reports, should have given him the requisite information.

The sentence of this court martial records, that it is the opinion of the members who composed it, that the standing orders of the army may be swerved from, or neglected, upon such pleas as having "no recollection" of one order, and "overlooking" another, without incurring more of culpability than is deserving of a simple "admonition." His Excellency feels bound to condemn such an opinion; and he informs those members, that it is the duty of every officer above the rank of a young Ensign in the army, to know, and to recollect, and not to overlook the standing orders; and that it is the duty of those whose rank places them in situations of trust, such as Major Urquhart filled, to see that those orders are in all cases obeyed.

It is also the duty of a court martial, when they have found a verdict of "guilty" of "neglect of duty, and disobedience of General Orders," to award an adequate punishment.

It is His Excellency's opinion, that the members composing this court martial have taken a very erroneous view of their duty, in adhering to the inadequate sentence they had first awarded.

Major Urquhart is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

April 18.—Mr. L. Magniac's app. of 28th March (see *Oriental Herald*, July) cancelled.

25. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, to postpone his departure from Boolundshuhur till 1st June.

30. Capt. W. M. Ramsay, invested with general powers of a joint mag. zillah Sarun, and to act under the magistrate of that district, in addition to the special powers which he exercises under the superint. of Thuggee operations.

— Capt. N. Lowis, invested with

similar powers in zillah Moorsshedabad, in add. to his special duties in Thuggee department.

30. Lieut. J. Sleeman, ditto, in zillah Mynunsing, ditto.

May 4.—Mr. T. D. Macleod, to offic. as princ. assist. at Saugor, during abs. of Capt. M. Smith, on sick leave.

— Lieut. C. R. Browne, to offic. as 1st junr. assist. at Sernee, during abs. of Mr. McLeod.

— Lieut. R. W. C. Doolan, to offic. as 1st junr. assist. at Damoh, during abs. of Lieut. Browne.

7. Mr. T. Hugon, sailed to Mauritius, in the ship *Donna Pascoa*.

9. Mr. W. T. Taylor, attached to the Bengal Pres.

11. Mr. G. P. Leycester, to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Bancoorah, under Mr. Halkett.

— Mr. R. Hampton, to offic. as spec. dep. coll. of Rajshahy, &c. during abs. of Mr. J. Staniforth, or till further ords.

15. Mr. C. Steer, to be mag. of zillah Nuddeah.

— Mr. F. B. Kemp, leave for 1 month to Pres. prep. to furl., England, priv. aff.

— Mr. A. S. Annand, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, until further orders.

16. Mr. G. H. Smith, coll. of customs N. W. frontier, vested with the powers of a dep. opium agent in Delhi, and Meerut divisions.

— Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee-poor.

— Mr. E. Wyly, to study the Oriental languages at the college of Fort William.

18. Mr. W. Crawford, furl. to England, med. cert.

21. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, to be a dep. coll. for the investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of rev. in district of Moozuffurnuggur.

28. Mr. T. H. Maddock, to offic. as sec. to Gov. of India in legislative, jud., and revenue departments, till furth. ords. Mr. Mangles will continue to officiate as sec. in the above named departments till relieved by Mr. Maddock.

— Mr. R. D. Mangles, to be a temp. member of the Sudder board of rev., v. Mr. H. Walters.

— Mr. F. J. Halliday, app. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in judicial and revenue departments, v. Mr. Mangles.

— Mr. E. Currie, app. sec. to Sudder board of rev., v. Mr. Halliday.

— Mr. G. F. Brown, to be commr. of rev. of Bhaugulpore div., from date of Mr. C. Harding's resigning the service.

29. Mr. T. P. Biscoe, placed at disposal of the dep. gov. of Bengal.

30. Mr. R. S. Maling, to be superint. of Midnapore salt chokies, v. Mr. F. Campbell, dec.

— Mr. J. A. Terraneau, to be superint. of salt chokies at Jessore, in room of Mr. R. S. Maling, prom.

— Major R. Benson, to be resident at Ava, with the rank of colonel.

— Capt. W. M. McLeod, to be assist. to ditto.

— Mr. G. T. Bayfield, late assist. to the resident of Ava, to remain in separate charge at Rangoon under ords. of resident of Ava.

— Mr. J. B. Thornhill has been read-

mitted to the Bengal C. S. by the court of directors, on cancelment of his retirement on the pension allowed to servants of the late China establishment.

30. Lieut. T. Beatson, to be postm. at Muttra.

— Lieut. G. M. Hill, ditto at Loodianah.

— Lieut. M. A. Staples, ditto at Dacca.

31. Mr. W. Bell, to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Noacolly.

June 4.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. having been pleased to revise the list of officers exercising the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll., has resolved, that a certain number of them shall constitute a lower grade of joint magistrates and dep. colls., with the salaries formerly allotted to head assistants. The following officers are accordingly appointed joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the second grade, at the stations noted below:—Mr. F. Williams, Barcilly; Mr. T. H. Simpson, Bijnore; Mr. J. A. Craigie, Budaon; Mr. H. C. Tucker, Azimgarh; Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, Shahjehanpore; Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Juanpore; Mr. F. R. Davidson, Benares; Mr. S. J. Becher, Futtehpoor; Mr. R. Alexander, Agra; Mr. E. Thomas, Saharunpoor; Mr. J. Maberly, Moozuffurnuggur; Mr. H. S. Ravenslaw, Paneeput.

5. Mr. M. Johnston, to be dep. coll. of Calcutta, in suc. to Mr. C. Francis, dec.

6. Mr. W. Balhetchet, to be assist. to resident councillor at Singapore, v. Mr. R. F. Wingrove, proceeded to Europe.

— Mr. W. F. Lewis, to be assist. to resident councillor at Penang, v. Mr. Balhetchet.

— Mr. J. B. Westerhout, to be ditto to ditto at Malacca.

— Mr. J. Trotter, to be temp. member of the board of customs, salt, and opium and of the marine board.

— Mr. H. S. Lane, to be opium agent of Benares div., v. Mr. J. Trotter.

8. Mr. A. Littleale, to be assist. to the magistrate and coll. of Dacca.

12. Mr. J. R. B. Bennett, to be a dep. coll. in zillah of Hidgellee.

— Mr. W. N. O'B. Denneney, dep. coll. in Jessore, placed under commr. of the Soonderbuns.

— Mr. G. Herklots, a dep. coll. in Soonderbuns, transferred to Jessore, under Mr. F. Lowth.

13. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, offic. dep. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in jud. and rev. depart., leave six months to Singapore, on med. cert.

18. Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., has this day passed an examination, and been reported qualified for the public

service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

18. Mr. J. B. Mill, to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Boolundshuhur.

— Mr. G. C. Barnes, to be an assist. under comm. of Rohilkund div.

— Mr. A. A. Roberts, to be an assist. under the comm. of Benares div.

— Lieut. C. E. Mills, assistant to the general superint. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, invested with general powers of a joint mag. in zillah Meerut.

19. Mr. G. P. Leycester, to exercise (temp.) the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Hooghly.

— Mr. T. C. Trotter, to exercise similar powers of zillah Midnapore till furth. ords.

20. Mr. C. Whitmore, attached to Bengal pres.

— Mr. C. T. Le Bas, assist. under comm. of Agra div., placed by offic. commissioner, under orders of coll. and mag. of Muttra.

— Mr. J. H. Young, to officiate until further ords., as dep. sec. to govt. of Bengal, in judicial and rev. department.

22. Mr. Staniforth, spec. dep. coll. of Rajeshahy, &c. furl. for 2 years, on med. cert. to the Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales.

23. Mr. A. R. Bell, to be mag. and coll. of Delhi.

— Mr. C. Lindsay, to be mag. and coll. of Goorgaon.

— Mr. H. W. Deane, to be mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnuggur, from date on which Mr. W. Crawford may leave the presidency.

— Mr. W. R. Timins, to be mag. and coll. of Budaon, from 2nd March last.

— Mr. F. Williams, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pillibheet, from the 2nd March last.

— Mr. E. Stirling, placed at disp. of the hon. dep. gov. of Bengal.

26. Mr. C. C. Hyde, returned to duty.

— Mr. W. N. Garrett, to be addit. judge in zillah Shahabad, v. Mr. H. S. Lane.

— Mr. H. Thompson, to be dep. coll. under Mr. Special Dep. Coll. Taylor in zillahs Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoora, and Beerbhoom.

— Mr. J. M. Sutherland, to be dep. coll. in Jessore.

27. Capt. T. J. Taylor, Madras 7th L. C., late sec. to post-office and customs committee, app. agent of govt. of India for conducting special enquiries in post office department.

— Messrs. A. Grant and J. H. Young, members of the Tanjore commission, reported their arrival at Calcutta on the 26th June, consequently upon the ad-

journalment *sine die* of the sittings of the Tanjore commis. at Fort St. George. They are attached to the Bengal Pres. for employment under dep. gov. of the government of India.

July 4.—Mr. C. C. Hyde, to Europe on furlough.

— Mr. H. Vansittart placed at disposal of Governor-General for N. W. P.

— Capt. G. T. Marshall app. sec. to college of Fort William, v. Capt. J. W. F. Ouseley.

— Mr. W. T. Taylor app. to act as ass. to Sec. to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

6. Mr. W. Cracroft to offic. till further ord. as special comm. for div. of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. T. H. Maddock.

— Mr. T. P. Biscoe to offic. as civil and sess. judge of 24-Pergunnahs, v. Mr. Cracroft.

10. Mr. W. M. Dirom to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajeshahy.

11. Mr. C. K. Hudson to be dep. coll. in Assam.

— Mr. H. G. Astell placed at disposal of the Gov. Gen. for North Western Prov.

Ecclesiastical.

May 9.—The Rev. C. Parker, furl. to Europe on med. cert. from Bombay.

23. The Rev. W. Palmer, jun. pres. chaplain, permitted to remain at Nusseerabad for six months on med. cert.

June 6.—The Rev. C. Rawlins offic. dist. chap. at Patna, furl. one year to the hills; health.

10. The Rev. S. Malan, B. A., has been ordained Deacon to whom the Lord Bishop has since granted his licence to offic. at the collegiate chapel of Bishop's College of which he is Professor.

— The Rev. J. Bowyer licensed to offic. as missionary minister at Howrah, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta.

July 4.—The Rev. H. S. Fisher, to offic. for the Rev. T. Dealtry, as chaplain of the old church of Calcutta, while the Rev. Mr. Dealtry may be officiating as domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

6. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop has granted permission to the Ven. archdeacon of Calcutta to accompany his lordship, and to officiate as the bishop's chaplain on his visitation as far as Singapore, in his lordship's diocese. The Rev. H. Fisher and the Rev. H. S. Fisher, as the two cathedral chaplains for the time being, have been appointed to act in consequence as the bishop's commissaries under the seal during the absence of Archd. Dealtry from Calcutta.

Military.

April 24.—Capt. J. Paton, dep. assist. quarterm.-gen. of first class to be an assist. ditto. Lieut. H. Kewney to be a dep. assist. in first class, and Lieut. R. J. Alcock to be a dep. assist. in second class.

25. Capt. W. Geddes (on furl.) removed from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat. art. Capt. A. Wilson, offic. assist. adjt. gen. art. from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat. 1st Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, (on furl.) from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 8th comp. 7th bat. 1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings from 8th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat. 1st Lieut. R. Walker from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

— Lieut. and adjt. R. Troup, 63d N. I., leave granted on 20th Feb. last, cancelled at his request.

— Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers, 67th N. I. leave from 15th April to 15th Oct., in ext. to visit upper prov. med. cert.

— Major J. Barclay, invalid estab., leave from 17th April to 17th Oct., to remain at Kurnaul on priv. aff.

30. Lieut. J. S. Broadfoot, sap. and min. leave from 15th March to 15th Nov., to Mussoorie, med. cert.

— Ens. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N. I. leave from 1st April to 1st Oct., to Shah-jolapore, priv. aff.; and to rejoin his regt. at Loodianah.

— Lieut. J. M. Turnbull, app. to offic. as postmaster at Hansi, during absence of Lieut. J. Skinner on leave.

May 1.—Ens. F. P. Bosanquet, 16th N. I. to act as adjt. to Hurrianah L. I., during absence of Lieut. and Adjt. T. E. Colbrooke, or till further orders.

3. Capt. R. A. McNaghten, 61st N. I. leave from 1st June to 10th Nov. in ext. to remain at Pres., priv. aff.

— Lieut. E. Garrett leave from 20th June to 15th Oct., priv. aff. to visit Simla.

— Capt. C. Gale, invalid estab., leave from 1st June to 1st Nov., to Mussoorie, priv. aff.

— Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis, act. interp. and quarterm. 28th N. I., to act as station staff. and as interp. and quarterm. to 26th N. I.

— Lieut. J. Stubbs, 49th N. I. app. to 2nd in command of the Joudpore legion.

4. Col. W. H. Kemm, new prom. (on furl.) removed to 62d N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mackenzie, ditto from 6th N. I. to R. W. Eur. regt.

— Lieut.-Colonel J. Eckford, ditto to 6th N. I.

— Lieut. T. Hutton, assist. rev. surveyor, leave six months to the hills, priv. affairs.

5. Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 23d N. I. six months leave to the hills, north of Deyrah; health. (This cancels a previous leave.)

7. Brev. Col. J. P. Boileau, art. to be colonel. Major G. Everest, to be lieutenant-colonel. Brev. Major T. Timbrell, to be major. 1st Lieut. T. Brind, to be captain. 2d Lieut. C. Stewart, to be 1st lieutenant. Super. 2d Lieut. H. Lewis, brought on efficient strength of regt. from the 25th April in succession to Col. C. Brown, C. B. dec.

— Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, art. to be Capt., v. Capt. H. Clerk dec. with date of rank April 25th, v. Capt. T. Timbrell prom.

— Second Lieut., C. Boulton, art. to be 1st lieut., v. Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, prom.

— Lieut. W. Innes, 15th N. I. to be Capt. and Ens. J. W. Carnegie, 15th N. I. to be Lieut. in suc. to Capt. G. Abbott, dec.

— Ens. J. Inglis, 15th N. I. to be Lieut., v. Lieut. G. Shairp, dec.

— Brev. Capt. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N. I., to be Capt. and Ens. A. G. Reid, 47th N. I. to be Lieut. in suc. to Capt. H. T. Raban, dec.

— Lieut. E. Darvall, 57th N. I. to rank as Capt. of Brev. from May 1st.

— Cadet of Inf., H. Hopkinson, admitted on estab., and prom. to Ens.

— Lieut. G. O'B. Otley, 6th N. I. furl. Europe; health.

— Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mackenzie, 6th N. I. ditto to Cape and Europe on priv. affairs.

7. Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st N. I. to offic. as station staff, during abs. on duty of assist. adjt. gen. of the division.

— Lieut. G. P. Brooke, to act as adjt. to 68th N. I., during abs. of Lt. Bryant.

— Ens., F. Maitland, 4th N. I. to act as interp. and quarterm. of 50th N. I. at Mirzapore.

— Cornet, F. N. Edmonstone, brought on efficient strength April 2nd, posted to 4th L. C. at Kurnaul, to join.

14. Ensign R. Renny, 47th N. I., to be lieut. from 18th April, v. Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, dec.

— Capt. S. F. Hanney, 4th N. I. to be 2nd in command of Assam L. I. v. Capt. Charlton resigned.

— Lieut. T. D. Colyear, 7th L. C. prom. to capt. by brev. from 8th May 1838.

— Cadets of infantry C. S. Reynolds, F. T. Paterson, H. I. Edwardes, R. R. Mainwaring, G. E. Ford and J. P. Caulfield admitted and prom. to Ensigns.

— Brev. Capt. J. R. Revell, art; the leave granted this officer on the 18th Jan.

1836, is commuted to a furlough to Europe on med. cert.

— Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N. I., furl. 2 years, (med. cert.) Isle of France and New South Wales.

17. Col. J. Shelton, H. M.'s 44th foot, to receive all reports of the Benares div. v. Maj. Gen. G. Brown, dec.

18. Lieut. S. J. Saunders, 41st N. I., and Ens. F. B. Bosanquet, 19th N. I., to do duty with Hurrianah L. I. bat.

21. Brev. Capt. G. M. Sherer, to be capt. of a comp., and J. Masson to be lieut. from 8th July 1836, in suc. to Capt. W. A. Smith, retired.

— Brev. Capt. E. Darvall, to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. W. B. Lumley, to be lieut. from 4th Aug. 1836, in suc. to Capt. A. T. Davies, retired.

— Ensign G. Ryley, 74th N. I., to be lieut. from 30th April 1838, v. Lieut. W. T. Briggs, dec.

— Lieut. S. A. Lyons, 34th N. I. prom. to the rank of capt. by brev.

— Lieut. W. J. Martin, 9th N. I. has returned to duty.

— Cadet A. G. C. Sutherland admitted and prom. to ens.

— Ens. S. Arden, 27th N. I. furl. to Europe on med. cert.

— Lieut. J. Gilmore, engrs. placed under orders of Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, for the purpose of superintending the construction of roads in the vicinity of Darjeeling.

— Lieut. Col. A. Warde, 3d. L. C. leave from May 1838 to Jan. 1839, to the hills N. of Deyrah: health.

— Ens. C. H. Wake, 34th N. I., leave to Allahabad and pres. prep. to furl.

23. Col. J. P. Boileau, art. (new prom.) removed to 3rd brig. h. art.

— Lieut. Col. G. Everest (new prom.) to 3rd h. art.; Maj. T. Timbrell (do.) to 7th bat.; Capt. R. Roberts (on furl.) from 4th comp. 3rd bat. to 4th trp. 2d. brig. h. art.; Capt. H. P. Hughes (furl.) from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. — bat.; Capt. E. F. Day, from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 3rd comp. 5th bat.; Capt. F. Brind, (new prom.) to 1st comp. 4th bat. 1st lieuts., J. Abbott, from 3rd comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; E. Buckle from 1st trp. 1st brig. h. art. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; K. J. White, (furl.) from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3rd comp. 7th bat.; W. K. Warner, (new prom.) to 1st comp. 6th bat.; C. Stewart (new prom.) to 1st trp. 1st brig. h. art.; C. Boulton (new prom.) to 4th comp. 7th bat. 2d lieuts., T. J. W. Hungerford, (furl.) from 3rd comp. 7th bat. to 3rd comp. 1st bat.; J. Eliot, (bro. on eff. str.) to 1st com. 4th bat.; 2d Lieut. J. Mill, (ditto) to 1st comp. 1st

bat.; H. Lewis (ditto) to 4th comp. 1st bat.

23. Ens. T. E. Ogilvie, (at his own req.) transf. from 39th to 15th N. I. as junior of his rank.

24. Ens. F. B. Bosanquet to act as station staff at Hansi during abs. on leave of Lieut. Colebrooke.

25. Ens. H. Hopkinson, rec. admitted to do duty with 15th N. I. at Barrackpore.

26. 1st Lieut. F. A. Miles, interp. and quarterm. of 7th bat. art. removed to 6th bat. v. Mowatt, prom.

— 1st Lieut. J. H. Campbell, 1st comp. 3rd bat. app. act. interp. and quarterm. of 7th bat. v. Miles removed to 6th bat.; Lieut. Miles to continue with 7th bat. till relieved by Lieut. Campbell.

— 1st Lieut. A. M. Soppings, art. doing duty with Assam, L. I. bat., permitted at his own req. to rejoin his regt.

28. Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N. I. prom. to capt. by brev. (subsequently cancelled.)

— Major R. Benson, 11th N. I. returned to duty.

— Admitted to the service and prom. to rank of 2d lieut. and Ens. respectively, Art. Mr. R. D. Bruce—Infantry, Messrs. T. W. Gordon, F. J. Smalpage, E. P. T. Nepean, J. M. Lockett, A. S. Mills, A. J. Vanrenen, E. D. Vanrenen, and J. G. Wollan.

— Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th N. I., transf. to Europe, priv. surt.

30. Lieut. Col. H. L. White, on furl. removed from 36 to 67th N. I.

— Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers from 67th to R. W. Europ. regt.

31. Ens. W. G. Mulcaster, 28th, at his own req. removed to 64th N. I. as jun. of his rank.

— Capt. W. T. Savary, 46 N. I., leave to pres. prep. to sea on furl., health.

June 2.—Ensigns G. E. Ford, (lately admitted) to join and do duty with 58th N. I., at Barrackpore; F. T. Paterson, (do.) do. with 66th N. I. at do.; C. S. Reynolds, (do.) do. with 65th N. I. at do.; R. R. Mainwaring, (do.) do. with 18th N. I., at Secrole Benares; H. J. Edwards, (do.) do. with 15th N. I., at Barrackpore; J. E. Caulfield, (do.) do. with 56th N. I. do.

4. 2d Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson, art., to be 1st Lieut. v. 1st Lieut. J. Hotham, retired will rank from 25th April, 1838, v. Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, promoted.

— Ensign J. Fagan, L. W. Eur. regt., to be Lieut. v. Lieut. G. C. Goodday, retired with rank from 5th March, 1838, v. Lieut. A. Stewart, promoted.

— Alteration of Rank; regt. of art. — 1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, to rank from 19th Aug., 1837, v. J. Hotham, ret.; do. M. Mackenzie, do. 11th Oct., 1837;

do. W. Anderson, prom.; do. W. Timbrell, do. 16th Oct., 1837; do. J. Turton, do.; do. W. K. Warner, do., 17th Nov., 1837; do. A. Cardew, dec.; do. C. Stewart, do., 20th Feb., 1838; do. G. J. Cookson, do.; do. C. Boulton, do., 20th April, 1838; do. F. Brind, prom. L. W. Eur. regt.—Lieut. D. Seaton, to rank from 29th July, 1836, v. G. C. S. Good-day, ret.; do. E. Magnay, do. 5th Nov., 1838; do. W. Shortreed, prom.; do. H. A. Walker, do., 11th Nov., 1837; do. T. Lysaght, do.

4. Cadet F. G. Crossman admitted and promoted to Ensign of Infantry.

— 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, art., returned to duty.

— Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 68th N. I., furlough to Europe, private affairs.

5. Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N. I., placed in political department at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

— 1st Lieuts. E. P. Master, removed from 1st comp. 2d bat. art., to 2d comp. 1st bat.; K. J. White, (on furl.) do. from 3d comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; L. Smith, from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

— Major J. Barclay, invalided, permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay, &c. from the Meerut pay office.

8. Lieut. G. Murray, 8th L. C., to be adjt. v. Moore, resigned the appointment.

— Ensign H. Nicoll, 50th N. I., to do duty with Ranghur L. I. bat., (cancelled at his request.)

11. Lieuts. J. Dashwood, G. Campbell, W. S. Pillans, G. H. Swinley, W. E. I. Hodgson, G. Ellis, F. R. Bazeley, J. Abbott, F. P. Boileau, all of art., prom. to rank of Capt. by brev. from 6th June, 1838.

— Cadet T. Pottinger, admitted and promoted to Ensign of Infantry.

14. Lieut. H. Marsh, interp. and quart. mast. 3d L. C., app. to be an assist. to the General Superin. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, v. Lieut. W. T. Briggs, deceased.

15. Capt. T. S. Burt, Eng., to act in room of Lieut. Willis, as exec. engineer in the 5th or Benares div., department of public works, till further orders.

— Brev. Col. W. S. Whish, art., to be col. from 25th April, 1838, v. Major Gen. C. Brown, C. B., dec. This cancels prom. of Brev. Col. J. P. Boileau, of 7th May last.

— Col. T. Newton, 40th N. I., to receive all reports of Dinapore div., (temp.)

— 1st Lieut. R. R. Kinlaside, to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 3d brigade of horse art., v. Brind, promoted.

15. Major T. Chadwick, to be lieut.-col., art., from 25th April, 1838, v. Brev. Col. W. S. Whish, prom. Capt. G. Blake to be major, from 25th April, 1838, v. Major T. Chadwick prom. Brev. Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell to be capt., from 25th April, 1838, v. Capt. G. Blake, prom. 2d Lieut. H. Apperley to be 1st lieut. from 25th April, 1838, v. Brev.-Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, prom. 2d Lieut. M. Dawes to be 1st lieut. from 12th June, 1838, v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. E. J. Hodgson, dec. Alteration of rank.—Lieut.-Col. G. Everest, from 7th March, 1838, v. J. P. Boileau, dec.; Major T. Timbrell, from 7th March, 1838, v. G. Everest, prom.; Capt. F. Brind, from 7th March, 1838, v. T. Timbrell, prom.; Capt. J. L. Mowatt, from 20th April, 1838, v. H. Clerk, dec.; 1st Lieut. C. Boulton, from 7th March, 1838, v. F. Brind, prom., and 1st Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson, from 20th April, 1838, v. J. L. Mowatt, promoted.

— The furl. to Europe granted to Lt. W. Smith, 19th N. I., dated 15th Jan. last, commuted to one year's leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Cadet of Inf. Mr. G. M. Brodie, admitted and promoted to ensign.

18. Lieut. H. Vetch, 54th N. I., prom. to capt. by brev.

— Capt. A. McKinnon 42d N. I., ret. from the service, on the pension of a major, from date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

— Lieut. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N. I. to be capt. of a comp. and Ensign F. B. Bosanquet, do., to be lieut. in suc. to Capt. C. S. Barberie, retired.

— Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 46th N. I., to be major; Lieut. H. W. Burt, to be capt. of a comp. and Ensign R. A. Herbert, to be lieut. in suc. to Major A. Horsburgh, retired.

— Brev. Capt. C. Boulton, 47th N. I., to be capt. v. Brev. Major B. Blake, dec. with rank from 15th April, v. Capt. H. T. Raban, deceased.

— Ensign A. H. C. Sewell, 47th N. I., to be lieut. v. Boulton, prom., to rank from 18th April, v. Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, deceased.

— Lieut. W. Cumberland, 11th N. I., returned to duty.

— Cadets W. L. M. Bishop, W. Fraser, R. Campbell, and R. C. Stevenson, admitted and prom. to ensigns of infantry.

— Lieut. J. Laughton, Engrs., app. to survey, &c. road from Cachar to Munnipore under direction of Lieut. Guthrie, v. Lieut. J. G. Allardyce, inval. (temp.) Lieut. Laughton to join 5th comp. of sap. and min. at Luckipore.

— Lieut. J. Smith, 49th N. I., to re-

sume his duties as officiating interp. and quart. mast. to 1st L. C.

19. Cornet E. K. Money 2nd L. C. to be interp. and quart. mast.

— Lieut. R. Price to act as adjutant to 67th N. I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Rainsford.

— Lieut. R. Price, acting adj. to 67th N. I. to offic. as district and station staff, at Arracan, v. Rainsford.

20. The undermentioned Ensigns lately admitted to the service, to join and to do duty with corps specified opp. their respective names:—

— Ensigns A. G. C. Sutherland, 3d regt. N. I. at Barrackpore; J. G. Wollan, ditto at ditto; A. J. Vanrenen, 12th ditto at ditto; E. D. Vanrenen, ditto at ditto; T. W. Gordon, 15th ditto at ditto; F. C. Crossman, ditto at ditto; J. Mc Lockett, 58th ditto at ditto; A. S. Mills, 56th ditto at Berhampore; E. P. T. Nepean, ditto, at ditto; F. J. Smalpage, 50th ditto at Mirzapore.

— Lieut. E. R. Lyons, 2d in command Sylhet light inf. bat. to receive charge of 5th company of sappers and miners, during absence on med. cert. of 2nd Lieut. J. G. Allardyce.

24. Ensign A. G. C. Sutherland to do duty with the 15th instead of the 3d N. I.

— Lieut. Col. Frushard, 58th N. I. to receive all reports of the Barrackpore station.

— Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st N. I. to be interp. and quart.-mast. v. W. Lamb, (on furlough.)

29. Lieut. and adj. A. Parker leave to Pres. prep. to furlough.

July 2.—Lieut. H. Rigby, eng. to officiate as exec. eng. 17th div. depart. of public works, in room of Lieut. W. H. Graham, on leave prep. to furl. to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Capt. Williams, 3d Madras N. I. to be Commandant, a Talion corps authorised to be raised in Tenasserim provinces.

— Ensign Smith, 13th Madras N. I. to be adj. ditto.

9. Brev. Capt. R. Raban, 48th N. I. to be captain of a comp. and Ensign C. Hasell to be Lieut. from 30th June 1838, in suc. to Capt. D. Sheriff, dec.

— Lieut. F. C. Burnett, art. to offic. as assist. sec. to Mil. Board, during abs. on leave of Brev. Capt. F. Dashwood, or until further orders.

— Cadet H. T. Repton, admitted and prom. to Ensign inf.

— Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62nd N. I. furlough to Europe, priv. aff.

— Capt. W. T. Savary, 46th N. I. furl. two years to Singapore, and New South Wales, on med. cert.

9. 2nd Lt. R. Pigou and C. B. Young, engs., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

18. Capt. F. Smalpage, 8th L. C. to command 3rd Local Horse, v. Major Hawkes resigned.

Medical.

April 25.—Assist.-surg. H. Maclean, (on furl.) removed from the Mhairwarrah local bat. to 6th N. I. and assist.-surg. A. Maclean from 9th L. C. to the Mhairwarrah local bat.

May 2.—Assist.-surg. I. S. Login, M.D. to offic. as postmaster at Hooghly, during abs. of Mr. Wise on sick cert. or till furth. ord.

— Assist.-surg. J. V. Leese, 10th N. I. to perform med. duties of the residency and Thug jail, in add. to his present charge consequent on the depart. on leave of assist.-surg. W. Stevenson.

4. Surg. J. Atkinson, 70th N. I. to afford med. aid to 73d N. I. during abs. on duty of assist.-surg. Guise.

— Assist.-surg. J. Murray, art. to perform med. duties of 71st N. I. in room of assist.-surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D.

— Surg. J. Smyth new prom. posted to 34th N. I. at Fattyghur, to join shortly.

5. Assist.-surg. G. S. Cawthra, to do duty with H.M.'s 31st regt. (Dinapore station ord. conf.)

— Mr. W. McDermott to do duty as a vet.-surg. with horse art. at Loodianah, on a monthly allowance of 200rs. from the date of his joining until he may be permanently admitted into the service, or till furth. ord.

7. Assist.-surg. E. Foaker, serving under orders of superint.-surg. at Dinapore, to proceed and join H.M.'s 44th foot at Ghazee-pore.

— Assist.-surg. T. Smith, M.D. 8th L. C. doing duty with 44th foot, will on being relieved by assist.-surg. E. Foaker rejoin 8th L. C. at Sultanpore.

— Assist.-surg. M. Nightingale, to proceed and do duty under orders of superint.-surg. at Cawnpore.

9. Assist.-Surg. J. Steel, M. D., to be postm. at Goruckpore.

11. Mr. Assist.-Surg. G. Rae, app. to temp. charge of med. duties of civil station of Hooghly during abs. of Dr. Wise.

14. Mr. J. A. Dunbar, admitted on estab. as an assist.-surg.

— Assist.-Surg. Foaker's, services placed at disposal of Dep. Governor of Bengal for med. duties of civil station of Tipperah, v. Dr. T. W. Wilson, at his own req. placed under orders of Com.-in-chief.

15. Assist.-Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L. C.

app. to med. charge of 2d N. I. in Oude auxil. force, v. Assist.-Surg. H. Taylor, whose app. is cancelled.

23. Assist.-Surg. M. M. Rind, 68th N. I. app. to med. charge of political agency at Mundlaisir, v. Assist.-Surg. A. W. Steart prom.

25. Assist.-Surg. J. A. Staig, doing duty in Arracan, posted to Arracan local bat. to receive med. charge.

26. Assist.-Surg. H. Taylor, posted 33d N. I., at Jubbulpore, to join.

June 1. Assist.-Surg. J. Boswell, (on furl.) removed from 32d to 3d N. I.

— T. W. Wilson, M.D., posted to 32d N. I., at Dacca.

4. Assist.-Surg. R. Rankine, med. dep. to be surg. v. Surg. A. Scott retired with rank from 17th March 1838, v. Surg. R. Tytler, M.D., dec.

— Medical department.— Surgeon J. F. Steuart, M.D., to rank from 8th July 1836, v. A. Scott, retired; do. A. Mc K. Clark, do. 11th Nov. 1836; do. J. Clarke, dec.; ditto J. Colvin, M.D., ditto 25th Dec. 1836; ditto W. A. Venour, retired; ditto W. Stevenson, Sr. ditto 1st Feb. 1837; ditto N. Maxwell, M.D., ditto; ditto W. Bell, ditto 5th March 1837; ditto J. Tytler dec.; ditto J. Grieg, ditto 21st March 1837; ditto J. J. Paterson, ditto; ditto J. S. Sullivan, ditto 1st May 1837; ditto R. Grahame, invalided; ditto J. W. Grant, ditto 3d May 1837; ditto Joseph Duncan, dec.; ditto R. Shaw, ditto 13th July 1837; ditto D. Renton, ditto; ditto A. W. Stuart, ditto 30th July 1837; W. P. Muston, ditto; ditto C. G. Egerton, ditto, Aug. 1837; ditto W. Thomas, retired; ditto J. Menzies, ditto 31st Dec. 1837; do. J. Swiney, M.D., ditto; ditto B. Wilson, ditto 19th Feb. 1838; ditto J. M. Todd, dec.; ditto J. McGaveston, ditto 1st March 1838; ditto T. M. Munro retired; ditto J. Smyth, M.D., ditto 1st March 1838; ditto J. Turner ditto.

5. Assist.-Surg. W. J. Loch, doing duty with 43d N. I., to proceed to Allahabad and afford med. aid to 6th N. I.

16. Mr. E. Boulton, admitted as an assist. surg. on med. estab.

* 18. Surg. G. Smith, med. dep. furl. 2 years to N. S. Wales; health.

— Surg. T. Stodart, med. estab. retired from the service from April 5.

— Assist.-Surg. W. Stevenson M.D., (junr.) med. dep. to be surg. from April 5, v. Stodart retired.

24. Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D. 31st N. I., to afford med. aid to 68th N. I., at Allahabad, on dep. of Assist.-Surgeon Rind.

25. Assist.-Surg. A. Webb, to attend

on the Bishop of Calcutta during tour of visitation about to be taken.

29. Surg. R. Rankine (new prom.) posted to 68th N. I. at Allahabad.

30. Mr. Assist.-Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., to perform the med. duties of the civil station of Sarun, v. Mr. Assist.-Surg. R. Rankine, prom.

July 2.— Assist.-Surg. H. Taylor placed at dispos. of Dep. Gov. Bengal, for med. duties of civ. station of Gyah during abs. of Assist.-Surg. Pagan, on med. cert or till further orders.

— Assist.-Surg. J. T. Pearson, app. to med. charge of Darjeeling.

Her Majesty's Forces.

April 26.—Capt. J. Brown, 57th Foot, to have rank of capt. by brev. in East Indies only, from June 14, 1830.

— Ens. W. Shelton, 44th Foot, furl. to England, health.

May 3.—Lieut. C. D. C. O'Brien, 63rd Foot, prom. to rank of capt. by brev. in the East Ind. only, from March 25, 1838.

10. The Comm.-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:

Second Foot.—Lieut. H. D. Keith, to be capt. without purch., v. Jackson, dec., 29th June, 1837.

Ensign G. N. K. A. Young, to be lieut., v. Keith, prom. 29th June, 1837. Ens. G. Piercy, to be lieut. without purch., v. Dalway, dec., 15th April, 1838.

54th Foot.—Ens. M. Barbauld, to be lieut. without purch., v. Harvey, dec., 4th April, 1838.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to appoint Col. J. Thackwell, K. H. of the 3rd L. D., to take rank as maj.-gen. by brev., in the East Indies only; commis. dated 10th Jan., 1837.

The appointment of Ens. Sims, 62nd Foot, to act as adjutant to that corps, during abs. on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Corfield, confirmed.

1st Ens. A. M. Herbert, 62nd Foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Buchanan, from 15th May, 1838.

— Capt. L'Estrange, 44th Foot, furl. to England, 2 years health.

— Cornet H. Hamilton, 13th L. D., furl. to England, 18 months priv. affairs.

— Lieut. J. J. Shortt, 4th Foot, ditto 2 years, ditto.

— Ens. E. Croker, 63rd Foot, to be lieut. by purch., v. Werge, from 23rd May, 1838.

— Lieut. T. Gibson, 4th Foot, to be capt., from May 16.

34. Capt. Meldrum, 2nd Foot, furl. to England, 2 years, health.

— Capt. C. D. Daubeney, 55th Foot, ditto, ditto.

— Capt. A. Sharper, ditto, ditto, ditto.

June 14.—Lieut. T. W. Geils, 4th L. D., furl. to Eng., 2 years, med. cert.

— Lieut. J. Maule, 26th Foot, furl. to England, 2 years, med. cert.

21. Ens. G. Mackay, 62nd Foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Beatty, dec., May 26.

25. Capt. A. Lockhart, 17th Foot, furl. to England, 2 years, on med. cert.

— Lieut.-Col. G. G. Tuite, 3rd L. D., leave from 11th June to 11th Aug. next, to Pres., and thence to England, for the purpose of retiring on half-pay.

— Lieut. Stuart, 44th Foot, furl. to England, 2 years, priv. aff.

27. Ens. R. H. Gall, 3rd Foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Whitworth, dec., 26th June, 1838.

— Ens. W. D. Hilton, 9th Foot, to be ensign, v. Brown, from April 3rd.

— Ens. G. J. Fulton, 62nd Foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Beatty, dec., May 26.

— Lieut. W. B. Farrant, 9th Foot, to be capt. by brev., from 31st Aug., 1837.

MEDICAL.

May 3.—Assist.-Surg. Knox, 3rd L. D., app. to med. charge H. M.'s 13th L. I. during abs. of Surg. Murray, on med. cert.

— Assist.-Surg. Menzies, 16th Foot, to be attached to and do duty with H. M.'s 3rd L. D., during abs. of Assist.-Surg. Knox.

17. Assist.-Surg. Grant, 4th L. D., furl. to Europe, 2 years, health.

— Assist.-Surg. Morgan, 55th Foot, app. to med. charge of 57th Foot, during abs. of Surg. Macdonnel, on med. cert.

31. Surg. White, 16th Lancers, to proceed by Dawk to Meerut, and assume med. charge of the regt. there stationed.

BIRTHS.

April 30.—At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. T. Roberts, invalid estab., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N. I., of a son.

May 2.—At Simlah, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., C. S., of a son.

4. At Benares, the lady of A. K. Lindesay, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

6. At Chittagong, the lady of A. S. Annand, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

8. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, Bengal Engs., of a son.

— At Landour, the lady of W. J. Conolly, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

9. At Hooghly, the lady of W. Taylor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. A. Troup, 15th N. I., of a son.

11. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Moseley, 38th N. I., of a son.

12. At Arrah, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

14. At Jamanipore, the lady of Capt. Carleton, 36th N. I., of a son.

16. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. P. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Hussingabad, the lady of J. H. Chienne, Esq., of the 66th regt. N. I., of a son.

— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Major Spens, 74th N. I., of a daughter.

19. At Boolandshuhur, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

20. At Dinapore, the lady of Edward Lugard, Esq., H. M.'s 31st regt. of a daughter.

— At Allyghur, the lady of Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th N. I., of a son.

22. At Balasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

24. At Chowringhee, the lady of W. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Ratally, the lady of Captain D. Sherriff, 48th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, in Middleton Row, the lady of Charles Lyall, Esq., of a daughter.

June 1.—The lady of George Alexander, Esq., civil service, of a son.

2. At Calcutta, in Chowringhee, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Hingolee, the lady of Major George Twemlow, Nizam's army, of a son.

— At Tirhoot, Shahpore, the lady of George Drummond Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, in Chowringhee, the lady of B. Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, in Chowringhee, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Bowring Factory, the lady of George Rogers, M. D., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Trevor Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

15. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Pennefather, 3d L. C., of a daughter.

21. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. W. Morton, of a daughter.

22. At Rungpore, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. G. Harriott, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, of a dau.

24. At Hazareebaugh, the wife of Lieut. J. P. Meik, H. M.'s 49th Foot, of a son.

26. At Midnapore, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

28. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Russell, Pension Establishment, of a daughter.

29. At Sooltanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. A. R. Macdonald, major of brigade, of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. Munrooth, of a daughter.

— At Ghazee-pore, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Willis, Engineers, of a daughter.

July 1.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Howatson, of a son.

3. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major L. Bruce, 12th N. I., of a son.

— At Sylhet, the lady of R. R. Sturt, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Paine, H. M.'s Cameronians, of a son.

10. At Howrah, the lady of the late Ensign S. C. Hampton, 57th N. I., of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of J. C. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. C. Carter, H. M.'s 16th Foot, of a son.

16. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Garstin, superint. engr., of a son.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Aydall, Esq., of a son.

Lately—At Juanpore, the lady of Lt. H. W. Edwards, 18th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 8.—At Agra, A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., B. C. S., to Ellen, second daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Carne, H. C.'s Bengal art.

12. At Calcutta, A. Campbell, Esq., 58th N. I., to Maria, only daughter of the late Capt. T. J. Atkinson.

14. At Mhow, Malwa, Capt. G. Lawrenson, Bengal h. art., to Charlotte, niece of Brigadier H. Bowles, commanding Malwa field force.

15. At Simlah, Capt. Michel, nephew and aide-de-camp to his Excel. Sir H. Fane, and eldest son of General Michel of Derlish, Dorsetshire, to Louisa Anne, only daughter of Major-Gen. Churchill, quarterm.-gen. of H. M.'s forces in India. [The ceremony was attended by Lord Auckland, the Misses Eden, &c. &c.]

17. At Cawnpore, the Rev. J. J. Carshore, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, B. A.

* 23. At Calcutta, Capt. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d N. I., to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Capt. George Hunter.

24. At Calcutta, M. A. Bignell, Esq., to Sophia Amelia, daughter of the late R. McClintock, Esq.

29. At Calcutta, Lieut. T. C. Birch, 31st N. I., to Dorothy, youngest daugh. of James Curtis, Esq., civil service.

— At Burdwan, J. T. Mellis, Esq., civil service, to Jane, youngest daughter of George Stedman, Esq., of Kinross, Scotland.

June 2.—At Mynpoorie Park, Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d cavalry, to Miss Jane Ross.

4. At Calcutta, Capt. J. Grimwood, to Caroline, relict of the late Capt. Daniel Sterling.

8. At Calcutta, Philip D'Ormeux von Sireng, Lieut. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., to Mary Catherine, youngest daugh. of the late Major-Gen. Carnegie, Bengal art.

14. At Calcutta, W. C. Braddon, Esq., to Margaret Selina, eldest daugh. of the late Capt. J. W. Patton, Bengal N. I.

15. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. R. Walker, art., to Mary, the only surviving daugh. of the late W. Curling, Esq., of Sandwich, Kent.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. W. Tilden, to Miss Amelia Jane Smith.

— At Calcutta, Mr. E. Johnson, to Miss E. M. Bennett.

23. At Simla, Lieut. C. O'Brien, adjt. of Mussuree bat., to Eliza, eldest daugh. of Major-Gen. Young, judge adv. gen.

25. At Delhi, E. R. Mainwaring, Esq., 16th N. I., to Georgiana, widow of the late Lieut. G. Byron.

— S. T. Becher, Esq., civil serv. to Mary, eldest daugh. of Capt. J. Nash, 43d regt.

— At Calcutta, L. T. Watson, Esq., assiste surg. H. C. service, to Miss Margaret Julia Dove.

26. At Meerut, Capt. J. L. Taylor, 26th N. I., to Eliza, youngest daugh. of Capt. Williams, Paymr., 10th Lancers.

27. At Nachindepore, Kishnaghur, J. Hills, jun. Esq., to Barbara, youngest daugh. of the late A. Hills, Esq., Edinburgh.

July 7.—At Calcutta, R. M. Thomas, Esq., attorney, to Miss H. Bryce.

— At Calcutta, H. J. Leighton, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest daugh. of the late D. Bryce, Esq.

April 24.—At Akyab, Ens. F. P. Rivers, 67th N. I.

29. Between Penang and Malacca, on his passage to Singapore, Chas. Francis, Esq., dep. coll. of Calcutta, aged 45.

May 1.—At Juanpore, George, youngest child of Surg. J. T. Pearson, aged 4.

2. At Allypurgur, Colina, infant daugh. of Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N. I.

7. At Dinapore, the lady of C. C. Russell, Esq., of Loll Siriah Factory, Tirhoot, aged 29.

8. At Midnapore, F. Campbell, Esq., superint. of salt chokies in that district.

10. At Muttra, Thomas, infant son of Capt. J. Woore, 10th Cav.

10. At Calcutta, the relict of the late Capt. W. Adams, aged 60.

— At Meerut, Honor, infant daugh. of Lieut. Lacy, H. M.'s 3d Buffs.

11. At Calcutta, J. Nicholson, Esq., late attorney of the Supreme Court, aged 45.

— At Calcutta, J. Cock, Esq., aged 38.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. Robinson, aged 40.

18. At Calcutta, Ens. S. C. Hampton, 57th N. I., aged 27.

— At Futtehgurh, Margaret, infant dau. of Lieut. Chien.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. G. D. B. Kirby, dep. postmr., Diamond Harbour, aged 37.

21. At Calcutta, D. M'N. Liddell, Esq., merchant, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. S. Morton, vct. surg.

23. At Calcutta, the relict of the late J. Nicholson, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 39.

24. At Agra, youngest daugh. of Major W. R. Pogson, commanding 47th N. I., aged 2.

— At Calcutta, R. H. S. Reid, Esq., aged 33.

27. At Calcutta, Georgiana Thompson, daughter of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of the civil service, aged 10 months.

28. At Calcutta, John Dungate Watt, Esq. surgeon of the ship *Justina*, aged 25 years.

June 1.—At Muttra, at the house of W. H. Tyler, Esq., D. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S., youngest son of W. Crawford, Esq., M. P.

10. At Jubbulpoor, Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Wheatley, 5th light cavalry.

11. At Hansi, the son of A. A. Mac Anally, Esq., assisting-surgeon, Hissar estab., aged 3.

12. At Burisaul, Rose Jessie, second daughter of A. Smelt, Esq., of the civil service, aged 18 years and 8 months.

— At Mhow, in Malwah, 1st Lieutenant W. E. J. Hodgson, of the Bengal horse artillery, aged 33 years, deeply regretted.

18. At Benares, William Henry, the infant son of Lieut. Burkinyoung, aged 3 months.

— At Asseerghur, Jessy, the wife of Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d N. I., aged 20.

22. At Moosanuggur, suddenly, R. E. Loane, Esq., assistant collector of Hummerpore, aged 26 years.

24. At Ghazee pore, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Vicary, 4th N. I.

30. At Dacca, Mr. E. C. Kemp, of the firm Kemp, Brothers, & Co. of Calcutta, aged 29 years.

— At Allipore, Capt. D. Sherriff, 48th N. I., aged 43.

31. At Serampore, the Hon. Capt. W. Hamilton, aged 45.

July 4.—At Muttra, infant daughter of Dr. McGregor, h. art.

5. At Sylhet, Fenella, daughter of G. Loch, Esq., aged 2.

6. At Calcutta, infant son of G. T. F. Speed, Esq.

7. At Patna, the Rev. C. Rawlins, chaplain on the Bengal estab., aged 43.

Lately, at Sylhet, Lieut. J. G. Allardyce, Bengal Engineers.

— Drowned at sea, on his passage from England, in the *Duke of Northumberland*, Mr. E. Leith, Cadet, Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

April 11.—Mr. G. L. Prendergast has attained rank as senior merchant.

22. Mr. H. D. Phillips, ditto junior merchant.

25. Mr. E. C. Lovell, attained rank as senior merchant.

May 15.—G. D. Drury, Esq., leave to pres. sick cert. prep. to furl. Cape.

15. W. H. Babington, Esq., to act as princ. collect. and mag. of Coimbatore, during the abs. of Mr. Drury on sick cert.; or until further orders.

18. R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as a princ. collect. and mag. of Nellore dur-

ing employ. of Mr. Stonehouse on other duty, or till furth. ord.

22. J. H. Bell, Esq., to be commr. for drawing of government lotteries of the present year, v. Mr. R. D. Parker.

July 17.—G. M. Swinton, Esq. to act as head assist. to collect. and mag. of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Bird on other duty, or till furth. ord.

— E. E. Ward, Esq., to be assist. to princ. collect. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot.

— A. Sutherland, Esq. to be assist. to princ. collect. and mag. of Nellore.

20. Mr. N. Cormack, to be postm. at

Hydrabad, v. Lieut. Walker, H. M.'s serv. transf. from 55th to 88th regt.

Military.

May 12.—Ens. H. A. O. Const, 48th removed from doing duty with 16th regt. and to join detachment of his corps recently returned from Singapore.

14. Lieut.-Col. G. Sandys removed from 1st to 8th L. C. and Lieut.-Col. M. Riddell from latter to former regt.

15. Ensigns H. R. Owen, T. Kiernan, T. D. Thiselton, and H. R. G. Dallas to join and do duty with 1st N. I.

— Lieut. F. Ditmas, to act as civil engineer in 5th div. from date of Capt. Cotton's depart. until Lieut. Bell is able to join, or till furth. ord.

— Capt. T. D. Carpenter, of 48th N. I., has his services permanently placed at disposal of Supreme Govt.

— Capt. S. Steuart, 1st N. V. B., retired from the serv. on pens. of his rank, from date of his embarkation for Europe.

16. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, 35th regt. to be president of special invaliding committee assembled in Fort St. George, in room of Capt. J. C. Wallace, 8th L. C. relieved from that duty.

18. Ensigns R. Jones and W. S. Simpson, to do duty with 16th N. I.; G. H. Sexton, G. C. Mowbray, and H. I. Mundell, ditto with 24th N. I.; R. S. Dobbie with 4th N. I.

— Lieut. S. Gompertz, 6th N. I. to be quartr. and interp.

— 2d Lieut. J. Occhterlony brought on eff. st. of engr. from 9th Sept. 1837, to complete estab. v. 2d Lieut. R. H. Chapman, dec.

— Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N. I. whose services were placed at disposal of the sup. gov. on 26th April, re-app. to act as sub.-asst. com. gen. from that date until furth. ord.

— Lieut. E. H. Impey, 31st L. I.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Brown, art.; Capt. J. Mellor, 20th N. I.; Brev. Capt. D. Strettell, 20th N. I. returned to duty.

22. Col. R. S. Evans, C.B. recently app. temporarily to a seat at military board during absence of chief engr. relieved from that duty.

— Capt. J. Macdonald, 45th N. I. has his services replaced at disposal of Com. in-Chief from June 1st.

— 2d Lieut. R. Morgell, art.; and Lieut. R. P. Bourdillon, 43d N. I. returned to duty.

— Ens. J. P. M. Biggs, 38th N. I. leave 8 months to Singapore, health.

23. Ensigns H. Bott, G. M. Martin, and W. Selby, to do duty with 24th N. I.

June 4.—Lieut. J. Maitland, Madras

art. app. by Gov. Gen. to be an assist. to the com. for the gov. of the Mysore country.

— Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N. I. ditto ditto.

22. Senior Capt. E. E. Bruce, 35th N. I. to be major; senior Lieut. F. S. Senior, to be capt. and senior ensign W. G. Hay to be lieut. v. Macleod retired; date of coms. 12th June, 1838.

— Senior Ensign E. A. H. Webb, 38th N. I. to be lieut. v. Pollock, dec. date of com. 11th June, 1838.

— Senior Ensign R. Cooper, 45th N. I. to be Lieut. v. Marriott resigned; date of com. 19th June, 1838.

26. Senior Cornet W. N. Mills, 6th L. C. to be Lieut. v. Marriott, dec.; date of com. 23d June, 1838.

— Brev. Capt. C. St. J. Grant, 52nd N. I., to be Major. Brev. Capt. F. A. Clarke to be Capt. and Sen. Ens. H. W. Tulloch to be Lieut. v. Cameron dec.; date of com. 15th June, 1838.

— Messrs. E. Paley, F. Tower, T. A. Turquand, and C. J. Power, adm. and prom. to ensigns.

July 3.—Lieut. P. T. Snow, 3d L. I. to be quart. mast. and interp.

— Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy, 23d L. I. to be quart. mast. and interp.

— Capt. J. Macdonald 15th N. I. leave to Bengal, for six months, from the date of embarkation.

16. Brev. Capt. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L. C. leave to pres. prep. to furl. Europe.

— 2d Lieut. W. C. Blake, removed from 2d to 1st bat. art.

— Ens. J. Cadenhead to do duty with 1st N. I., and H. Crisp, with 44th N. I.

20. Capt. J. Richardson, 16th N. I., app. to act as cantonment adjt. at Palaveram, v. Capt. White resigned the app.

— The services of Capt. W. L. G. Williams of 3d, and Ens. J. Smith, of 13th M. N. I., placed at disp. of Supreme Govt. with a view to their being app., the former commandant, and the latter adj. of the Talein corps in Tenasserim prov.

— Capt. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L. C., furl. 18 months to Cape; health.

Medical.

May 16.—Assist.-surg. C. H. Auchinloch, M.D. remov. from 18th to 38th regt. and assist.-surg. J. W. Maillardet, from 38th to 36th regt.

— Assist.-surg. Robson, M.D. on being relieved to do duty under orders of sen. surg. at Cannanore.

— Assist.-surg. J. Williams removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 54th regt. and to afford med. aid. to Golanauz bat. of art. during abs. of assist.-surg. Thompson.

18. Assist.-Surg. C. H. Auchinloch, M.D. returned to duty.

— Mr. D. Macfarlane, M.D. admitted on estab. as an assist.-surg. and app. to do duty under surg. of general hospital at Presidency.

19. Surg. R. Sutherland removed from C. E. V. bat. to 22d regt.; G. Beetson from latter to former corps; H. C. Snowden (doing duty with 17th regt.) to 25th regt.

21. Assist.-surg. T. W. Stewart, M.D. removed from R. W. Mad. Eur. regt. to do duty with H. M.'s 4th regt.

— Assist.-surg. J. Ladd removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 54th regt and posted to 14th N. I.

Ecclesiastical.

May 22.—The Rev. A. Fernell, (recently admitted) to act as chaplain of Black Town, during employment of the Rev. Mr. Mahon, on other duty, or till further orders.

BIRTHS.

April 24.—At Waltair, the lady of Capt. Wright, dep. assist. quartm. gen., of a son.

28. At Pondicherry, the lady of Assist.-Surg. Kennick, 17th reg., of a son.

May 6.—At the Residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a dau., (since dead).

7. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. E. Raynsford, of a son.

10. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. W. Shelley, 20th N. I., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Major W. Macleod, 35th N. I., of a son.

12. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Wilkinson, 39th M. N. I., of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, major of brigade, of a son.

14. At Masulipatam, the lady of Asst.-Surg. E. Smith, 29th N. I., of a son.

17. At Chicacole, the lady of Capt. F. A. Reid, 6th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., C. S., of a son.

20. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. J. Humeings, commanding the Resident's escort, of a son.

June 1.—At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. E. Thomson, 39th N. I., of a son, still born.

5. At Hingolee, the lady of Major G. Twemlow, (capt. Bengal art.) late commanding Hingolee div. Nizam's army, of a son.

12. At Palmanair, the lady of G. N. Ogilvie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bolarum, the lady of F. Davis, Esq., Nizam's serv., of a son.

15. At Pursewalkum, the lady of Capt. J. T. Smith, Engrs., of a son.

20. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. Garnier, of a daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Cantis, 15th N. I., of a son, still-born.

22. At Bangalore, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., of a son.

24. At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. Junor, 2nd M. I., of a son.

30. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. Campbell, 21st regt., of a son.

July 12.—At Arcot, the lady of H. Fraser, Esq., 5th L. C., of a son.

14. At Bellary, the lady of Mr. J. Shrieves, missionary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

• May 2.—At Secunderabad, Capt. J. W. Boardman, of his Highness the Nizam's serv., to Miss C. O'Leary.

10. At Penang, Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th N. I., to Christian, secd. dau. of J. Home, Esq., late 42nd Regt.

23. At St. Thomas' Mount, B. Hayne, Esq., 16th regt. N. I., to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone.

June 4.—At Madras, W. Bannister, Esq., surg. on the Mad. estab. to Miss Craam.

6. At Madras, E. Buckle, Esq., surg., to Flora, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, resident at Tanjore.

21. At Bellary, W. Chatfield, Esq., 10th N. I., to Ellen, eldest daughter of W. M. Hill, Esq., of Dublin.

April 30.—At Masulipatam, the infant daughter of Capt. Pinchard, 3d N. I.

May 3.—At Ootacamund, the infant son of Lieut. W. H. Miller.

10. At Trincomalee, Lieut. W. Percy, Ceylon Rifles.

12. At Pondicherry, Capt. C. S. Lynn, 1st N. V. Battalion.

16. At Secunderabad, Superint. Surg. G. Meikle.

17. At Cuddapah, H. T. Bushby, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

18. At Madras, J. W. Dare, Esq., senior partner, of the firm of Messrs. Parry, Dare & Co.

23. At Madras, the infant daughter of J. C. Wroughton, Esq.

June 6.—At Bangalore, Lieut. C. G. Piles, 34th L. I.

2. At Ootacamund, the daughter of G. A. Harris, Esq., C. S., aged 3.

10. At Palamcottah, the daughter of the late Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, aged 1.

11. At Muctul, suddenly from apoplexy, Capt. W. Pollock, 3d Nizam's N. I., aged 33.

13. At Chingleput, Assist. Surg. J. O'Neil, zillah surgeon at that station.

26. At Bangalore, Assist. Surgeon W. Holmes of the medical establishment.

28. At Vellore, infant son of Brig. G. M. Steuart.

July 11.—At Chittoor, Capt. A. M'Nair, 15th M. N. I., aged 34.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—(5th June.)—With the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify His Excellency's intention to leave the presidency on a tour of inspection, and to proceed to Poona, where all reports and communications from the different stations of the army, which are intended for His Excellency's information, are to be addressed until further orders. The following officers of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the general staff of the army, will accompany His Excellency:—Major R. Macdonald, military secretary and aid-de-camp; Capt. T. S. Powell, Persian interpreter and extra aid-de-camp; Lieut. E. A. Keane, aid-de-camp; Captain W. Burnes, brigade major, Queen's troops; Lieut. Col. S. Powell, adjutant general of the army; Major N. Campbell, acting quarter-master general of the army; J. Loinsworth, Esq., deputy inspector general of hospitals.

ENSIGN F. M. STEER.—By a general order, dated Poona, 19th June, we find that Ensign F. M. Steer, 15th N. I., has been reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in absenting himself from parade and drill. [The exact demand on our space, prevents us from entering into details in this instance till our next.]

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 23d June, 1838.—At a General Court-martial held in cantonments near Baroda, on the 2nd day of June, 1838, Capt. G. C. Paul, of the 3rd L. C. was arraigned on the following charge:—

First Count.—"That he the said Capt. G. C. Paul, did, at the village of Nad in the Purgunzah of Pitland, in the province of Guzerat, on the 21st of November, in the year of our Lord 1835, feloniously and wilfully made an assault on Taja Bhowan, a chow-keedar and inhabitant of the said village, and then and there with his hands and feet, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice afore-thought, did strike, beat, and kick the said Taja Bhowan in and upon his belly, breast, and sides, and did then and there give him the said Taja Bhowan divers mortal bruises, of which he the said Taja Bhowan did then and there almost immediately afterwards die, and the said Capt. G. C. Paul did then and there, in the manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the said Taja Bhowan.

Second Count.—"That he the said Capt. G. C. Paul did at the time and place aforesaid, with his hands and feet, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice afore-thought, assault, cast, push, and throw the said Taja Bhowan into a pit, or hole in the ground, by means of which he, the said Taja Bhowan, did almost immediately afterwards die, and the said Capt. G. C. Paul did then and there in the manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the said Taja Bhowan.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced on the trial, is of opinion as follows:—

"That the prisoner Captain (now Major) G. C. Paul of the 3rd L. C. is not guilty of murder, as set forth in the first count of the charge, but that he is guilty of manslaughter.

"That he is not guilty of the second count.

Sentence—"The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, does adjudge him to pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queen a fine of 1000 rupees Bombay currency.

(Signed)

WM. OGILVIE, Major Judge Advocate General.

(Signed)

R. A. WILLIS, Brigadier General, President.

(Approved and Confirmed.)

(Signed)

JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General,

Commander-in-Chief.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above recorded, and passed what appears to it an adequate sentence, feels it proper to state that it does not consider Major Paul to have been actuated by any cruelty and viciousness of disposition, in the act which produced the fatal result which has led to the present trial.

Remarks of the Commander-in-chief.—"The Commander-in-chief thinks it necessary to observe, that by approving and confirming the sentence of the court, he must not be understood to imply, that the case, distressing as it is, was of that extremely aggravated character, which is ascribed to it in some of the representations recorded among the proceedings. His Excellency attaches credit to the assurances of Captain (now Major) Paul himself, that the unfortunate person deceased, received but a single blow, which was from the hand, and this account seems to him confirmed by the appearance of the body as described by the thanadar of the village, whose moderate and apparently candid statement presents a strong contrast to the manifest exaggerations of some of the other witnesses.

"Even under this mitigated view of the case, however, His Excellency cannot but regard it as one of the most painful nature. The lesson it affords, will, he is persuaded, never be effaced from the mind of Captain (now Major) Paul himself, and in observing the unhappy consequences which an officer of high professional attainments, and ordinarily of the mildest and most conciliatory deportment to the natives, has, by one hasty act entailed on himself and others; His Excellency trusts that the officers of the army in general will perceive the importance of preserving under all circumstances of provocation, those steady habits of self-control and forbearance, which are amongst the highest ornaments of the military profession.

"By order of Lieut-General Sir JOHN KEANE, Commander-in-Chief.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,

Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

May 24.—Mr. J. R. Morgan, to be 3d assistant to collector of Kaira.

— Mr. H. Hebbert, to be acting assist. judge and session judge at Surat.

— Mr. C. M. Harrison, 3d assist. to coll. of Rutnagheree, six months leave in ext.

30. Lt. J. B. Bellasis empl. on survey of Deccan, to conduct Lieut. Nash's duties in Bheemthurn Talook during that officer's absence at Poona on med. cert.

June 13.—J. A. Dunlop, Esq., to be provisionally a member of council for this presidency, to take upon himself that office, on the completion by the Hon. J. Farish, Esq., of the term of five years service in council, or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy. (appointed by Court of Directors.)

14. J. Kentish Esq., H. C.'s Service, resigned; such resignation accepted by the Governor in Council as from 11th December, 1831.

18. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., sec. to Government in secret political and jud.

depts., to be sec. in attend. on Govr.

18. L. R. Reid, Esq. act. chief sec. to Govt. to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in judicial departments.

W. S. Boyd, Esq., acting sec. to Gov. in Gen. and Persian depts., to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret and political departments.

Ecclesiastical.

June 16.—The Revds. F. J. Spring and A. Stackhouse, app. assist chaplains on this estab. by the Court of Directors.

Military.

May 21.—Dep. Judge Adv. General Capt. Bulkley, attached to Poona div., and act. dep. Judge Adv. Gen. Lieut. Skinner, to N. div. during absence of Capt. Mant, on sick cert., or till further orders.

25. Ensign R. R. Younghusband, to do duty with 8th N. I., till further orders.

— Lieut. Say, late app. as interp. in Hindoostance to horse brig., is assigned his date of rank from 27th Feb., 1838.

25. Lieut. Postans, app. to proceed on duty to Geinar, cancelled.

26. Brev. Capt. J. Liddle, 23d N. I., to be staff officer and to be in charge of the treasury chest of the field detach. proceeding on service to Persian Gulf.

— Capt. A. Hamerton 15th N. I., to be interp. to ditto.

— Lieut. Hart, Engrs., app. to proceed with troops under orders for Persian Gulf.

— Lieut. Western, Engrs., to repair to Pres. to proceed in place of Lieut. Hart, should that officer not arrive at the Pres. in time to embark with the troops to Persian Gulf.

28. Lieut.-Col. Sheriff to command detach. proceeding to Persian Gulf.

— Lieut. Cfeed, art., to be commissary agent to do.

— Capt. Blood, 11th N. I., to join his station.

— Lieut. A. G. Shaw, 22d N. I., reported qualified in that difficult language the Canarese.

31. Lt. C. Burnes, 17th N. I., to act as adj. to L. W. of that regt. on marching of R. W. to Malligaum.

— Brev. Capt. J. E. Lang, 20th N. I., to be capt. and Ensign J. R. Keily to be lieut. in suc. to Westley, inval. May 22.

June 1.—2d Lieut. Hill, app. to temp. charge of office of exec. engr. at Deesa.

— Capt. J. Liddle, 1st L. C., to join his station.

2. Ensign C. W. Brown transf. from doing duty with 15th N. I., to 25th N. I. at Poona.

5. Ensign H. Rolland, 19th N. I., to be adj. v. Eckford, to Eur., (to join,) date of app. 5th Dec. 1838.

— Brev. Col. Gordon to command Fortress of Asseerghur, during absence of Lieut. Col. Sheriff, app. to command troops proceeding to Persian Gulf.

— Ensign A. Austin, 4th N. I. and W. G. C. Hughes, 8th N. I., exchange regts. each joining as junior of his rank.

— 11. Lieut. R. H. Wardell, of 5th N. I., furl. to Europe for three years, urgent private affairs.

— Major Taylor, inv. estab. placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief of the Garrison, for purpose of being app. to command of Sign Fort.

— Lieut. Col. Griffiths permitted to proceed on a tour of inspection of the arsenals of Poona div. of army, during approaching monsoon.

22. The following appointments are made on account of the vacancy that has occurred in the Ordnance Commissariat, in consequence of the promotion of Capt. Gibson to a majority. Brev. Capt. Warden, the senior deputy commissary, to be commissary of stores and

to be stationed at Belgaum. Brev. Capt. Farquarson, is app. to the arsenal at Ahmednuggur. Brev. Capt. Webb, to be junior, and to act as sen. dep. at Pres. during absence of Major Laurie. Brev. Capt. Grant, act. jun. dep. at the Pres., to be dep. commissary of stores at Deesa. Capt. C. Lucas to act as junior deputy at the Pres. till further orders. The exchange of stations between Brev. Capt. Webb and Grant, ordnance commissaries not to take place until 1st October.

Medical.

May 25.—Asst.-Surg. D. Ritchie, M.D., attach to 19th N. I., till furth. ord. to join.

26. Asst.-Surg. D. Campbell, placed at disp. of superintend. I. N. for duty therein, as a substitute for Asst.-Surg. Thatcher.

— Asst.-Surg. Carnegie, placed at dispos. of ditto for ditto.

28. Asst.-Surg. Collier, to act as civil surg. at Ahmedabad.

29. Surg. G. H. Davis and Asst.-Surg. F. Broadhurst, to accomp. detach. on field serv. to Persian gulf.

— Surg. Rancland to assume med. ch. of 3d tr. h. art. during abs. of Assist.-Surg. Watkins, on leave.

31. Asst.-Surg. Durham placed at disp. of superintend. surg. Presdoy, for gars. duty.

June 2.—Surg. Bell, app. to temp. med. charge of 2d bat. art. till furth. ord.

— Asst.-Surg. Cramond, to proceed from W. div. of army to Ahmednuggur, to relieve Asst.-Surg. Keith.

13. Asst.-Surg. A. Gibson to be superinten. of Botan. gard. at Dapoorree.

18. Asst.-Surg. R. Brown, M.D. to be surgeon to the Govr.

22. Asst.-Surg. R. S. Owen, M. D., to be vaccinator at pres. and surg. to the coroner, and to have charge of med. police at pres. &c.

— Asst.-Surg. C. Morehead, M.D. to be storekeeper at Euro. Gen. Hosp. and to have med. charge of jail and Byculla school.

BIRTHS.

May 29.—At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. C. A. Stewart, Bombay Army, of a son.

30. At Poona, the lady of Assist.-Surg. F. W. Watkins of a daughter.

— At Poona, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Salmon of a daughter.

— At Byculla, the lady of Assist.-Surg. Montefiore of a son, still born.

June 3.—At Mazagon, the lady of Assist.-Surg. Sproule of a son.

5. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th N. I. of a son.

6. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Sir K. A. Jackson, bart., 4th L. D. of a daughter.

8. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Melvill of a daughter.

10. At Baroda, the lady of W. Courtney, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

11. At Mangalore, the lady of G. Bird, Esq. of a son.

13. At Poona, the lady of H. Borradale, Esq. C. S., of a son.

16. At Deesa, the lady of R. Shaw, Esq., Bombay regt., of a daughter.

17. At Rutnageerac, the Lady of R. Spooner, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

22. At Mangalore,, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens,, Mad. art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 25.—At Bombay, Mr. W. Chapman, missionary, to Miss I. Illingworth.

DEATHS.

May 29.—At Kirkee, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Fendall, H. M. 4th L. D.

June 6.—At Poona, Lieut. J. M. Brown, H. C. Eur. regt. superin. of bazaars at that station.

— At Baroda, the infant son of Lieut. Goodenough, 26th N. I.

9. At Sholapole, the infant son of H. W. Brett, Esq. h. art.

10. At Malligaum, the son of Surg. T. H. Graham, 4th N. I., aged 3.

15. At Ahmednuggur, of small-pox, the lady of Capt. W. Brett, art., aged 29.

— At Colaba, infant son of Capt. J. Sawyer, Indian navy.

23. At Lower Colaba, Mr. R. Eckford, aged 26.

MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—*Arrivals.* May 23.—Larkins, from Portsmouth and Madras; Isabella, from London. 24.—Bolton, from ditto. 30.—Bengal Packet, from China. June 1.—Imogen, from Liverpool; Ant. Pereira, from China; Sylph, from ditto; Ann, from Liverpool. 3.—Rosaling, from Liverpool. 4.—Falcon, from Glasgow. 6.—Ernaad, from Judda. 10.—H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from Madras; Seymour, from Mauritius. 11.—Mary Mollaby, from Mauritius. 12.—Samuel Baker, from Mauritius; Lord Auckland, from ditto. 14.—Clyde, from Cape; H. C. S. Amherst, fr. Bombay. 16.—Irt, from Liverpool; H. C. S. Ganges, from Moulmein. 18.—Ly-sander, from London. 19.—Tamerlane, from London; Janet, from Penang. 20.—Gaillardon, from Sydney; Courier, from Liverpool; Esther, from ditto. 21.—Herefordshire, from Madras. 25.—Ariadne, from Greenock; Abberton, from Portsmouth; Ann, from China. 26.—Upton Castle, from Sydney; Augusta, from Newcastle. 28.—Patriot, from Liverpool. 29.—Lynher, from London. 30.—Ariel, from China. July 6.—W. Lockerby, from Liverpool; Mary Somerville, from ditto. 7.—Kellie Castle, from Portsmouth. 9.—Apollon, from Mauritius. 12.—John Hepburn, from Moulmein. 13.—Snipe, from Moulmein. 14.—Sir E. Ryan, from China; Ayrshire, from Rangoon; "Overland Mail," from London. *Departures.* May 20.—Betsy, for Bombay. 22.—Emma for London; Selma, for Singapore. 27.—New Grove, for London; Favorite, for Madras. June 5.—Calcutta, for London. 8.—Alfred, for London. 9.—Pearl, for Bristol. 25.—Elizabeth, for Swan River. 30.—Mary, for Mauritius. July 2.—Kyle, for London; Ernaad, for Bombay. 4.—Indian Oak, for Mauritius. 6.—Larkins, for Cape and London; Moulmein, for China. 6.—Thalia, for Liverpool. 7.—Marg. Connel, for Greenock. 11.—Victoria, for Mauritius; Seymour, for ditto; Bussorah Merchant, for London; Ann, for China. 15.—Antonio Pereira, for China; Waterloo, for London. 16.—Cuba, for Mauritius; Neptune, for London. 17.—Victory, for Liverpool. 21.—Justina, for London; Lady Clifford, for ditto; Elizabeth, for Swan River.

MADRAS.—*Arrivals.* June 2.—Addingham, from Mauritius. 3.—Jane Blain, from ditto. 5.—Lord Auckland, from ditto. 13.—Kellie Castle, from Portsmouth; Augusta, from Mauritius. 14.—Claudine, from ditto. 17.—Upton Castle, from Timor. 19.—Abberton, from Portsmouth. 23.—Eliza, from London. 27.—H. M. S. Favourite, from Penang. 28.—H. M. S. Victor, from ditto. 30.—Tenas-serim, from Mauritius. July 4.—Orestes, from New South Wales; La Belle Alliance, from Portsmouth. 6.—Francis Smith, from ditto; Favourite, from Calcutta. 7.—Phoenix, from Sydney; John Fleming, from Portsmouth. 19.—Jeune Nelly, from Bombay. *Departures.* June 1.—Lonach, for Mauritius. 6.—Anna Robertson, for Singapore. 10.—Amherst, for Calcutta. 17.—Herefordshire, for ditto. 21.—L'Artemise, for Straits; Upton Castle, for ditto; Abberton, for ditto. 25.—Eliza, for ditto. July 1.—Duke of Northumberland, for London; Kellie Castle, for Calcutta. 10.—Jane Blain, for Penang. 11.—H. M. S. Victor, for China. 14.—John Fleming, for Calcutta; Francis Smith, for ditto. 20.—Claudine, for Cape and London. 21.—Favourite, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—*Arrivals.* June 4.—H. C. S. Atalanta, from Suez. 5.—King William, from Manelly. 6.—Ruparell, from Madras. 12.—Viscount Melbourne,

from Downs. 14.—Inglis, from Falmouth. 22.—Mary, from Liverpool. *Previous to July 3.*—Indus, from Falmouth; Semiramis, from Persian Gulf; John Woodall, Somersetshire, George Wilkinson, and Brighton, from Llanelly; Fortfield, from Singapore; Tamerlane, from Persian Gulf; Oriental, from Liverpool; Petrel, from ditto; Cleveland, from Downs. *July 10.*—Jupiter, from Llanelly. *Departures.* *June 2.*—John Johnstone, for Cowes. 3.—Dadloy, for Singapore. 4.—Castle Huntley, for China; E. I. C. Semiramis, for Persian Gulf. 7.—Hero, for China. 11.—Charlotte, for China. 18.—Cornwallis, for China; Futay Salaam, for ditto. 19.—H. C. S. Coote, for Persian Gulf. *July 3.*—William, for London. 15.—Semiramis, for Persian Gulf. 23.—Monarch, for Clyde. 26.—Crusader, for Liverpool.

CEYLON.—*Arrivals.* *May 19.*—Parrock Hall, from Rio. *June 23.*—Africa, from London. *Departure.* *May 26.*—Morning Star, for London.

JAVA AND BATAVIA. *Arrivals.* *May 24.*—Tamar, from Sydney; Argo, from ditto. 28.—Regia, from ditto. *June 13.*—Tyrer, from Liverpool. 15.—Ranger, from Liverpool. 17.—Blenheim, from New South Wales; Enterprize, from Liverpool. 21.—Zephyr, from Holland. *Previous to June 28.*—William Jardine, Diamond, and Moffatt, from New South Wales. 28.—Comala, from Liverpool; Chieftain, from Greenock. — Chippewa, from Clyde; Hope, from Liverpool. *Departures.* *June 2.*—Mary Dugdale, for Bristol; Ruby, for Bombay. 3.—Henry Wellesley, for Sydney. *Previous to June 28.*—Enterprize, for Cowes. 28.—Sarah Barry, for London.

PENANG. *Arrival.* *April 13.*—Marinus, from New South Wales.

SINGAPORE. *Arrivals.* *May 19.*—Earl of Balcarras, from Bombay. 20.—Water Witch, from Calcutta; Cowasjee Family, from ditto. 25.—Marquis of Hastings, from New South Wales; John Dugdale, from Liverpool. 27.—Charles Forbes, from Bombay; Glenelg and Adelaide, from Bombay. 29.—Lowjee Family, from Bombay. *June 1.*—Kite, from Mauritius; Good Success, from Bombay. 4.—Pernei, from Mauritius. 6.—Regia, from New South Wales. 7.—Tickler, from Ceylon. 13.—Edmonstone, from Bombay. 15.—Caledonia, from Bombay. 16.—Lord Castlereagh, from Bombay. 17.—Charles Grant, from Bombay. 24.—H. M. S. Wellesley, from Madras. *Departures.* *May 30.*—Fortfield, for Bombay. *June 3.*—Siam, for London. 9.—Ann, for Bengal. 14.—Ariel, for Bengal. 17.—Edmonstone, for China. 18.—Caledonia, for China. 19.—Tickler, for China; Lord Castlereagh, for China; Charles Grant, for China.

CHINA.—*Arrivals.* *Previous to April 21.*—Claudius, from Batavia; Charlotte, from Manilla; Emily, from Calcutta. *May 10.*—Tapley, from Downs; Concordia, from Manilla. *Previous to 12.*—Vanguard, from Liverpool; Alexander, from ditto. *Departures.* *Previous to April 27.*—Lady Hayes, for Sydney; Ruby, for Bombay. *May 10.*—Ariel, for Calcutta; Ann, for ditto; Sir E. Ryan, for ditto; Sulemany, for Bombay; Runnymede, for Hobart Town; Claudius, for Manilla; Splendid, for ditto.

SYDNEY.—*Arrivals.* *May 27.*—Symmetry, from Mauritius. *June 1.*—Henry Bell, from Mauritius; Jane, from Leith. 7.—P'ero, from Calcutta. 24.—Maria, from London. 26.—Westminster, from Downs. 29.—Bright Planø, from Calcutta. 30.—Duncan, from Greenock; Amelia Thompson, from Plymouth; John, from London. *July 3.*—Abercrombie, from Mauritius. 5.—Micmac, from Sperm Fishery. 6.—Nereus, from ditto. *Departures.* *May 27.*—Jess, for New Zealand. *June 1.*—Minerva, for Liverpool. 8.—Bee, for New Zealand. 15.—Harriett, for Sperm Fishery. 19.—Duchess of Northumberland, Fergusson, and Mary Ann, for Java. 27.—Lord Wellington, for South Australia. *July 1.*—Sir D. Ogilby, for Eastern Isles. 5.—H. M. B. Pelorus, for New Zealand; Ellen, Sourabaya, Le Laid, Eliza, for Batavia; Henry Bell, for Singapore; Renown, for Java.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Arrivals.* *April 14.*—Lord Goderich, from Cowes. 22.—Lord Hobart, from Timour. 29.—Canton, from Downs. *May 2.*—Emma Eugenia, from Sydney. 14.—Trusty, from London; Goshawk, from Hamburg. *Departures.* *May 8.*—Emma Eugenia, for Java; Bencoolen, for ditto.

HOBART TOWN.—*Arrivals.* *May 14.*—Pero, from Calcutta. 22.—Ann Gales, from Mauritius; Sultan, from Liverpool. *Previous to June 5.*—Young Queen, from Downs; Eudora, from Calcutta. 16.—Abercrombie, from Mauritius; Sir John Franklin, from New Zealand; Brazil Packet, from ditto. 26.—Dunmore, from Calcutta.

LAUNCESTON.—*Arrivals.* *May 7.*—Albatross, from Downs. 9.—Gem, from South Australia. 12.—True Love, from ditto. 14.—Lady Wellington from ditto. 22.—Thomas Lawrie, from London. — Britannia, from ditto. *June 1.*—Black

Joke, from South Australia. 16.—Bolina, from Downs. *Departures.* May 8.—Hartley, for South Australia. 16.—Lady Emma, for ditto.

MAURITIUS.—*Arrivals.*—June 23.—Miranda, from Downs. — Trident, from Bordeaux, July 1.—Rainbow, from Marseilles. 11.—Transit, from Launceston. 12.—Clorinda, from Batavia. 18.—Salacia, from London. — Enmore, from ditto. 25.—Helen from Moulmein. *Departures.* June 19.—Palmer for Batavia. 26.—Clio, for Penang. — Indiana, for London. 28.—Eliza Jane, for Pondicherry. 30.—Vigilant, for Calcutta. July 1.—Margaret, for Whaling. 4.—Earl of Clare, for Bombay. — Courier, for Madras — Theresa, for Calcutta. 7.—Gilbert Munro, for ditto. 10.—Morning Star, for London. 12.—British Monarch, for Pondicherry. — Jean Graham, for London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Arrivals.* July 13.—Superbe, from Bourdeaux. 18.—Ida, from Newcastle. 21.—Woodbridge, from Portsmouth. — Clyde, from Dublin. 24.—Spartan, from London. 27.—H. M. S. Cruiser, from England. Aug. 9.—Argyle, from Downs. — William Rodger, from Greenock. 10.—Arab, from Liverpool. 12.—John M'Lellan, from Portsmouth. 15.—Carnatic, from Downs. — Nautilus, from Plymouth. 18.—City of London, from Downs. 19.—Herald, from ditto. 20.—Ellen, from ditto. 26.—Earl Powis, from ditto. *Departures.* July 18.—Adams, for Mauritius. 19.—Mazeppa, for ditto. — Brighton, for Madras. 20.—Martha, for Mauritius. 23.—Cambridge, for Bombay. 25.—Olivia, for ditto. 26.—Woodbridge, for Sydney. — Bromleys, for Sydney. 27.—Agnes, for Ceylon. 28.—Clyde, for Sydney. 31.—Agrippina, for London. Aug. 2.—Hamilton, for New South Wales. 6.—Adrastus, for Mauritius. — H. M. S. Cruiser, for India. 26.—Ida, for Calcutta.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—An important meeting was held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th of October, which was very fully and most respectably attended. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., took the chair. Lord W. Bentinck, Sir John Rae Reid, &c. &c., were present. We have elsewhere in the present Number given an article upon the subject, and can only therefore now find room for the resolutions that were adopted:—

1. "That this meeting is unanimously of opinion, that the present means afforded for overland intercourse with India is totally inadequate for commercial purposes, and that for social purposes it has hitherto entirely failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India.

2. "That the plan submitted to this meeting by Capt. Barber ought to be taken into consideration, and if the details therein, on examination by competent persons, should be declared to be founded on a solid basis, calculated to give stability and permanency to the undertaking, that it will be worthy of support and encouragement from the mercantile community of Great Britain, and other parties interested in approximating India to the mother country.

3. "That a committee be appointed, to investigate the plan submitted to this meeting by Capt. Barber, as also any other suggestions that may be submitted to them, for establishing a steam communication with India, via the Red Sea, on a comprehensive plan, and that the following gentlemen form a committee, with power to add to their number:—Mr. John Bagshaw, Mr. William Crawford, Mr. T. A. Curtis, Mr. Henry Gouger, Mr. J. P. Larkins, Mr. James Mackillop, Capt. A. Nairne, H. C. S., Alderman John Pirio, J. H. Pelly, Christopher Read, John Small, Robert Thurburn, Esqrs., Major Turner, and Major Head."

THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—It has been our melancholy task in another part of this number, to record the death of this distinguished individual, caused by fever, superinduced by exposure to heavy rain.

Although our accounts upon this head are somewhat vague, we think we may fairly conclude that James Farish, Esq., 1st Member of Council, was sworn in as provisional Governor. Many parties have been named for the permanent appointment, viz., Sir Jas. R. Carnac, Sir R. Jenkins, (both East India Directors) Mr. R. Stewart of the Treasury, Sir R. Wilmot Horton, the late, and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie the present Governor of Ceylon. For ourselves we do not think a fitter person could be found for this important office than Sir Wilmot Horton.

East India House.—THE LATE MR. WM. FRASER.—On the 9th October a ballot was taken at the East India House on the following question, viz.:—"That this Court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th September, 1838, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Fraser, commissioner and agent to the Governor General at Delhi, upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court. At 6 o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative. [At a Court of Proprietors held October 17th, for the purpose of confirming the resolution of the 9th instant, approving the above grant, a discussion arose, originating with Sir C. Forbes, who took occasion to remark, that the ballot was decided by a very limited number of proprietors, in comparison with the known numerical strength of that body. In consequence a "dissent" had been recorded by certain of the Directors, and that dissent he moved should be read to the Court. The question of the grant had been decided between 162 proprietors only, whereas upwards of 2,000 were eligible to vote. Could not the passed ballot be superseded by a new one? The Chairman resisted the proposition of Sir Charles Forbes as quite unnecessary. It was ultimately withdrawn, and the resolution on the grant confirmed.]

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—By overland letters which reached us on the 17th instant, via Marseilles, under date of the 1st August, from Bombay, and 18th July, from Calcutta, we are at length made acquainted with the measures which were taken by the East India Company to dispatch the mails to Europe, during the prevalence of the South-west monsoon. With the expedition to the Persian Gulf, letters of the 4th June were forwarded by the way of Beyrout, which reached England some time since. The next dispatch took place on the 15th July, by the *Semiramis* steamer, from Bombay; (which had returned from the expedition to the Gulf on the 3rd,) with a view of again trying the passage to the Red Sea, during the height of the monsoon, but it appears to have failed, as she returned to Bombay on the 26th of the same month without being able to effect the passage. The *Atalanta* steamer was then dispatched on the 1st August, with a small mail to the Persian Gulf; the letters to Mr. Waghorn's care, by which conveyance, arrived here as above stated on the 17th instant, and the remainder may be expected by the Malta mail on the 6th of next month. At the same time the mail of the beginning of September from Bombay may also be expected, as the *Berenice* was to be dispatched about that date to Suez. She was also to bring on the mail which was returned to Bombay on the 26th July, by the *Semiramis*. It is presumed the Government did not deem it prudent to risk its being sent to the Persian Gulf by the *Atalanta*, on the 1st Aug., as it would have to traverse Turkish Arabia, which it is well known is in a very unsettled state.

RUSSIA, PERSIA, AND INDIA.—The newspapers of the present month (Oct.) have teemed with reports as to the advance of British troops into Persia, taken from German and other foreign newspapers, as well as from private correspondence from Constantinople, &c. We are enabled to assure our readers that not one of these reports is founded on fact. The troops dispatched from Bombay by the Indian Government early in June, were by the last accounts at the island of Karak, whence from present political appearances they are not likely to remove further; since there is but little doubt we think of our amicable intercourse being renewed with Persia, by the return of our Resident, Mr. McNeil, to that Court.

APPOINTMENT.—THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has been pleased to appoint JOHN TAYLOR GORDON, Esq., M. D. to be Physician Extraordinary to His Royal Highness. Dr. T. G. has, we understand, a daughter married to Colonel Hughes, C. B., of the Bombay Army.

CAPT. APTHORP, 20th B.N.I.—The Queen has granted to Capt. F. Apthorp, 20th Bombay N. I., and late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Auxiliary Legion, Her permission that he may accept and wear the Cross of a Spanish Knight, conferred upon him by the Queen Regent of Spain, for Military Services in March, 1837, at St. Marcos and Oriamendi.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—We would that our space this month were not so fully occupied, in order that we might add more at length our meed of praise to that which we rejoice to find has been unanimously bestowed by the daily and weekly press, upon the laudable exertions of Mr. Macready, at this now all-desirable place of amusement. The talk of the town during the last three weeks, has been of the splendours of the *Tempest*, which has completely taken it by surprise, since from the absence of every thing in the shape of "the puff preliminary," nothing at all approaching the magnificence of the reality was anticipated. We need not recommend all our readers to witness this superb realization of one of the grandest conceptions of our immortal bard—as the crowded houses at every successive representation attest the truth of the saying, that true taste has not yet entirely departed from the play-going public. Of Mr. Macready hitherto may be said—*Non teligit quod non ornavit*, "for in whatever he undertakes, no pains are spared by him to ensure success; how truly can we say he fully deserves it!"

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—We were present at the first representation of the *Maid of Palaiseau*, being an English version of "La Gazza Ladra," or in common parlance, "the Maid and the Magpie." The attraction of course was Rossini's music, and this was no slight one when we say that it was given entire, and in such a manner too as would not have displeased the *grand Maestro* had he himself been one of the audience. We cannot be sufficiently laudatory of Albertazzi as Annette: her personation of the character was perfection: indeed the exertions of the whole corps were praiseworthy. We regretted to find comparatively so small an audience, though it is not perhaps to be wondered at, considering the attraction of the first, may we say, only real, representation of the *Tempest* at the other house.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—We can continue conscientiously to accord our warm approval of the management of this elegant little theatre. Since our last, a new play from the pen of Sheridan Knowles, entitled "*The Maid of Mariendorp*," has been produced by the indefatigable lessee with considerable success, if not with that *éclat* which attended the "*Love Chase*." Mr. Knowles himself, Miss Elphinstone, and Mr. Webster sustain the serious portions with their usual talent. Mr. Knowles's acting is certainly of a "rough shod" order, but still affords a just idea of the character it would represent. The whole plot of the "*Maid of Mariendorp*," is developed in the parts above referred to; and simply turns upon the sorrows of an aged father, and the deep commiseration of his daughter. Miss Elphinstone as *Meeta*, performs to the life, a part, which throughout is of a most gloomy kind, and full of almost unmitigated woe. The extreme gloom of the serious portions of the play is relieved by an under-plot in which Mrs. Glover and Buckstone are the representatives of two comic characters; the former a buxom widow who encourages at heart, though for a time, not ostensibly, the attentions of the latter. Both Mrs. Glover and Buckstone play with a *raisonnement* and humour which is incomparable; if we except that Buckstone appears as much afraid of the blank verse he has to deliver, as we recollect being of the first "*Pegasus*" we ever mounted. To speak of the piece itself, we should say that it would be more popular in the closet than on the stage, did not its continued run, and the anxiety of the public to witness it, convince us that our opinion cannot be well founded.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—To those of our readers, (we particularly address our Indian ones,) who may be tempted to visit this theatre, induced to do so by the high sounding name of "the Bayaderes," we can safely promise a woful disappointment. They must frequently in India have witnessed the exhibitions of Nautch girls in the houses of the wealthy Baboos; the artistes in question about whom so much fuss has been made, are in no respect superior to any of their countrywomen. Need we say more?

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

2d Foot (*Bombay*) Lieut. T. Powell (half-pay), 14th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Moore, appointed Paymaster 57th Foot. Ensign H. W. Stisted, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Powell, who retires. F. Connor, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Stisted. September 28.

4th Foot (*Madras*) Capt. C. J. F. Denshire, from 97th Foot, to be Capt., v. Espinasse, who exchanges. October 5.

63d Foot (*Madras*) Lieut. J. Fowle, 99th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Ramsbottom, who exchanges. October 5.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*) Ensign R. Denny, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Farrar, who retires. J. A. C. Petley, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Denny. October 12.

75th Foot (*Madras*) Ensign A. H. Harris, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Bayly, who retires. G. King, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Harris. October 19.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*) Ensign G. D. Pack, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. North, who retires. C. R. Maxwell, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Pack. October 19.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.—October 1, 1838. Hindoo, M'Gill, from Bengal, 21st May. — William, Clarke, Bombay, 7th May. 2. Sesostriis, Yates, Bengal, 7th April. 3. Cordelia, Creighton, China, 27th April. 4. William Harris, Terry, Sydney, 10th April. — Lawrence, Gill, Bengal, May. 10. Diana, Dudman, Mauritius, 11th May. 12. Mary Dugdale, Harrison, China, 6th April. — Eleanor, Holderness, Ceylon, 4th April. 13. Caledonia, Liddell, Manilla, 22nd April. 15. Rhoda, Nixon, Launceston, 18th May. — H. M. S. Zebra, M'Crea, Madras, 21st May. 16. H. M. S. Raleigh, Quin, Madras, 26th May. — William Turner, Rolls, Bombay, 12th June. — Mary Bibby, Metcalfe, Bombay, 7th June. — John Dugdale, M'Gowan, Singapore, 28th June. — Isabella, Porter, Cape, 12th July. — H. M. S. Lilly, Reeve, Cape, 22nd August. 17. Seppings, Rawlings, Hobart Town, 23d May. — Severn, Wake, Bombay, 31st May. — Frankland, Webb, Bengal, 8th June. 18. Honduras, Weller, Launceston, 19th June. — Jane Sheriffs, Manson, Mauritius, 13th June. — Emma, King, Cape, 11th Aug. 19. Georgiana, Sheridan, Bombay, 9th May. 20. Agrippina, Rodgers, Ceylon, 7th March. — Lion, Boodle, Singapore, 3rd June. 23. Spartan, Bull, Sydney, 26th June. 24. Ganges, M'Donald, Sydney, 8th July. — John Johnstone, Granberg, Bombay, 2d June. 25. Australia, Forrester, Manilla, 7th May. 26. Roxburgh Castle, Cumberland, Calcutta, 11th April. — Minerva, —, Sydney, 1st June. 27. Indiana, Calcutta, 23 April. 29. Monarch, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.—Sept. 26. Lady M'Naghten, Cromarty, to Sydney. 28. Bahamian, Liverpool, to Calcutta. 30. Dawson, Deal, to Sydney. — James Mathieson, Liverpool, to Calcutta. — Marianne, Deal, to Sydney. — Zenobia, Portsmouth, to Calcutta. Oct. 1. Perfect, Portsmouth, to Sydney. — Frances Charlotte, Weymouth, to Sydney. — Walmer Castle, Portsmouth, to Bombay. 2. Louisa Campbell, Plymouth, to Launceston. — Platina, Weymouth, to South Australia. 3. Potentate, Greenock, to Sydney. — Sir J. Tobin, Liverpool, to Mauritius. 4. Orleans, Liverpool, to South Australia. — Bahoo, Deal, to Calcutta. — Orix, Liverpool, to China. 5. Majestic, Deal, to Hobart Town. — Gilmore, Portsmouth, to ditto. 6. Bardaster, Deal, to South Australia. 8. Andromache, Plymouth, to Sydney. 9. Theresa, Deal, to ditto. 10. Lady Flora, Portsmouth, to Madras. 13. Susan, Londonderry, to Sydney. — Earl Grey, Liverpool, to Calcutta. 19. Eleanora, Deal, to Calcutta. 21. Caledonia, Liverpool, to Bombay. — Paragon, Liverpool, to Calcutta. 22. Jessie, Liverpool, to New South Wales. — Juliet, Portsmouth, to Hobart Town. — Katherine Stewart Forbes, Portsmouth, to South Australia. — Juliana, Deal, to Sydney. 25. Duchess of Kent, Deal, to Sydney. — Appolline, Deal, to Hobart Town. — Cheviot, Deal, to Hobart Town, (Two latter put back).

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, bound to Java, was on shore, on the bar of Adelaide, South Australia, previous to the middle of June and much damaged.

The *Malcolm*, of Calcutta, homeward bound, received so much injury in her head and fore part on weighing anchor for starting, that she was lying (July 18) at Cooly Bazaar, discharging her cargo to ascertain the nature and extent of damage, and would sail again 30th July.

The *Herefordshire*, Calcutta, was in dock, having been on the Fultah sand 25th June, but sustained very slight damage.

The *Bolton*, returned to Calcutta, (previous to July 18,) having met with damage proceeding down the river, but was to sail 22d for Singapore and China.

The *American Ship Gaspar*, Calcutta to New York, was totally wrecked near Houghly Point, in June.

The *Forrester*, at Cape, (July) had lost 27 men out of a crew of 50 by deaths on the Coast.

A Ship of 400 tons has been chartered at Madras (July) to convey coolies to the Mauritius.

The *Ruby*, China to Bombay, was lost to the northward of the Chagos Archipelago, on the 22d June, with specie, &c. on board; crew saved in the long and jolly boats.

The *Roxburgh Castle* had been hove down at Simon's Bay; her fore part repaired, and taking in her cargo for England (August 21,) (arrived 26th October.)

The *Asia*, Cromarty, to Sydney, put into Plymouth 13th October, (in a severe gale,) leaky.

The *Hero*, London to St. Helena, put into Madeira, 4th October, reported leaky, having encountered a severe gale in the Bay of Biscay.

The *Duke of Northumberland*, Wood, from Madras (July 1) to London, totally lost at midnight, 25th August, near Cape L'Agullas, crew and passengers saved.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Madras, July 1, (wrecked)—Mesdames Conway, Bushey, Timins, A. L. Parr, Boyd, Mitchell, Corfield and Wilton; R. B. Sewell and — Wilton, Esqrs., T. G. Stephenson, Esq., M. D.; Capt. J. Blaxland, 47th regt. N. I.; Lieuts. R. Parr and U. Boyd, II. M. 54th regt. Corfield, 62d ditto, Timins, art., and A. Wood, 28th regt. N. I.; Rev. J. Knight, and Mr. J. Shepherd. Children—Masters Thomas Parr, R. W. Parr, W. J. R. H. Boyd, C. J. Boyd, E. M. Spoulding, and H. J. Knight; Misses F. M. Parr, G. A. Parr, Sophia S. Boyd, Letitia C. Boyd, and Louisa Smith.

Per Larkins, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Bryant, Miss Tucker, Miss E. S. Harwood, Capt. McKinnon, Lieut. Bryant, 68th N. I.; — Pearce, Esq., J. Winsor, Esq., Ensign, C. H. Walsh, 14th N. I., and H. Maling, Esq. *For the Cape*. J. H. Staniforth, Esq., C. S.

Per Raj Ranee, from Calcutta, for Liverpool, (expected)—Mr. Edward Parbury.

Per Honduras, from Launceston, Vap. Diemen's Land—Mr. Horton James, Capt. Hurst and wife, and Mr. Mayo, surgeon.

Per Globe, from the Cape of Good Hope—Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Dynason, Mr. Folken, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Mr. Haworth, and Mrs. Attwater.

Per Isabella, from Alga Bay—Mr. and Mrs. Archbell and eight children, Master Hugh, Mr. Granger, Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Biddulph.

Per Indiana, from Calcutta and the Mauritius, (expected)—Mrs. Harrison, A. Wilson, Esq., and Lieut. Martin, 11th Light Dragoons.

Per Vesper, from Valparaiso, (expected)—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rule, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Halcrow.

Per Heywood, from Calcutta—Mr. J. Burns, and Mr. P. Williams.

Per Diana, from Mauritius and Cape—Capt. and Mrs. Broad, Mrs. Thompson and twelve children, (all from the Roxburgh Castle,) Capts. Darley, Delafosse and Bousquet.

Per Georgiana, from Bombay—Lieut. Barry, 61st Foot, Lieut. Cuyler, 2nd Foot.

Per Waterloo, from Calcutta, (expected)—Lieut.-Cols. Mackenzio, Scobell and Gibson, the two latter of H. M.'s 62d Foot.

Per Kyle, from Bengal, (expected)—Mrs. Sewell and two children.

Per Oud Alblas, from Batavia—Mr. Davidson, Mr. Santhagens.

Per William Harris, from Sydney—Capt. Pearson late of the *Solway*.

Per Sesostriis, from Cape—Col. Harding Engrs. (landed at *St. Helena*), Mr. Bovil, Mr. Glow.

Per Emma, from Cape—Mr. Thornton, R. N., Lieut. Lushington, II. M.'s 9th regt., Ensign Skelton, 44th regt.

Per Rouble, from China—Mr. Higginson.

Per William Turner, from Bombay—Lieut. M. Wood, M. N. I.

Per Severn, from Bombay—Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Capt. Lockhart, 17th Foot, Lieuts. Goils, 4th Dragoons, Prescott, B. N. I., Mrs. Judd.

Per Siam, from Singapore—Mrs. Boadle.

Per Minerva, from Sydney, (expected)—Mrs. Downes, Mr. R. L. Crawford, Miss Jane Crawford, Mr. T. Stevenson, Mr. James Edistone.

Per Seppings, from Hobart Town—Lieut.-Cols. Hope, Seaton; Messrs. R. Stodart, C. Meredith, J. R. Watchorn, John Ward.

Per Spartan, from New South Wales—Dr. McDowell, R. N., Mr. Nutter, Mr. Hill, Miss Cameron.

Per Claudine, from Madras, (expected)—Mesdames West, Dalrymple, Gordon, Wilkinson; Col. West, Capt. Clarence Dalrymple, Mastr. Att., T. H. Davidson, Esq., Capt. C. B. Lindsay, Lieuts. W. Cook, E. H. L. Moore, W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., Mr. Ritchie, C. Marriott, Esq., W. Elliott, Esq., R. N., Capt. Short in charge of invalids, Master Jenkins, 25 men, Company's Service, 30 ditto, H. M. Service, 3 women, 9 children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Orient, for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walker; Mr. H. H. Jones; Mr. John G. L. Williams; Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Hearn; Mrs. Green and daughter; Mr. E. Welch; Mrs. Welch; Dr. Alleyne; Messrs. Francis Cobham, K. B. Skeets, Cotton, C. Ford; H. M. Pearce, H. H. Kennedy, Sheriff, Phillott, John Thain, Henry Grant, Robert Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, and six children; Mr. Edward White; Mr. Charles Vaughan; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Heather; Mr. Joseph Shepherd, and a considerable number of Steerage Passengers.

Per Andromache, for Sydney.—Mr. J. S. Rodd; Mrs. Rodd; Mr. Ebenezer White; Mrs. White; Mr. William McIntosh; Mrs. McIntosh; Miss McIntosh; Capt. J. Hollinworth, R. N.; Miss Hollinworth; Mr. Hollinworth; Mrs. Glasson and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Rowley; Dr. Colin Buchanan, and Mrs. Buchanan; Dr. James Douglas; Capt. Oldery, R. N.; Messrs. George Alsop, Thomas Alsop, A. Bowling, Edward Murray, Robert Cook, Henry Moon, M. D. Gadsden, C. Halcy, Alexander Walker, Augustus Jewson; Master White; Mr. F. G. S. Street; Mrs. Street; Miss Street, and a considerable number of Steerage Passengers.

Per Royal George, for Sydney.—Mr. McArthur and party.

Per Eleanora, for Calcutta.—Mr. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Penkith; Mr. and Mrs. Smithers; Mr. J. Smithers.

Per Juliet, for Hobart Town and Sydney.—Mr. Lester; Mr. F. Brown; Mr. Leo, Mr. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Solomons; Mr. H. Dwyer; Mr. W. Rea; Mr. Harper; Mr. Turner; Mr. Day.

Per Apolline, for Hobart Town.—Mrs. Bryan; Mrs. Fortescue; Dr. Hobson and Lady; Two Messrs. Campbell; Two Messrs. Steiglitz; Mr. Macready; Mr. Kinnear.

Per Roberts, for Madras and Bengal.—Mrs. Hutchinson and Family, (Cape;) Capt. M'Cornish; Mrs. Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Edgecomb; Capt. and Mrs. Gunning; Mr. Tyren; Miss Entoff, and Governess; Mr. and Mrs. Newlyn; Miss Inglis; Mr. Newton; Mrs. and Miss Birrell; Rev. — Von Dansku and Lady; Mr. Hitch; Mr. Peyton; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Drury; Mr. Collyer; Mr. Inglis; Mr. Hadfield; Mr. Panock; Mr. Wakefield; Mr. Parrocks; Mr. Murray.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26.—At Chatham, the lady of E. Tritton, Esq., Beng. med. serv., of a daughter.

— At Ramsgate, the lady of A. Elphinstone, Esq., Bombay, C. S., of a son.

Oct. 6.—At the Retreat, near Bideford, North Devon, the lady of Major C. Snell, Mad. art., of a son.

11. In Upper Wharton Street, the lady of Lieut. Charles Parbury, I. N., of a son.

23. At 13, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., the lady of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., Mad. C. S., of a daughter.

24. At Feltham Hill, Middlesex, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq., late Madras, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8.—At Muif Church, County Donegal, A. Grant, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eliza, cld. daughter of F. Hamilton, Esq., of Londonderry.

27. At Walton, Herts, J. Lane, Esq., of Chancery Lane, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Horsburgh, Esq., F. R. S., Hydrographer, to the H. E. I. Company.

— In London, E. C. Hobson, M. D., of Hobart Town, V. D. Land, to Margaret, second daughter of J. Adamson, Esq., of Walbrook.

Oct. 3.—At St. Pancras Church, R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Canton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Dent, Esq., Mad. C. S.

6. At St. George's Church, Hanover Sq., Richard, eldest son of R. Neave, Esq., of Chelsea Hospital, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Eyton, vicar of Wellington, Shropshire.

9. At Frant, J. Pryce, Esq., of Belvidere, Kent, to Dora, third dau. of the

late Maj.-Gen. Beatson, formerly governor of St. Helena.

11. At Rothsay, F. Martin, Esq., of Bombay, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late G. Robertson, Esq., Greenock.

Laterly. At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Heaviside, profess. of mathematics, at the E. I. College, Haylebury, to Almira, cld. daughter of J. Skrine, Esq. of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1.—At Shrewsbury, Heathcote, 2d son of M. Wigram, Esq., of Woodhouse, Wanstead.

4. At Bath, Mrs. Bannatyne, widow of the late Major-Gen. J. Bannatyne of the E. I. C.'s service Bombay estab.

11. At Mavis Grove, Dumfriesshire, Lieut.-Col. B. M'Murdo.

28. In George-street, Manchester-sq., Lieut.-Col. Bowler, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

29. In Upper Seymour-street, Mary, the widow of J. Cobb, Esq., late Sec. to the Hon. E. I. C.

Oct. 3.—The infant son of Capt. P. Sanderson, 16th Bombay N. I.

7. At Catton, near Norwich, of apoplexy, Lieut.-Col. E. Chitty, late of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.

8. Of apoplexy, in Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Lieut.-Col. A. Brown, Hon. E. I. C.'s Serv. [The death was so sudden as to give occasion for a coroner's inquest which was held upon the body.]

16. In Bentinck-street, the relict of E. H. Cruttenden, Esq. of Bath.

21. At Edinburgh, A. C. Anstey, Esq., 3d son of the Hon. T. Anstey of Van Diemen's Land, member of the Legislative Council of that Island, aged 19.

POSTSCRIPT.

29TH OCTOBER.

We have this day, received, via Marseilles, Overland despatches from Bombay, to 12th Sept., and Calcutta, and Madras, end of August, brought to Suez by the *Berenice*, (S.) which left Bombay on the former date. The despatches are just those which we had anticipated would arrive—(see page 532.) The three mails arrived at Malta by the *Blazer*, (S.). The London mail of 12th May, and via Marseilles, to 16th, arrived at Bombay, by the *Berenice*, 30th June. The London mail of 9th June, and via Marseilles to the 16th, arrived at Bombay, by the *Make* schooner, 18th August, and those of the 7th July on the 25th of that month. The mail of the 4th August had not arrived; that of 1st September and via Marseilles to the 6th, was to be despatched by the *Berenice*, from Suez, on the 4th instant, with twenty-four passengers. The next mail was to leave Bombay on the 4th October, and the following one on the 1st November.—So much for the Overland mails.—By the details which follow it will be seen that the British Indian Government has at length made a decided warlike demonstration, a main object of which appears to be one which we apprehend the English Public is in a very slight degree prepared for,—viz: driving Dost Mahomed Khan from the throne of Caboul, and placing on it in his place, their own partisan and friend, Schah Soojah; into this prince's rightful claims to the dignity, we are not at present prepared to enter, but as to the policy of such a step we think there cannot be a doubt, and here we may quote from our highly valued contemporary (the *Times*) whose luminous views thereupon embrace all that we could possibly desire to say.

“The important point in this Indian affair is the project formed for replacing Schah Soojah, an exiled native prince, on the throne, from which he has been driven, of Caboul, a part of the Afghanistan territory, lying between the Persian frontier and that of the most powerful of Indian living sovereigns, Runjeet Singh. The title of Schah Soojah to the throne of Caboul, a point which it has always been the policy of the Indian Government hitherto on no account to interfere with, is held by the casuists in these matters to be a doubtful one, but the justification for a departure from that rule, and the support of his claim by a British force, is the civil war and internal dissension by which that whole territory is agitated, and the increased danger thence arising to our Indian empire, should the Russians succeed in their designs on Persia, with no other barrier to their further advance than a country in that distracted and unsettled state. None of these contending chiefs could be made available for an alliance, or brought to act with any degree of concert; but with a new and strong government, formed by the aid of a British force, and maintained by British connexion, a check would be placed in Afghanistan on the advance of the Russians, and any combination on their part between Runjeet Singh or his successor prevented. This territory, by its geographical position, equally bars the approach to India from Persia, to the southward or to the eastward.”

We give below particulars of the force to be employed in the campaign, consisting of above 30,000 men, a considerable portion of which are British troops, to be under the command of Sir H. Fane, who has withdrawn his resignation. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th Aug. and *Agra Ukbar* 18th Aug. say:—

We understand that the following troops have been warned for field-service in Candahar and Caboul:—two troops of Horse Artillery, Major Pew's Camel Battery, two companies of Foot Artillery, two companies of Sappers, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, the 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry, Her Majesty's 3d and 13th Regiments of Infantry, the Hon. Company's European Regiment, the 2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th, and 53d Regiments of Native Infantry.

First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Arnold—two troops of Horse Artillery, 16th Lancers, and 2d Cavalry.

Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Whish—two troops of Horse Artillery and 3d and 4th Cavalry.

First Brigade Infantry, commanded by Colonel Sale, C. B.—Queen's 18th Light Infantry, 21st Native Infantry, and 28th Native Infantry.

Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Dennis—3d Buffs, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, and 45th Native Infantry.

Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Smith—European Regiment, 17th Native Infantry, and 20th Native Infantry.

Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Nott—38th Native Infantry, 48th Native Infantry, and 53d Native Infantry.

In addition to this large force, a considerable body of Bombay troops will be employed, to the number of 5000 it is said, so that the expedition will be on a far more extensive scale than was at one time supposed.

Schah Soojah's force is to consist of five battalions of regular infantry, each 800 strong, and two regiments of irregular horse, with guns attached; each corps is to have a captain and one subaltern. Upwards of 600 men have already been enlisted at Loodeanah, besides others who have been enlisted at the different stations in Upper India. One of the corps of irregular horse is to be raised by Lieut. Nicholson at Delhi, where Captain Macan is now enlisting men for the infantry. Captain Anderson, it is said, is to have the command of one of the corps of irregular horse.

The whole was to assemble at Kurmaul on the 31st of October, and proceed by Bhutner and Bhawulpore, to Caboul, Candahar, and such other parts of the Affghanian territory as may be determined on in their progress. A glance at the map will show, that their route, either from Bombay or Calcutta, will lie through an immense tract of country, difficult to pass, and beset with the greatest dangers and the severest privations.

The most friendly understanding it appears exists between Runjeet Singh, (who acts with us entirely), and the British Government. The *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 12, says, "Captain Wade, political agent, passed through Loodeanah on the 15th of August, for Lahore, for the purpose of presenting the treaty which had been signed by the Governor-General to Runjeet Singh," *and again*

"Captain Wade, political agent, returned to Loodeanah on the 23d of August, from Lahore, where he had settled everything to his satisfaction with Runjeet Singh respecting the operations of the approaching campaign; only 5,000 of our troops will be pushed on into Candahar and Caboul, with the forces of Schah Soojah, to assist in rescating the ex-king upon the guddee. With regard to the advance of the Russians upon Khiva, we may say that this circumstance was firmly believed at Delhi, though not officially known, and that it was generally believed that this advance accounted for the non-advance of the Usbecks to the relief of Herat."

The following is a report which we need not say is incorrect:—"It has transpired at head-quarters, notwithstanding the strictest injunctions to secrecy, that a strong reinforcement of European troops has been found indispensable, and that a requisition has accordingly been made to the home authorities to obtain it. As the requisition was urgently made, it is said the troops are even now on their passage out, and that they will proceed direct to, and ascend the Indus, and land either at Loodeanah from the Sutlege, or at Attoch on the other river."

THE GOORKHAS.—"The Goorkhas, it is thoroughly known, only wait a favorable opportunity to attack us. They have confidential agents at every disaffected court in India, instigating them to join in one simultaneous rise against us. Such treachery as this, if passed unnoticed, will lead to an impression of our weakness and timidity, while to punish it will be an easy task, and, as an example, would save us much similar work. If instead of employing 40,000 and upwards of troops, and sparing Catmandhoo, when we had surmounted every difficulty opposed to us, and had arrived within three marches of it, we were to employ one quarter of the force to proceed direct to their capital and take it, we should effectually teach the Goorkhas forbearance. The same remarks are applicable to the hostile Burmese, whom we treated with the same ill-timed clemency that we did the Goorkhas—we halted within 40 miles of Ava. Their submission would, however, in all probability follow. A summary example of the Goorkhas is another inducement for proceeding at once vigorously against the latter. Affairs are now rapidly approaching a crisis, and it is clear to the 'meanest capacity,' that vigor and judgment in a high degree, are both requisite to re-adjust them to our interest and safety."

BURMAN.—A change has come over the Burman councils, and they are now as peaceable, conciliatory, and obsequious as they were a few weeks since blustering and braggadocio. Colonel Benson, on his arrival at Rangoon, was received with greater demonstrations of respect than have yet been accorded by these barbarians to any British officer. As the resident proceeded from the beach to the residence of the Wooduck, accompanied by Captain Macleod and 50 picked men of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, they passed through the Burmese troops forming a line on each side, and their coming was announced by discharges of artillery. Colonel Benson had intended proceeding higher up the river in the steamer; but, finding the

conduct of the Burmese so amicable, he took advantage of the native boats which were offered him, and which were of the best description, and fitted up very richly for his reception. Although we have managed to effect this change of tone among the Burmese, we think it would be very imprudent at this season to relax any of those measures or decrease those military means which have been attended with so salutary an effect. Considering the expenses which have been incurred in the matter, and the treatment which we have for some time past received from the despot, we ought, at all events, to insist upon some indemnity; and, by way of a beginning, we consider that Rangoon should raise the British flag, although we suppose that our generosity will be content with gewgaws in lieu.—*Bombay Courier*, August 25.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDER.—The Commander-in-Chief announces that "the leave of absence granted to officers to proceed to the Presidency, or to stations on the frontier, preparatory to applying for furloughs to Europe, on account of their private affairs, is cancelled, and such of them as have already quitted the head-quarters of their respective regiments are required to rejoin without unnecessary delay."

(From the *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary*, Aug. 23.)

The following highly interesting and important intelligence, just received from the North-westward is contained in a letter addressed to an officer of rank in our service from a native gentleman of great respectability at Peshawur, who is in the confidence of Sutm Mahomed, the Sirdar, of that place, and the news came to the Sirdar from Candahar, from one of his brothers, there being three of them there—two friendly, and the third an enemy. The intelligence we deem in every way worthy of credit, as the letter containing it is but 19 days old. "To the presence of the best of the English Generals, from his humble servant. The news from Herat is to this effect, that the Prince Kam Ram with his troops made a sally from the fort of Herat, and sword in hand attacked the army of Mahomed Schah, the Kajar, and killed 12,000 of the forces of the said Kajar.

"Slums Ood Deen Khan, the brother-in-law of the Prince Kam Ram, who on the approach of the Kajar from the first had deserted Kam Ram and joined the former, was also slain in the action, and twenty horsemen of the escort of Mahomed Omer Khan, the son of Sirdar Khan, of Candahar, were also killed, and Mahomed Schah, the Kajar, is completely defeated and reduced to nothing; and having deserted his artillery, stores, tents, and baggage, has retreated twenty-five coss from Herat, while the troops from Turkistan having come to the assistance of the Prince Kam Ram, have cut off the Kajar's retreat in every direction, and night and day carry on the *cheefol* (sudden attack). The Kajar is consequently driven to the greatest straits and difficulties, as he cannot come in this direction, nor can he retreat in the other, neither dare he remain in his new position while the army of Kam Ram is daily increasing. Despatches to this effect are continually arriving. The *Ukhbar*, from Candahar, says that the Sirdars Kohim Dil Khan, Ruhm Dil Khan, and Sihr Dil Khan, with Hajee Khan Hatur and others of the Khacoam, assembled in council, and came to the resolution that the Prince Kam Ram, as soon as he shall have leisure from the affair of the Kajar, will be very powerful, and will invade Candahar, and intelligence had been received from Hindostan that the Sahiban, with 20 regiments, artillery, &c., will escort Schah Soojah to this place (Candahar), for the purpose of restoring that monarch; and that after the rains he would arrive. They, therefore, despatched a trusty messenger to the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to Caboul, and are themselves collecting grain, ammunition, and preparing the means of defence. This is the latest news from Candahar.

The news from Caboul is, that Dost Mahomed Khan has planted 50 guns on the Fort of Bela Hisar, is casting others, and is actively engaged in warlike preparations, while he daily takes musters of his troops, and purchases all horses that arrive from Toorkistan and the neighbouring parts. He now is oppressing beyond measure the ryots, merchants, shop-keepers, and every class of people, by his demands of money, while he is collecting granaries and preparing store-houses in Jelalabad, Khuebur, and Alee Musjid. He also, night and day, holds consultations with his brothers and the nobility, who apparently give him confidence and support.

Aga Hoosain, a sheeah (who is in the confidence of the Ameer) and the Ameer Akhoongada, or domestic chaplain of the Ameer, a Soonee, in open Durbar, in the presence of Dost Mahomed, came to altercation, Aga Hoosain speaking highly in favour of the Kajar, while the Ameer Akhoongada gave unlimited praise to Kam Ram.

Mahomed Akbar, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, has marched to Caboul,

having first left his army in the Surfued Kob, at Koondkee, to watch Abdool Mandoorhkar, Abdool Zhuzduahhau, and another Sirdar, the chiefs of the Barckzeeh clan.

Post Mahomed Khan has also sent letters and khilats to the Arabs of Peshawar, by name Jorma Khan, Summit Khan, Izzut Khan, Nussur Oallah Khan, Saadat Khan. He has also caused to be erected two new bastions or forts, one in Sunder Khan, the other in Jubughee. Another letter from Peshawar, from Schah Soojah's own brother, confirming the intelligence, has been received. It would appear from this letter, that Prince Kam Ram intends coming at once to Candahar, and reducing that place ere our troops can possibly arrive there, and afterwards proceeding against Cabool, which, supported as he now appears to be, will undoubtedly fall into his possession, without perhaps a blow being struck. The *Agra Ukhbar*, of 18th August, says—"The successful turn Schah Kam Ram's affairs have taken, and the firmer position he now occupies, will, however, render it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain his consent to the re-instatement of Schah Soojah, and the surrender of Herat to that chieftain. Kam Ram claims an equal right with the other to the throne of Cabool, and, if personal merit had ought to do with the election of kings, he would be selected before his competitor. Any compromise between the two, by a division of territory, would be impolitic in the highest degree, and not to be thought of. The King of Cabool must possess Herat, for to place the latter under an independent ruler would be to lay the seeds of constant hostility between him and Schah Soojah, and our object of converting Cabool into an effective barrier against Russia, would be thus utterly defeated. The true policy of Government under these circumstances is, to let their election light on Kam Ram instead of Schah Soojah. He is much the more popular of the two among the Affghans; his personal merit is much superior, and he was never expelled his dominions for cruelty. This, and the *ecelat* that must arise from his triumph over the Persians, would render the expulsion of the family that now rules in Cabool more easy by him than another.

Having now given such general news as we deem of most importance, we proceed to that appertaining in a measure to each particular Presidency, but must be, however very brief.

CALCUTTA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It has been determined by the Supreme Government, as you will perceive, to undertake the restoration of Schah Soojah, the ex-king of Cabool; but as the necessary price of our interference, this sovereign is to maintain a British force (similar to that in Oude) in his future dominions. Our first step will be to relieve Herat (now besieged by the Persians) or regain it if it falls into their hands before our troops get there. For this purpose, 30 or 40,000 men from the Bengal and Bombay territories are simultaneously to move upwards as soon as the rains cease; and concentrating on the banks of the Sutledge will assist at the meeting of Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh, and then proceed on their march.

Our rains this year have been abundant, and famine is gradually hiding his gaunt form. The loss of the *sked* however in the past season, will interfere with the crops of the next.

Of domestic news, the trial of Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, for causing people to be fired upon, in his magisterial capacity, under the idea that they had assembled for mischievous purposes, has lately engrossed attention. Mr. O. has been acquitted.

MR. OGILVY.—In the Supreme Court, on the 17th August, Mr. Ogilvy (indicted for manslaughter at Culna) was fully and honorably acquitted after a trial of five days duration.

COURT MARTIAL.—Lieut. E. F. A. Hartman, H. M.'s 9th foot, had been brought to Court Martial for insubordination and disorderly conduct.—*Finding*, guilty in two instances, not guilty in one instance.—*Sentence*, to be reprimanded.

SIR R. COLQUHOUN.—This officer died on board the ship *Reliance* on the 2d June.

MR. ROBT. BARLOW.—The Grand Jury on the 16th August, returned a true bill against Robert Barlow, Esq. C. S., Judge of the East Division of Burdwan, for an assault on Deonauth Ghosaul, a prisoner in the jail of Burdwan.

COURT MARTIAL.—Brev. Capt. H. Wootton, H. M.'s 44th, charged with having submitted to insults from Lieut. Macartney, H. M.'s 11 Dragoons, &c. &c. found guilty, sentenced to be cashiered, recommended to mercy by the Court, and sentence remitted by the Commander-in-Chief.

SALE OF INDIGO.—We are happy to say that Indigo is beginning to look up in Calcutta; at a public sale which took place at Messrs. Hickey, Thomas and Co.'s Indigo mart last Tuesday, we understand that some lots of Jessore sold at the rate of 100 Rs. and some of Up-country at 140 Rs. the maund—which shew an advance upon previous rates of about 20 Rs. per maund.—*Calcutta Courier*, Aug. 17.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Accounts from Benares of a late date say, that, though much damage has been sustained by heavy rains and inundations in that district, indigo prospects were not so bad as they have been hitherto expected to be, and it was generally thought that the out-turn would be on the whole greater than that of last year—but this excess is, it appears to us, more to be attributed to the increased quantity of land that has been laid under cultivation this year above the last year's than to any thing else.—*Ibid*.

THE ARSENAL.—We took the opportunity of paying a visit this morning to the arsenal in Fort William—there, all were as busy as bees: the packing of boxes in all its various forms, and the putting up of the numerous articles ready to send up the country, were going on with the greatest activity; arms and ammunition to a considerable amount have been already dispatched for the use of the troops belonging to Shah Soojah, and more will soon be hastened away to the same destination.—Aug. 24.

CABOUL.—Since the visit of Capt. Burnes to this country, a rigid embargo on all news, correspondence, tattle, &c. has been established by Doat Moohumud. Two scribes disobeyed the order, and were appropriately punished by the loss of that member, without which, in these mountains at least, it is believed letters cannot be written, to wit, the Head.

BRIGADIER CARTWRIGHT.—It is currently reported abroad, that if his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief does not take command of the Caboul army, it is very probable Brigadier Cartwright will be invested with that important trust.

THE BISHOP.—His Lordship had arrived at Penang.

CALCUTTA APPOINTMENTS to the proposed expeditionary Force:—Lt. Col. Graham to command the Bengal Artillery; Capt. Day to be Commissary of Ordnance; Dr. Playfair will act as Surgeon-in-Chief, and Dr. Thomson, of the European Corps, as Field Surgeon.

FURLONGHS to England, &c., actual and intended—Lieut. F. A. Close, 65th N. I.; C. C. Hyde, C. S.; Rev. W. Parish; Surg. B. Bell, 60th N. I.; Lt. C. Norgate, 18th N. I.; Lieut. W. Gibb, 34th N. I.; Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, 13th N. I.; Col. Barton, Town Major; Major Hutchinson, Engineers; Capt. J. George; Lieut. J. W. Kaye, Artillery; Lieut. & Adj. F. E. Corfield, 62d Foot; F. Macnaghten, Esq., Govt. Agent; Capt. G. Templer, 22d N. I.; Capt. J. H. Weston.

RETIREMENTS.—Capt. R. G. Roberts, artillery, from 1st August; Dr. T. Inglis, 21st N. I.

PROMOTIONS.—Lt. J. R. Revell; Lieut. W. Barr; Capt. W. Ewart; Lieut. R. L. Burnett; Ensign H. Weaver; Lieut. R. W. Hogg; Cornet W. Prendergast; Ensign F. Shuttleworth; Ensign W. Smith, 39th Foot, (*all one step*) > Surg. S. Nicolson, to be Pres. Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. A. Lushington to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Moorshedabad; Mr. C. W. Mallet, ditto in Cuttack; Mr. H. G. Astell, of Bareilly; Mr. M. F. Muir, of Allypurr; Mr. R. T. Tucker, of Azimgurh; Mr. T. K. Lloyd, of Etawah; Mr. H. Vansittart to be an assist. under commissioner of Meerut division; Surg. J. Sawers to be 1st Member of Med. Board, v. Langstaff; T. Smith to be 2d ditto, v. Sawers; Superint. Surg. G. Campbell to be 3d Member, v. Smith; Surg. G. King to be Superint. Surg., v. Campbell; Assist. Surg. J. Pagan to have medical charge of 2d regt. of infantry in Oude Force, v. Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, resigned; Assist. Surg. W. Thomson to be Surgeon, v. Langstaff, retired.

DEATHS.—Aug. 1. Ens. C. P. White, 38th N. I. 9.—Ens. W. T. Fergusson, 27th N. I. 20.—L. Betts, Esq. 23.—G. Cattell Esq. 12.—At Cawnpore, of Cholera, Maj. Satchwell, 29th N. I. — Capt. F. Seaton, 67th N. I. 2.—N. J. Halked, Esq. —R. Marnell, Esq., barris.-at-law. July 30. Lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq. C. S. Lieut. W. H. Balders, 16th N. I. 24.—Capt. Smallpage, 8th Cav. (drowned) Aug. 5.—Ens. E. B. Parker of the Cameronians. 7.—Lieut. E. T. Spry, 24th N. I. July 26.—Ens. Alston, 26th N. I. Aug. 13.—Lady of Capt. Torekler, Art. July 11.—Lieut. J. G. Allardyce, Engrs Aug. 10.—Lieut. H. B. Walker, Europ. regt. Aug. 27.—Mr. W. Spence, Master Pilot. 19.—A Macdonald, Esq. 18.—The wife of Lieut. Vicary, 4th N. I. Aug. 3.—The wife of Major J. D. Parsons. July 9.—The wife of Capt. Evans, 51st N. I. 14.—Mr. W. Hamilton, 1st L. C.

PRICE CURRENT, 25 Aug.—EXCHANGES.—Bank of England Post Bills, at 60 days' sight, due on presentation, 1s. 11½ @ 2s. 4½ Co.'s Rs.—Bills on H. M.'s Treasury, at 30 days' sight, (rather scarce) 1s. 11½d. @ 2s. 4½ Co.'s Rs.—United States Bank Bills, at six months' sight, 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 2½d.—Private Bills (with and without shipping documents, and according to amount) at six months' sight, or 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 1½d. ½ Co.'s Rs.—**BANKS.**—*Bank of Bengal.*—Sales of shares in this institution were effected during the week at 3,100 and 3,125 prem.; but in consequence of the forthcoming increase of Stock, there is some tendency towards a decline.—*Union Bank.*—Shares in this Bank changed hands very freely at premiums of 100, 110 and 112-8, and there appears every prospect of a still further rise.—**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**—Stock Paper, transfer 5 ½ cent. of 1835-36, interest payable in England, premium 15 @ 14 ½ cent.—Second 5 ½ cent. according to Nos. 1151 @ 15,200, Rs. 2 @ Rs. 2-8 ½ cent.—Third, or Bombay 5 ½ cent. Co.'s Rs. 2-12 @ Co.'s Rs. 2-4 ½ cent.—4 ½ cent. discount Co.'s Rs. 2-12 @ Co.'s Rs. 3 ½ cent.—**INDIGO.**—The accounts received from the interior during the past week have been generally of the same unfavourable complexion as those previously communicated by us during the progress of the present manufacturing season, which is now so far advanced that parties interested are generally anxious to arrive at some reasonable opinion as to the result of the year upon the whole. With a view to gratify this feeling so far we annex the estimate of Messrs. Blanchard and Baily, Indigo Brokers, from which, after rather a close scrutiny we should be disposed to deduct about 7,300 on the one hand, and to add about 2,000 maunds on the other, leaving the probable net out-turn of the crop at about 91,000 fy. maunds, subject however to some reduction or increase as the remaining operations in the lower parts of Bengal may or may not escape visitations of heavy rain, or those in the N. W. Provinces may or may not have the approaching cold weather setting in at an early date. Taking all things into account, we are inclined to believe, that our previous estimate of 90,000 to 100,000 mds. is likely to be found as near the probable extent as can be well ascertained at the present moment.—**EUROPEAN GOODS.**—*Chintzes.*—Sales have been limited, and the prices have sustained a slight fall.—*Colored Cottons.*—Ginghams below former prices, and in limited enquiry.—*White Cotton.*—The demand for long cloth has been moderate.—*Mule Twist.*—The demand has been moderate.—*Woolens.*—A small demand still exists for medium and coarse cloths.—*Copper.*—Sales of this metal continue limited.—*Iron.*—The prices of which have advanced in a small degree.—*Steel.*—Swedish Steel is quoted at a small advance.—*Lead.*—Without sale, and remains at our last quotations.—*Spelter.*—Also without sale.—*Tin Plates and Quicksilver.*—No sales have been reported in these, and prices remain without alteration.—*Beer.*—We observe an advance of 18 to 20 Rs. per hogshead within the last five or six days.—*Marine Stores.*—Our market is bare of *Cordage* and *Anchor*s; which are very much enquired after. Canvas is plentiful and selling in small quantity; Chain Cables are also abundant, and few sales effected, but with difficulty. Spars (Riga) are very uncertain of sale in consequence of a large number being brought out by the Americans. Tar (Stockholm) is much enquired after, the article being scarce in the market, about 100 barrels imported per *John Woodall*, were disposed of by public auction at the Exchange Rooms on Tuesday last, at Company's Rupees 25 per barrel.—*Freights.*—The demand for tonnage for conveyance of the extensive purchases of sugar lately made, tend to support the rates of dead weight.—*Shipping Arrivals.*—Francis Smith, Bengal, John Fleming, La Belle Alliance, Dauntless, Jumna, Richard, Ellen Ripley, Eliza, Mary Sharp, William Lee and Queen Mab, from England. *Shipping Departures.*—Dorothy Gales, Rosalind, Diana, Raj. Rancee, Esther, Tamerlane, Mary Gray, Mary Somerville for England.

MADRAS.

A shipment of shells is going on for Calcutta, to replace, it is supposed, in the arsenal at Fort William, those which have been abstracted for transmission to the Upper Provinces.

We regret to learn that Cholera has been raging violently at Bellary. The quartermaster of H. M.'s 41st Regt., and his lady, with Lieutenant Morris, of the same corps, have fallen victims to it, and several officers are reported to have been subsequently attacked. The detachment of the 7th Native Infantry, at Grody, had also suffered much. The absence of rain at both places is presumed to be the cause of the fatal disease breaking out.

On dit that orders have arrived at the Presidency for despatching Madras troops to occupy the Doab.—*Bombay Courier*, Sept. 4.

MR. GARROW.—It is with deep concern that we announce the decease on the 4th instant, of George Garrow, Esq., of the Civil Service. Mr. Garrow died at Totium, in the Moosery Talook, a short distance to the westward of Trichinopoly.—*United Service Gazette*, Aug. 9.

Sir Peregrino Maitland is, it is said, excessively annoyed at his resignation of the command of the army, having been so promptly accepted by the Court of Directors.

FURLONGHS, or intended.—Capt. W. S. Bury; Capt. C. Boldero; Brev. Capt. S. F. Mackenzie; Assist.-Surg., F. B. Stapp; Surg., R. Sutherland; J. Turton, Engrs. (to retire.) APPOINTMENTS.—J. Vaughan Esq. to be 1st Jud. of prov. Court of Appeal and Circ. fr. W. div.; W. B. Anderson Esq., to be 2nd do. do.; T. E. J. Boileau to be 3d do. do.; H. Montgomerie to be 3d do. N. div.; T. H. Strombom Esq., to be Jud. and Crim. Jud. of Cuddapah; Rev. J. Morant, to be an Assist. Chaplain on the estab.; Lieut. A. T. Allan, H. M.'s 57th Foot, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Allan, comm. S. div. Army; Capt. C. M. Maclean, 2nd L. C., to act as Paymr. at Trichinopoly; Ens. D. Blair, 32nd N. I., to be Lieut., v. O'Connor, dec.; Lieut. W. Bird, to act as Adj. to 23rd L. I., v. Tapp, furl. to Europe; Lt. Gunthorpe, Art., placed at disp. of Sup. Govt. for employ in Nizam's serv.; Capt. D. Babington, 17th N. I., to be Sub-Assist. Com.-Gen., v. Gurnin, dec.

DEATHS.—Aug 19.—At Jaulnah, Lieut. and Quartermaster E. Hughes. 23. At Ootacamund, the lady of J. Sullivan, Esq. The lady of the Rev. V. Shortland in giving birth to a child, who also died. At Secunderabad, the lady of Col. Marrett, 20th regt. Brev. Capt. H. E. O'Connor, 32d N. I. 10. At Cannanore, W. O. Shakespear, Esq. late 1st Judge of Prov. Ct. of App. aged 50. 6. At Tanjore, Lieut. H. Garnier, 4th Light Cavalry. 2. Lieut. H. Watts, Engineers.

Arrivals.—Lady Raffles, Strath Eden, Reliance, H. M. S. Volage, Minerva, Asia, Hindostan, Colombo, from England. Departures.—Orestes, for Singapore, Phoenix, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

THE LATE GOVERNOR.—A subscription had been commenced for a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant: by the latest account, near Rs. 37,000 had been subscribed.

WEATHER.—The advices from several of the districts have been unfavourable, and rain was much wanted for the preservation of the grain crops, which unless it took place soon would prove deficient. Prices of all descriptions had continued to advance.

SIR CHARLES MALCOLM.—A meeting of Sir Charles Malcolm's friends was held at Bombay on the 2nd August, for the purpose of testifying the "estimation, respect, and regard" in which they hold him. It was determined to present him with a piece of plate. Subscriptions to the extent of 4,000 rupees were raised on the spot.

SHIPPING.—A new schooner called the *Constance* was launched on the 5th Sept.

PROPOSED CAPTURE OF ADEN.—(From the *Bombay Courier*, Sept 4th.)—With reference to the information in our last number, as to the intention of despatching a force to take possession of Aden, we find a statement in our contemporary, that Captain Haines will proceed for the purpose with a detachment of fifty men only. This seems so small an amount of physical means that we have some difficulty in believing that the affair will be practicable with so few arms to provide against accidents. The Arabs are very numerous, and we know that at times they can exhibit themselves awkward customers; and, although one party at Aden may be disposed to ratify the treaty which has been entered into, the other may manifest a considerable degree of animosity on our preparing to take this step. We learn that Aden, when once secured, will be a very defensible place, and that a small body of men might manage to secure its possession when gained; but fifty appear to us barely sufficient to keep the old women there in order, and not enough to maintain the single pass which leads from the interior into the town. As we regard this place as of extreme importance to us, and think its acquisition will soon confer benefits exceeding any cost of obtaining possession, we hope the Government will well consider the probable obstacles before embarking such a modicum of force. We have not the slightest doubt that Aden, from its position near the mouth of the Red Sea, its easy communication with the province of Yemen, and also with the opposite

coast of the embouchure of the Red Sea, and the facility, by such its locality, of drawing towards it the commercial products of Abyssinia, will very soon assume a commercial importance which will eclipse that of Mocha, and amply repay the excessive difficulties we have encountered in procuring its cession.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.—Hon. James Farish, Esq., took charge of the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies on the 11th July.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR.—Lieut. W. Duncan, 24th N. I., has been appointed aide-de-camp to the governor, from 11th July.

MR. WAGHORN.—The Bombay Steam Fund had unanimously voted Rs. 5000, to Mr. Waghorn.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS, 11th July.—Major O. Felix as private secretary; Capt. A. Johnson, military secretary; Capt. J. Rose, aide-de-camp; R. Brown, Esq., surgeon.

DEATHS.—*July 7.*—Lieut. Cruickshank, 5th N. I. *Aug. 21.*—N. A. Goslin, Esq., 2nd L. C. 30.—Assist.-Surg. J. D. Barnes, 17th Foot. 31.—Miss Pottinger, *Sept. 7.*—The lady of R. J. Shaw, Esq., European Regt.

Shipping Arrivals.—Malabar, Childe Harold, Duke of Lancaster, John Marsh, Cambridge, Heculean, from England. **Shipping Departures.**—Hooghly, Lavinia, King William, Petrel, Jane Denistoun, for England.

PRICE CURRENT—BOMBAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, scarce in the market, Rs. 108 @ 111½. 5 per cent. 1829-30, Rs. 111½ @ 112. 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-1833, 106 @ 106½. 4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36, Co.'s Rs. 99½ @ 99¾. **EXCHANGES.**—Bills on London, six months sight 2s. 0¼d. @ 2s. 0¼d. On London, thirty days sight 1s. 11¾d. @ 1s. 11¾d. On Calcutta, Co.'s Rs. 100½ @ 101½. On Madras 100 @ 100½. Sp. dollars, whole \$ 100, 222 @ 222½. **FREIGHTS.**—Tonnage to England in very moderate enquiry, particularly for Liverpool. —Rates vary from £4 to £4 4s. for Coffee and Gums. —COTTON.—Prices have advanced, R. 5 to 6 per Candy, but there is no general feeling to purchase at such rates. —OPIMUM.—Prices have again rather advanced, and we now quote Malwa, at Rs. 1,100 per chest. —ALES.—Allsopp, 73 Rs. Tennants 47 Rs. and Alexander's Edinbro' Ale, 50 Rs. per Hhd. —METALS.—Iron, English bar, Rs. 41 per Candy; Iron Nail Rods, 48 Rs. per Candy; stock is small, but the consumption is limited. Iron Sheets, 10½ per cwt. Bazaar is rather barely supplied, but arrivals expected; ditto Hoop, the stock is estimated at about 60 tons. —Spelter, the last sales show a decline of half a rupee per cwt. on previous prices. —Steel—Stocks both of Faggot and Tub are moderate, former 10½, latter 11 Rs. per cwt. —Pig Lead, prices have been maintained, and the article is in fair demand for the Arabian coast. Ditto Sheet, in no demand. Ditto Red, prices are advancing, stock small. —Copper.—Demand is inactive. —Cochineal.—Stock about 10,000lbs. Present price 4½ Rs. per lb. —Saffron.—Limited Stock, but supplies expected. —Quicksilver is chiefly in one hand. The present high price of 88 to 90 Rs. per maund checks consumption. —Invoices, of the following articles are at a discount—Confectionary, Glass Ware, Hats, Millinery, Oilmen's Stores, Plated Ware, Saddlery Stationery. At an advance—Earthenware, Perfumery, Window Glass. And selling at prime cost—Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, and Ship Chandlery.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—*Per H. C. St. Berenice*; Bombay, 12th Sept. to Suez. —Major H. D. Robertson, 9th B. N. I.—Lieut. Powis, ditto.—Mrs. Capt. A. Adam, 44th M. N. I.—Mr. G. Adams, Mr. J. Surdry; Mons. Poulain, from Pondicherry (at Malta); Maj.-Gen. Frederick, Bombay Army; Capt. Campbell; Mr. Montague Wilmot, Ceylon, C. S.; Mr. J. Scott from Colombo; Capt. Wilson, I. N.; Lieut. Swan, I. N.; Mr. Purser Boyce, I. N.

Per Java, from Bombay (expected).—Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer and three children; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Hamilton.

Per King William.—From Bombay (expected); Mrs. Turner and three children; Lieut. Welstead, 21st N. I.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.—The following vessels are announced as lost—viz. Raj. Rane, Harding, Calcutta to Liverpool, on the 1st Aug. at the Sand Heads—(The Captain, 2nd officer, Mr. Gurr the pilot, nine seamen and Mr. E. Parbury, passenger, supposed to have perished in her.) The Abgaris, Muscat to Java, from fire, on the 2nd Sept. (50 of the crew and passengers drowned).—Sir Herbert Taylor at Silver Tree Beach. The Africa, Capt. Skelton. We must defer further particulars until our next.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE FORMER MISRULE OF INDIA.

MR. SHORE'S NOTES--NOTICED.

SECTION II.

When the Courts of Justice had become so completely inefficient, as has been before described, when the cause of the inefficiency was clearly ascertained to be no evil in the constitution of the Courts (which though capable of improvement in some respects, were based on sound principles,) but a deficiency in the numerical force, necessary to keep them in operation and sustain them in healthy action, the obvious remedy was to subdivide the jurisdictions, which were by far too extensive, and to appoint additional officers, or to increase the number of officers in each district in proportion to the duties to be performed. This, however, was not done. A scheme was devised for transferring the duty of one officer to the shoulders of another, and to effect the transaction of a greater portion of business than before, by a better distribution of labor. This scheme would have been of much benefit had there been leisure or superfluous time in any office, but the contrary was the case. The plan in question was to shift part of the judicial duties from the office of the judge-magistrate to that of the collector; a device, which, unless it was founded on sheer ignorance, or in wanton absurdity, seemed to indicate that the collector was not sufficiently occupied, and that he had time, not previously engaged, which he could devote to his new duties. This never was the case, and a brief enquiry into the nature of a collector's duty will at once prove the fact.

Mr. Shore in his paper numbered 22, has given to the public, a very singular insight into the interior of a judge and magistrate's office in India, which we hope that every reader of this article will peruse, as we pledge ourselves that it will amply repay the trouble. The strange contrast which the proceedings of these courts present to those of an English Court of Justice, cannot but strike the reader; while the astounding weight of labor in all its several branches, judicial and executive to the minutest details, cannot fail to suggest the thought, that the performance of such heavy and incongruous functions with any degree of efficiency by any one individual, is next to impossible. We must, how-

ever, here remark, that this sketch of our author's must have been taken from a particular office, for it is certainly in some respects too highly colored to represent the courts generally, although therein the number and nature of the duties required to be performed at the hands of the officer are not one jot exaggerated. These were the courts which required relief, and from which suits were in consequence transferred to the collector. Had Mr. Shore but completed his picture by giving us an outline of the collector's office and duties, it would have enlightened the reader more than we can do, and have saved us the trouble of making the attempt. We cannot, nevertheless, find it in our consciences, to let the unfinished etching remain without its counterpart, that the pair may hang amicably on the wall together.

The ordinary business of a collector comprises the following duties, to assist him in the performance of which he has of course several native officers, who, however, have no responsibility, while for the effective discharge of all these multifarious matters he himself is alone and personally answerable. First—the collection of the Government land revenue from all the estates in his zillah; which may be in number from 3 to 5,000, while each of these sums payable from the several villages, is divided into monthly instalments, so that in effect there are monthly collections from each of these villages. Secondly—to manage in detail and collect the revenue from such villages as are not included in the perpetual settlement, and to read and answer all reports and letters written on the subject. Thirdly—to hold sales and to dispose of by auction, such estates as are in balance to Government. Fourthly—to manage the stamp department; to count out to the several vendors all the stamp paper used in the district, and that received from the Stamp Office; the labor of which may be conceived when the reader is informed, that the despatch oftentimes consists of fifty thousand different pieces of paper, for all of which, though in the hands of his deputies, the collector is responsible. Fifthly—to check and regulate all the accounts of the stamp vendors. Sixthly—to superintend the Abkaree or spirit license department, which consists of farming out the different subdivisions of the district, or the several liquor shops in each subdivision, should a sufficient offer be not made by a farmer. Seventhly—hearing and deciding all cases of breach of the excise laws. Eighthly—hearing and passing orders on miscellaneous petitions presented on all subjects connected with the office. Ninth—keeping up an English and Persian account of all sums received and disbursed in the office, and preparing vouchers for the same. Tenth—receiving, paying, and noting drafts from all the other collectorates in India, in fact, superintending a banking establishment. Eleventh—receiving and sending large sums of cash from and to other collectorates, and procuring escorts for the same. Twelfth—Receiving in deposit, and returning sums of money to the civil courts. Thirteenth—assisting in the execution of civil decrees, by making returns to precepts, and by selling estates by orders of Court. Fourteenth—keeping all records, and drawing up statements of all these accounts, of balance of revenue, &c., in English and Persian, and forwarding them monthly. Fifteenth—monthly personal examination of cash and stamps. Sixteenth—the conducting of a series of correspondence in English with the Revenue Board on every trifling detail of office, as well as on sales, settlements, and excise, as those authorities do not admit communication in the native tongues, but require English reports.

This alone occupies one-third of a collector's time. Seventeenth—the maintenance of a similar correspondence, though not so extensive, yet equally necessary, with the Secretary to Government and the Financial Department, which latter not unfrequently involves a lengthened study and perusal of previous records and voluminous correspondence before the points at issue can be satisfactorily concluded. Eighteenth—the examining and report in English to the Board on every petition of appeal which may be made on every order passed in the execution of the above duties. This may give some idea of the business which a collector is obliged to conduct, though in this all his occupations are not enumerated; for besides these there are many others which occasionally occupy his attention, such as invalid Jageers, or estates granted to pensioned soldiers, arrangements for the march of troops, for whom he is required to provide food and carriage, and also matters connected with the Local Agency, of which he is *ex officio* a member. It is further to be recollected, that in an office combining so many anomalous duties, the introduction of order is almost next to an impossibility; a collector cannot lay down a rule for the transaction of certain business on certain days, for he is at the mercy of the several officers to whom he is subordinate. He may be sedulously employed in examining the accuracy of his accounts, or listening to some complaint against his Nazir or executive officer, for too sharp practice in apprehending defaulters, when the post comes in, and a dozen official letters are deposited before him. Among them he finds a letter from the Government requiring an elaborate report on some point connected with his office, to which an immediate reply is demanded. Another epistle is from the accountant who calls the collector's attention to the fact, that there is an error of twopence-three-farthings in one item of his accounts for a period, (since which six months have elapsed,) and that the whole of the books for the last half-year are kept unbalanced until this be corrected. To this also an immediate answer is requisite, though the labour in finding the error may occupy three days. A third letter is from the board, containing a petition three feet in length (sometimes they are treble that) containing a tissue of foul abuse against the collector himself and all his officers, together with accusations of a most heinous description. This originates in the functionary having given an order displeasing to one of the numerous suitors about his office, who thinks, and justly too, that the more improbable the charge he makes against the collector, (however long that officer's period of service may have been, and however unexceptionable a character he may have borne,) the more likely he is to obtain a hearing. To this petition made *ex parte* it is probable that the officer is peremptorily required to reply by return of post, and meanwhile to suspend all proceedings in the case until further orders. The latter part of the order is, perhaps, all the petitioner has wished to obtain, *i. e.* delay, which may enable him to concoct some further schemes to protract the decision of a point, which he knows must be some day or other inevitably given against him. Which of these is the harassed collector to commence upon? He would naturally take up the first letter of Government, which will in all probability cost him not only much labor in referring to the records of his office, but much cogitation in his own home when he has retired from the fatigues of his office, and when the people of his district think that he is indulging himself in the unknown pleasures of a European life.⁽¹⁾ The Government is the paramount

power, and therefore not only demands proper respect, but is the quarter wherein it is primarily necessary to maintain a good repute. Then comes the thought that in respect to the 3-foot petition,⁽²⁾ the character is at stake. Allegations have been made, which though false, are of a most malicious nature, and have been apparently credited; the heart burns with just indignation and cannot be satisfied until vindicated from aspersion. Still there is the claim of the accountant to the collector's time. The Government and the Court of Directors require the accounts of the Presidency to be punctually made up and remitted, and woe be to him in whose office delay occurs. While the collector is thus pondering over a choice of difficulties, an odour not at all resembling Smith and Hendries' perfume, diffuses itself through the office, and a bustle is heard outside. The Nazir comes in, bringing behind him strictly guarded by officials, with very superfluous drawn swords, two half-naked wretches, each bearing an earthen pot on his head, from which exhales the odour just mentioned. Behind these prominent features of the scene, come half a dozen vacant looking individuals, whose open mouths and staring eyes seem to indicate stupid wonder at the novelty of the scene before them, and evident want of any intense interest in the matter at issue. The first are some unfortunates who have been detected in manufacturing illicit spirit, and having been captured are brought up for trial; the rest are the witnesses who saw the poor devils apprehended, were present when the illicit still was found, and who, despite of having any personal connection with the case, are sent with the prisoner to produce a full conviction. It is but bare justice to take up this affair as soon as possible, that the unfortunate witnesses to the case, who have committed no crime, may be permitted to return as soon as possible to their homes; and the collector proceeds with the examination of this new case. While thus employed, a further noise is heard outside; it is the sound of an altercation between several persons. It ceases and again rises twice or thrice, until the disturbance giving an idea of a struggle, the collector calls out to know what is the matter. An attendant replies that a sepoy or native soldier has brought a bill to be cashed, and desires admittance, which when refused by the attendants, because the officer was engaged in other affairs, and because the bill would be received by the clerks of the office and duly honoured, he attempted to force. The soldier is called for, and asked why he creates the disturbance; he answers that he has a letter to the collector and that he must personally deliver it. The collector leaves off the investigation of the case before him to explain to the sepoy what has before been told him, that the bill must first go to the clerks' office for examination before being paid. The sepoy deigns to be satisfied by the collector's assurance, of that which he disdained believing from the dependant, and goes away satisfied that he has supported his own dignity by setting all order and authority at defiance, while the collector knows that it is useless for him to make any complaint as the result would be anything but satisfactory. The sepoy would tell his master that he had been illused, and the master believing it would support him. The same thing occurs three or four times in each day. Well, just as this troublesome customer is got rid of, and the collector resumes his consideration of the illicit still case, a man with flowing robes and a handful of papers pushes his way up to the collector, and making a low reverence begs to represent, that this is the last day of the current month in which the

advertisement of sales of villages for arrears of revenue has been issued and that large outstanding balances still remain; to recover which no resource appears but proceeding to sale. This overwhelming consideration absorbs all others; the still case, the Government letter, the Board petition, the Accountant's demand, all give way to this all interesting subject, and the order is given to proclaim the sale in the public room of the office. The collector then calls for the warrants and other mandates issued during the day, as well as all bills and drafts ready for signature. The former, though brought forth in hundreds, nay in bundles of hundreds, he signs without looking at, though for aught he knows to the contrary they may contain an order for paying away a lac of rupees, or for imprisoning the Governor-General—he has not time to read them; if he did he must leave the rest of his business undone. The latter he does peruse, and finding them right he signs them, hastily declaring, that he can attend no more to such sort of things during this day.

He now enters the large public room of his cutcherry or office, and by means of a half broken set of four stairs ascends a plain rough platform, which elevates his head above those of the surrounding multitude, by about three feet. The platform may be railed off to prevent the people from pressing so close as to prohibit free respiration, or in some cases it may not. Nothing can be less dignified or less calculated to give any idea of respectability, much less of authority, than the collector's seat, and the scene before him. The area below is crowded with people, more or less interested in the scene about to take place. The greater part of the crowd consists of small land-holders, whose estates are in balance, or who are sharers in such estates. These have a hungry eager look, and wander about with a vacant eye, until they see a little dapper fellow make his appearance, whose clothes, though draggletailed and dirty they appear, seem to indicate a desperate attempt at respectability, while in his hand or under his arm he carries a bundle of papers, and in his hand a kullum or pen. This is one commonly called a moktar or attorney, without whom and whose advice, nothing is done by any one. A consultation ensues between them; shrugs of the shoulders, and expressive looks pass, as they discuss the proper course to be taken. In the far corners of the office stand two or three people, whose fair faces on which are red lead marks, and the peculiar twist of the pugree or turban, show them to be the mahajuns or bankers. They are here to watch the progress of affairs. Over some of the estates put on the list for sale they have mortgages, and they desire to see if the owners pay up the revenue. They know that many of the land owners are needy, and if money be wanted to pay up the revenue, there they are, ready to produce any sum of money at twenty-four or thirty per cent. Again, they know to a fraction the value of each estate put up for sale, and there they are, ready to offer for it, should it prove an eligible purchase. Their looks are composed, nor do they seem at all eager in the business; it is a matter of sheer calculation. They do not affect dress, though they are the richest of the community, and they seem to fear that the addition of a Cashmere shawl to their dress would be an act of such barefaced unthrift, as would ruin them in the estimation of their neighbours and fellows. Numbers of half naked figures are engaged in earnest conversation among themselves, their hands move, and their eager looks show the deep interest they have in the matter discussed.

These are shareholders in an estate, on account of which a balance is due; they have a dispute among themselves about a trifle, each alleges that it is due by the other, each has double the sum rolled up in his handkerchief, but neither will pay, as that is a point of honor. Who is that tall stern looking Mussulman, with the remnants of a fine shawl hanging round his shoulders, who parades among the people with a look of independence? He is the descendant of a noble family of ancient days; his ancestors' debts and his own extravagance have ruined him, and the hall in which he walks has witnessed the sale of his last village. Still he stalks about the room, and from the ancient regard in which his family was held, he receives respect from the multitude, and he usually is called in as arbitrator in cases difficult to arrange, and the fees which he receives on the cases settled, afford him a tolerable means of subsistence. Hitherto, though the collector has taken his seat at the board of sale, and the bell at the door proclaims the doomed day, it has not yet become certain if the functionary will really sell, or whether his present proceedings be not a feint to see if fear will not make the defaulters pay up. They hold out to see the result. At last after a short discussion with the treasurer, the mandate is issued, the fatal roll is opened, the word "silence" is pronounced in an audible voice by the attendant Chupprassies, and the name of the first village on the list is proclaimed. A very visible commotion now is excited. There is now no *locus penitentie* among the defaulters; all hope of delay is at end, and the money must be forthcoming or the estate will be sold. It is true, that if it be knocked down, the collector's hammer is not sufficiently powerful to render the sale conclusive,⁽³⁾ yet the owners know, that expense must be incurred in prosecuting the reversal of the sale; it is therefore better worth while to pay than run the risk. Many hitherto contending parties slink out of the room together, and the rattle of bags of rupees, and of counting the cash is heard from the direction of the treasury. In remote parts of the room people are writing deeds of sale or mortgages, and calling on others to witness them; all is activity. The collector proceeds down his list, while the treasurer or his deputy looking on a small record of paper, represents each arrear as settled, and the village is erased from the list. Some landowners, more reluctant than others, wait until the names of their villages are actually proclaimed, and then and then only, after a wordy war in which the officers of the court use persuasive terms, do they comply. This custom appears a remnant of the old Mogul Government system, where it was deemed dishonorable to pay without compulsion, and when, not unfrequently, tortures were used to enforce the realization of dues. Now, however, comes a more difficult case. A village is proclaimed for sale, as it has been every month for years, because the holders disagree as to the exact amount of their respective shares; those are the people whom we saw in the corner in such eager dispute. The very name of the village so well known, catches the ears of all the bystanders, and those not positively otherwise occupied crowd round the barrier. The collector, who has oftentimes before gone through the same farce, once more begs the contending parties to save him this trouble, as he has otherwise enough to do; but in vain. Two of the sharers, who severally represent the respective parties, step forward, and they are backed by their several attorneys. The collector addresses each of them, tells them that of five hundred rupees but twenty-five

remain due, and asks each if he will pay the amount. The answer is in the negative, and a hot argument ensues between the parties, which from words nearly proceeds to blows. The collector patiently awaits the result for some time, well knowing what the issue will be if the estate is sold, until human infirmity can no longer bear it, and duty demands that no further concession of delay should be made. The fatal "once" is uttered, and the discord is increased; at "twice" the contest is elevated into menaces, grimaces and shrieks uttered at one another by the contending parties; at last, "thrice" is spoken, and the estate is knocked down. It might be supposed that this would but increase the tumult; but no—no sooner is the sale declared closed, than each of the contending parties opens his waistclothes, draws forth double the sum required and throws it on the table, desiring it may be received. The collector receives the deposit, and says that the proceedings of sale will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for orders. There the sale will be reversed, the same scene will re-occur, and the collector's time will thus be unprofitably lost at the public auction next ensuing month. The sun has now nearly reached the horizon in the west, and the collector wearied and disgusted, gathers up his papers, puts them in his box, and then recollects, that though he has discharged his duty to the best of his power, he has answered neither of the letters to which replies are indispensably necessary, and that he has to recommence his labor to-morrow, as heavily oppressed with business as he was to day, at sunrise. The officers of court go home to eat their dinner and smoke their pipes, while those, whose estates yet remain on the list because there has not been time to proclaim them, wend their way to their lodgings congratulating themselves, though they have their money ready, that there is yet one day's respite.

This description may help the reader's imagination to form some conception of the duties of a collector in an Indian district, and when perused with the picture which Mr. Shore has given of those of a judge-magistrate, will enable every one to perceive that an oriental functionary has no easy task to perform, and that whatever opinions, most erroneous as they are, are formed by Englishmen at home of the luxury of the East, leisure or rest are not among those which the Government servants possess. The foregoing is an accurate delineation of what a collector's office was in olden time in the Bengal provinces, and of what it now is, except that to the duties above described, others have been since superadded; while in the ceded and conquered provinces, &c., generally comprehended under the denomination of the North-Western Provinces, there being no perpetual settlement, a collector's time is occupied by periodical settlements, and the collection of the revenue under a system which renders its realization very different. Whatever may be the difference in the various districts, enough has been said to prove, that the duties of a collector were at the time, whereof we write, sufficiently onerous to occupy all his time; yet to the collectors, it was determined to make over a part of the duties before performed by the civil judge, in hopes that the judge might then find time to execute the rest of the business entrusted to him. Those parts of the civil business which were removed from the ordinary jurisdiction of the civil courts, and made over to the collectors, were, the general investigation of all cases respecting rent-free tenures, and those which are generally termed summary suits, or causes brought by

landholders against their under tenants for arrear of revenue, which were directed to be tried more speedily and less formally than other suits.

On this arrangement Mr. Shore remarks, and most justly, at vol. i., page 478, "it is well worthy of observation that this was only done in those points which tended to the immediate advancement of the chief object of the Government, viz., the realization of a large revenue." This principle of looking almost solely to its own interest has been long the leading mode of action in Indian legislature. The laws which regulate the method of suing and serving process on all weavers and persons employed in the manufacture of salt, (both sources of revenue to Government) were all so drawn up as to prevent as much inconvenience to them as possible. It could never be alleged that, where the servants of private individuals employed in trade were sued in court, they suffered or were likely to suffer less than those in the Government service, or that their employers would feel less inconvenience; on the contrary such loss and inconveniences, were certain to be more felt by private traders than by a large monopolist. Yet these were protected by no law, while the Government employees could only be sued in certain manners, and with certain restrictions, which protected them from the ordinary annoyances of law. The same principle was in active operation when the above-mentioned branches of business were selected for transfer to the collector's office for adjudication, for the interests of the Government were intimately connected with both. In the case of rent-free tenures, there could be no doubt that the investigation would tend to the resumption of many of the villages, which would therefore be liable to assessment, and thus a gain to Government would be the result. In the case of summary suits, though Government was neither plaintiff nor defendant in these causes, yet it is plain, that the greater facility the landholder possessed of realizing his rent from his tenants, the greater would be the probability that the demand of Government on the landholder would be regularly satisfied. In the first of these instances, however, a greater objection existed against the transfer of the rent-free cases to the collector's office. The subject has been before touched on, and not sparingly—but its iniquity presents itself so constantly and so forcibly in every view of Indian affairs, that we cannot but find it, though it be not sought for. This objection, then, once more be it said, was the removing of causes from a court, where, though the servants of the Government were judges therein, some impartiality existed, to a jurisdiction where the Government by its own immediate executive officer was judge and jury in its own cause, and where, to crown this consummation of iniquity, (vide Mr. Shore, vol. i., page 480,) the collector had a direct interest in causing the confiscation of estates by the promise of a specific reward on the completion of the task.

These transfers, besides being as shewn altogether objectionable in principle, was a total failure in practice, both in the office *from* and *to* which the suits were sent. The fact is, that the burden was too great for the numbers employed, and the distribution, as before observed, of an overwhelming load does not lighten its actual weight. Thus the resumption cases for a long while, notwithstanding the many inducements held out for an active crusade against them, were but slowly followed up—and we would fain believe, that the repugnance of the officers of Government to undertake the odious and painful task could

not be overcome by the prospect of pecuniary reward offered for its performance. This became at last so obvious that new laws were in 1828 enacted to compel the investigation of these suits and a strict system of supervision has been established to enforce it. On the other hand the summary suits, in which the interest of the people was as paramount as that of the Government, accumulated to a great extent, and filled the shelves of the collector's offices. The doctrine of the Government in allowing a summary jurisdiction for the recovery of arrears of revenue, was, that its own revenue depended on the landholder getting *his* rents paid up—nor, considering the strictness and punctuality with which the collector was compelled to realize the Government dues, could it deny some extraordinary remedy to those who had to pay so heavy a penalty in default. The practice was different from the theory. The Government never left itself dependant on any intermediate transaction between the landholder and his tenants: the landholder alone was liable and called on to pay, while he was left to get his rents how he could, *i. e.* by a summary suit. From this it will be apparent, that whatever might have been the outward show of things, the collector had no *real* interest whatever in the decision of these suits, since were they decreed or no, *his* revenue was equally secure. Had the converse of this been the case, no one summary suit would have been left undecided;—as it was not, and as such cases were only considered in the light of suits between man and man, they were left over and over as long as there was any thing else which required attention at the hands of the officer of the court. This then was the actual result of the transfer, though the principle which actuated the Government was self-interest. As to the judges court, the transfer relieved him of little. These cases were but a small item in his list of business, which still remained by far too heavy for him, and arrears increased instead of decreased.

From all this statement it will be seen, that the transfer and distribution system was but an artifice to stave off the real remedy which was demanded; it was not even a palliative of the disorder, much less an attempt at a radical cure, which could only be effected by a perfect change of measures. It would be a difficult thing to enquire and ascertain why this change was not introduced, and why the only practicable cure was not used. This cure could only have been wrought as has been before remarked, and subsequently shewn, by an increase in the number of the officers employed in conducting the business of the country. In the first place it seems, that for a long period the Government of India, whether home or local, could not be brought to credit the necessity of any change whatever. It was duly impressed, as is the case with almost every Englishman who has not been in India, with the idea, that our rule of India in all its ramifications, was perfection itself, and that the natives of India blessed our dominion, and daily offered prayers for its continuance; a delusion as perfectly fallacious as it is dangerous in the extreme. When the delusion as to the perfection of the judicial system vanished, and the necessity of change became apparent, a doubt arose as to the means whereby it was to be effected. Increased European agency would have engendered increased expense, and to this, the cause of its not having been adopted may be with reason attributed. The introduction of the natives into the higher branches of the administrative, was then looked upon with dislike, and this, says

Mr. Shore, for three reasons, (page 477) "First, the diminution of the patronage of the Court of Directors; secondly, the necessity to own that we had committed an error, and thirdly, a dislike to see natives in any situation that could be conceived to place them on an equality with Englishmen." In the present day, most happily, these three obstacles have been removed; the error has been admitted, the dislike, if not extinguished, at least subdued, and yet the patronage of the Court (and let us add the India Board) has not been diminished. The latter obstacle, though in former days it might have been more formidable than the other is, cannot now weigh much in the present times, when private interest must succumb to general good. The question has been now set at rest in the only rational way which afforded a possibility of success, and by it two grand objects have been at once gained by the natives of India, namely, the admission of their own countrymen to high offices, and through the increase in the number of those offices, an efficient system of justice.

NOTES.

(¹) A friend from whom we have received much information, and who has allowed us the use of his private notes made through a series of years in India, has thus written:—"The interiors of the houses of persons in office in India are so little known to the natives, and their habits and manners so much the subject of ignorance as to be a matter of astonishment, considering the English have been so long in India, were it not for the line of demarcation or separation which has generally been strictly kept up by most Englishmen. An intelligent native to whom I spoke on this subject, when conversing on what was the opinion of natives in respect to the occupations of Europeans, told me, that it was generally considered that we had no other amusements in our houses but that of reading the newspapers."

(²) "Shortly after I was appointed to the Court, as Register, a remarkable case was brought before me, in which the defendant, who was a most notorious and iniquitous scoundrel, filed an answer to a plaint, which actually measured in length five-and-forty feet. The case lay in a nutshell, and the answer was filed, with a view, if possible, to frighten the presiding officer from taking up the case, and thus creating delay. This could not be allowed, and so the case was in due course called on. The answer was ruled with red lines after the fashion of a native book, and numbered into chapters, one of which I found to my surprise and amusement was headed 'On the impropriety of appointing to the Office of Register of the Court, young men just come from England and wholly unfit to do duty.' This was one of the many curiosities of the document, which, when the case was decided, seemed too precious to be casually thrown aside, and was ordered to be inserted bodily in the decree. This paper then formed a roll of length and breadth enough to have made a decent stair-carpet. This I believe is still extant, and on one occasion was made memorable in the Provincial Court."—M. S. NOTES.

(³) Sale conclusive. No sale is considered conclusive until approved and confirmed by the Revenue Board, in former days, and now-a-days

by the Commissioner. In former days, and until very lately, it was customary with the confirming authority to refuse sanction to any sale, respecting which any plausible excuse, however slight, could be alleged. Motives of mercy doubtless brought about this practice, but its consequences were that the dread of sales became lost, and the collector's power nullified, so that a sale was looked upon as a farce, which petitioning, with a due seasoning of abuse of the collector, and allegations of injustice, would inevitably thwart. This impunity produced evils, which brought about their own remedy, and things are, we believe, otherwise now.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

My opinions on this subject are well known. I feel that a speedy communication with India will greatly tend to promote the welfare of one hundred millions of persons whose happiness we have neglected, and for this England is deeply responsible.—LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Having noticed in the previous number of this Magazine the shameful manner in which Her Majesty's Government has neglected Steam Communication with India, we now propose offering some observations upon the conduct of the East India Company in relation to the same matter, and in this we shall seek to be as brief as is consistent with a proper investigation of the subject. But before entering upon this, we must be permitted, *en passant*, again to impress upon our readers the vast importance of the question to England as well as to India.

A great number of arguments might be here advanced, were it necessary by such means to prove our position, but in as much as that has been well established by an infinitely higher authority than ours, an extract will suffice from a letter of the Marquis Wellesley, then Governor General of India, to Sir Hugh Inglis, Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 6th October, 1800. "Speedy, authentic, and regular intelligence from Europe is essential to the conduct of the *trade* and *government* of this empire. If the sources of information be obstructed, no conscientious man can undertake this weighty charge. The fundamental principles of policy, on which rest our establishments in India, require frequent communication with England. *The British subjects in India should never find any difficulty in maintaining the intercourse with their native country, which tends to preserve their attachments, to keep alive their affections, and to bring the remembrance of home constantly to their minds.*" There is a sort of force and natural truthfulness in this extract which renders it peculiarly applicable for present purposes, in as much as it not only shews the importance of this matter in its high political and commercial consequences, but also brings it home as forcibly to the purpose and business of thousands both here and abroad in the social and domestic relations of life. We do not recommend it less on this latter ground,

on the contrary, we not only seek the zealous co-operation of the statesman and the merchant, but we would secure also the powerful aid of the anxious parent and attached friend. Be it then remembered, that in the lapse of thirty-eight years nothing has arisen to invalidate this high opinion, as concurrent testimony shews—it rests upon comprehensive and enlightened views of state policy, affecting alike both England and India, and is just as applicable to the state of things existing now, as it was in the commencement of the present century.

We are not without reasons for thus dwelling on this particular view of the case, for it is proverbial how little interest matters connected with India obtain in this country, and it becomes therefore beyond all things necessary that the public mind should be roused, and the weight of public opinion brought to bear upon the subject now before us. Its importance, political, commercial and social to this country have accordingly been here repeated advisedly, and under the full assurance, that if India be left alone in the struggle the issue cannot be doubted; but if England can be induced to participate, complete success is certain, and the establishment of Steam Communication with India secured. That this is the view taken in India will be at once seen from the following extract from the report presented at the half yearly meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Steam Fund, held at Calcutta on the 18th August last. “But the committee cannot conceal their regret that from the date of the report of the select committee, viz., the 15th of July, 1837, to the 12th of May last, the date of the last communication received (from Captain Grindlay), acknowledging the receipt of the petition, the question should have had no agitation at home. They cannot but think if, on the publication of the evidence taken before the select committee, judicious selections had been inserted in the leading journals throughout the country, accompanied by apt comments, and occasional application of the evidence to Dr. Lardner's arguments, that the public, especially that part connected with India, would have been in some degree prepared to support the prayer of the petition. The committee feel if agitation and discussion are not kept up at home between the intervals of the necessary movements in India, that but lukewarm and merely passing support can be expected when the question is brought forward at home. They feel that it is only by a constant and systematical course of proceeding at home as well as here, that success can be looked for, and they therefore cannot but repeat their regret that the question should have been allowed to subside for so long a period, indeed without demonstration of any intention of further agitation, notwithstanding the ample materials furnished by the evidence taken before the select committee, and by Dr. Lardner's letter to Lord Melbourne.” It is abundantly evident from this, that as in India, so in England, the public must be up and doing.

“In our last we undertook to shew what the East India Company have done, what they have left undone, in the matter of Steam Communication, and promised to state facts which would satisfy the most scrupulous, notwithstanding appearances, that as a body they have never been zealously affected in its favour. We are now anxious to redeem that pledge.

There has been an endeavour for some time past to induce the belief that the East India Company have done, and are still doing, all in their power to promote Steam Communication with India, but if the smallest

enquiry be made into the grounds upon which this belief is advanced, it will appear to be without the slightest foundation in fact. What the East India Company may purpose doing, it is impossible of course to divine—experience leaves us without faith in their promises; but what they have done would appear to be just as little as they could help doing to promote, and just as much as they could well do to embarrass the whole matter.

It is quite true that steam vessels have been sent out from this country with the ostensible view of carrying on Steam Communication with India, and the East India Company have done no more. But who, at all conversant with facts, will now believe that such was the real intention. It could not have been, for these very vessels are notoriously inefficient in point of size and power, a fact which was pressed upon the attention of the East India Company from the first; and the experience of the last few months has clearly shown its force, for during the months of June, July and August, the communication between Bombay and Suez was completely suspended. But though these vessels were insufficient to carry on the communication by such a route, they were quite sufficient for other purposes—they could embarrass the communication and show the hopelessness of attempting it at certain seasons, and public disappointment might induce disgust and delay; besides the Indian navy was to be converted into a Steam Flotilla, and this, the sole object from the first, was thus amply served.

Conduct such as this, however unworthy in a public body like the East India Company, is nevertheless quite consistent with its character in some respects, and the manner in which it has dealt throughout with this subject; for when Steam Communication was first agitated in India, it found no favor with our rulers of the East, but was positively and pointedly discouraged; and when it was subsequently brought before Parliament, it was either indirectly prejudiced or directly opposed. It could not be crushed, for its vast importance on the one hand, and its practicability on the other, were established by the evidence of a number of persons who were practically and scientifically acquainted with the question in all its bearings and details,—the Report of a committee of the House of Commons was consequently directly in its favor, and though a grant of 30,000*l.* was made for experiments on the Euphrates, the route *viâ* the Red Sea was chiefly recommended.

The question had now assumed a definite shape, and occupied a position before the country which compelled the East India Company to profess at least the appearance of approval, especially as it was most desirable by all means to confine the movement which had taken place to the more indirect and doubtful channel of the Euphrates, though the public had an undoubted right to expect, that official authorities in this country connected with India, would have taken steps to give full effect to the recommendations of Parliament. How far the East India Company succeeded in their views, and how grossly the public were deceived, is now matter of history. My Lord Glenelg was then at the head of the India Board, and it is unnecessary here to do more than allude to the soothing influences by which this end was attained—it is quite sufficient to know that, while the public money was flung away amidst the waters of the Euphrates, nothing was done to promote the route by the Red Sea, though recommended by the Parliamentary committee.

Once more the cause was left to individual exertion and private

enterprise, and the consequence was the projection of a scheme by the London Steam Committee for carrying on the communication with India through the intervention of a joint stock company, and we believe certain propositions, as to the conveyance of mails, were even made to the Court of Directors and the Government of this country. True to the same objects and guided by the same policy, the East India Company became alarmed—yielding to the pressure from without, they were compelled to take a step in the matter and apparently a forward one, and as it then suited their purpose, and circumstances gave a color of good faith to their professions, they undertook to carry on the communication, via the Red Sea, in conjunction with the British Government.

How this undertaking has been fulfilled in as far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned we have already shown, and if after what we have now stated it be again alleged, that because they have sent Steamers to Bombay, the East India Company are favorable to Steam Communication, we reject the inference and appeal with confidence to facts. We deny most positively that the conduct of the East India Company has shown any honesty of purpose in this matter, on the contrary they have obstinately refused so to apply even the insufficient means at their disposal as to afford any prospect of success, for though such a line of proceeding has been again and again denounced, they persist in dispatching their boats from Bombay direct to the mouth of the Red Sea. At any season of the year, if public convenience is to be consulted, this is not the proper course to be pursued, and in the south-west monsoon it is downright folly, as the failure of the *Sepiramis* in August last shows, for had she taken her departure from Galle, proceeding to the southward through the Maldives, and making a course to bring Cape Guardafui to bear N. N. W. about 300 miles, she would have avoided altogether the strength of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea, and from that point having a fair wind to the Cape she might put out her fires, clean her flues and boilers, and be prepared in good steaming order for the entrance into the Red Sea. As it was, there is reason to believe that this vessel in spite of all difficulties, reached such a position, that had a coal depôt been established at any of the places recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, she might have completed her voyage. Here let it be remarked, that rather than adopt Galle as the port of departure, the communication was suspended during the months of June, July, and August.

Does conduct such as this shew that the East India Company are anxious to promote Steam Communication with India? Again, Steam Communication on the *Comprehensive* plan, that is, from Suez to Galle and thence to Bombay on the one side, and Madras and Calcutta on the other, has been insisted upon, not only because of the natural difficulties already noticed, but, as the best means of securing a speedy distribution of intelligence and as a matter of common justice to all India. The reasonableness, the fairness of this the East India Company have not denied, and it appears to have even forced itself upon the attention of the President of the Board of Control, who has never shown much zeal in the interest of this great question, for Lord William Bentinck says, "Sir John Hobhouse told us (the deputation) that an authority had been given to the Government of India to make the trial of direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea; but when we waited on the Chairman

of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, he told us nothing whatever had been done on the subject." Nothing has since been done, and is it from this we are to infer the zeal of the East India Company in the cause of Steam Communication?

But there are other facts still more glaring of which the public have an undoubted right to complain, we therefore entreat careful attention to the following table showing into how many portions each Overland Mail has been divided on its arrival, and dispatched from Bombay on successive days; and also the time occupied in transmission to Calcutta.

Month.	Number of Despatches.	Time occupied.	
		Days.	Hours.
1837 June	2	13	1
July	3	13	10½
August	4	13	9½
September	No mails.		
October			
November	3	14	4½
December	2	11	20½
1838 January	1	13	17
February	1	15	3½
March	3	12	10½
April	4	13	12½
May	4	12	21½
June	5	13	12½
July	4	13	20½

We appeal with confidence to any British merchant if such a mode of transmission must not destroy all spirit of commercial enterprise, and even sap the foundations of credit. We know that the fear of such consequences restricts masters of vessels under a heavy penalty from landing one portion of their Mails on one part of the coast, the remainder at another; but the East India Company we presume have private interests to serve from which not even the heavier penalty of public censure can divert them. We cannot of course point out the favoured few who are blessed with an early receipt of their letters, or those permitted to rejoice in the second or the third or even the fourth day's dispatch, but we could, if necessary, here suggest the mighty influence at work to prostrate the other Presidencies before the Idol of Bombay. Will the public either in India or in England submit to this—will they submit that thirteen, fourteen, and even fifteen days should be occupied in transmission, when they read the following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, written in March, 1837?

"The Court are aware that it will be necessary to promote, by every possible means, facility and quickness of communication between Bombay and Calcutta and Madras; and they have observed, by recent intelligence, that the Government of India has adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the Dawk, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical, mode of communication, than a steam conveyance."

The object of the East India Company in this communication was to sink the comprehensive scheme by showing that letters would reach

Calcutta sooner by way of Bombay than Galle—the conduct of the East India Company has since, on the contrary, shown that on the comprehensive scheme alone can Madras and Calcutta depend with safety.

We ask again and again for evidence, that the East India Company are anxious to promote Steam Communication? Are we to find it in the mode of transmitting the mail from Alexandria, or in the conduct of their officials in Egypt? Let us take the case of the *Mahce*. It has been understood for some time past in this country, that orders were issued that the vessel at Suez should remain for passengers, some sixty or seventy hours after the arrival of the Falmouth mail, and this delay would appear to have invariably taken place. At all events, if the belief were unfounded, the East India Company took no pains to disabuse the public mind, though it was well known that calculating upon it the ordinary English mail was to a great extent superseded, and recourse was had to the subsequent one via Marseilles. This was peculiarly the case in July last, and yet the *Mahce* was dispatched from Suez immediately on the arrival of the Falmouth mail, though had she remained even fourteen hours of the usual sixty, she would have taken on the mail through France with numerous letters, and nine days later intelligence to India. We have heard reasons assigned for this proceeding, but we cannot believe it possible it could have been resorted to, merely for the purpose of prejudicing Mr. Waghorn, whose exertions in the cause of Steam are beyond praise.

We have now traced the conduct of the East India Company in relation to Steam Communication at length; and, though it may astonish some, it will not surprise those who have marked the character of their Government of India; for there will be recognised in the present instance, the same moving principle that has ever actuated this enlightened body. Lord William Bentinck advocates this measure on various grounds, but especially because it is due to one hundred millions of a neglected people, and it would conduce to their happiness by bringing India and England into closer connexion. These are feelings in which the East India Company do not sympathise, for the approximation of both countries would create a system of more vigilant control—were it now secured it would inevitably lead to the adoption of some salutary but unpalatable reforms, and had it existed England would not have been disgraced by the late intrigues at Lucknow, nor India saddled with the odious Black Act.

We again repeat that the East India Company have not the interests of this cause honestly at heart, and that therefore they must not be trusted in the matter; more especially as we find the same policy abroad which would have fettered a free press if it could—which to the last opposed the abolition of Suttee, and which would now sustain by direct encouragement the idolatrous worship of India. Under these circumstances, as it appears to us, the only safe line of conduct the public in India and in England can pursue, is to take the matter into their own hands, and if it should eventually appear, by the Report of the Committee now investigating Capt. Barber's plan, impossible to secure the desired end by means of a Joint Stock Company, let them compel, and they have the power, both the East India Company and the Government of this country, to carry out Steam Communication with safety, regularity and dispatch, and that too upon the comprehensive principle which can alone satisfy the justice of the case.

SEETABULDEE.

Although the greatest pains were taken in writing the account of the battle of Seetabuldee, to prevent the possibility of any misinterpretation, and in advocating the cause of the officers who had not received the honours to afford the slightest ground for the supposition that those awarded had not been justly bestowed, or given to interest rather than to merit; some remarks having been made prejudicial to a gallant officer who particularly distinguished himself in that brilliant affair, we consider it due to the character of Sir William Lloyd, to publish the following extract from an official document.

Extract from a General Order by Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop.

“Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan. Camp at Gunny, 14th December, 1817.—The important results of this action speak forcibly the praise of every individual officer and soldier engaged, and the Commander-in-Chief feels that all have an equal claim to his approbation, but the fortune of war frequently presents opportunities particularly claiming distinction, and His Excellency feels it an imperative duty to record the names of the following officers, who with the most honourable zeal have been so fortunate as to benefit by the favourable occasions which presented themselves during this arduous struggle:—Maj. John McKenzie commanding 1st bat. 20th Madras N.I.; Capt. Lloyd commanding the Resident's Escort; Captain Fitzgerald commanding detachment 6th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Charlesworth commanding 1st Battalion 24th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Jenkins, Bengal Establishment, commanding Nagpore Battalion; Lieut. Maxwell commanding detachment Madras Artillery, and Cornet Smith, Bengal Cavalry.”

UPON THE CULTIVATION OF TEA IN ASSAM.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Jenkins, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in Assam, to Lord William Bentinck, dated Gowahattee, 6th May, 1838.

(Kindly Communicated by his Lordship.)

“My object in now addressing your Lordship is only to give you information on one subject connected with the province, in which I believe you to take peculiar interest. I allude to the prospects of our Tea Cultivation. The first batch of tea made by the China manufacturers has just been sent home, and I trust your Lordship will receive a sample of it, as I sent a sample of it to Dr. Wallich for private circulation, and requested that a portion might be sent to you, and he

told me this would be done by Mr. Pattle. Your Lordship is aware that there has been a doubt whether the tea plant of Assam has the black or green tea variety, and that the manufacturers sent us were not able to settle the point, being capable only of making black tea, and the two processes of manipulation being very distinct. The tea therefore now sent to England, is sent as black tea, of which I am no judge whatsoever, but from what Dr. Wallich tells me, I hope the tea will not be considered bad, as such. I have, however, myself been long persuaded that the tea plant we possess was of the green variety, from the great fragrance of the smell of the leaves, and I have now the great pleasure of informing your Lordship that I consider the question now put beyond doubt, for within the last week I have had a specimen of tea manufactured as green tea, from Mr. Bruce, according to some information which he has lately fallen upon. The tea has been fully acknowledged to be good green tea, by every gentleman who has drank it, and it has been drank as 'excellent fresh green tea' by those who were led to suppose it came from Calcutta. I have, therefore, entire confidence now, that when the green tea China manufacturers, now on their way up from Calcutta, commence operations, we shall be able to send home green tea of as good a quality as the black tea now under dispatch, and I hope it will be decided also, that the same plants under different management will make either variety of tea, black or green. Should our teas be considered of good marketable quality, I hope some capitalists in England will join to farm our tea tracts. The extent of country over which the tea plants have been discovered to grow, is so great, that the manufacture of tea might at once commence on the largest scale; and it is very important that this should be generally known, for the promise it gives of immediate returns will aid much to encourage capitalists to embark in a speculation for the manufacture of tea in Assam. The establishment of any such society will be of the highest importance to this province, and I hope it would not be without much benefit to India generally, and I look therefore with much anxiety to the result of the trial of our first batch of tea by the London merchants, for although if due allowance be made for the great disadvantages, under which this tea has been made, preserved, packed and sent to market; this cannot be considered a fair sample of what could be manufactured, under more favorable circumstances of good godowns, proper packing, &c.; yet I fear, if this our first dispatch be condemned, all our prospects of drawing great local and national advantages from the culture of tea in British India will be at once lost, and I trust if your Lordship has the opportunity, you will let it be known that our attempts to manufacture tea have really been made very rudely indeed, and we still labour under so many difficulties, only to be removed by a greater expenditure than the Government has thought fit to allow, on these experiments, that no tea we can at present send home, can be a fair test of what may be done in time with experience and appropriate means."

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. XII.—ADVICE TO OUTWARD BOUND CADETS.—No. IV.

Amid the different kinds of duty which devolve upon military men, that of sitting upon courts martial is one unfortunately of frequent occurrence. It is astonishing, considering the education given to youths who have the prospect of obtaining a commission in the army, how very few are properly qualified to fill the important office of member of a tribunal, which is strictly one of equity, and which ought to be of the purest and most honorable nature. Many young men are summoned to attend a court martial, who have never given a single thought to the subject, have never made themselves acquainted with its forms, and have only vague notions concerning its object. This ignorance may be excusable in the junior members of the court, who will probably in acquiring experience take a stronger degree of interest in a subject most deeply interesting to their brother officers, and which at one period or other may seriously affect themselves. It is however not exclusively confined to the young, the idle, or the less highly gifted portion of the military community; many men not destitute of talents, and tolerably well informed upon other subjects, having grown grey in the service without advancing in a species of knowledge so intimately connected with the welfare of the army; while it is much more difficult to find an officer qualified for the appointment of deputy judge advocate, than for that of any other staff employment at the disposal of Government.

The study of military jurisprudence has been discouraged in consequence of a very erroneous supposition that it would tend to foster a litigious spirit, which, according to general opinion, has already been too strongly manifested in the army of the India Company. In all probability it is the want of the requisite knowledge which has led to the obstinacy and contention that have called forth some just reproofs upon the subject, and while so much injustice, always the accompaniment of ignorance, prevails, no set of men can be found tamely to submit to practices which are inimical to the service, and prejudicial to themselves. As it is at present constituted in India, there need be no hesitation in saying, that not the slightest reliance can be placed upon the conduct of a court martial, its arriving at a true and just judgment, depending wholly upon accidental circumstances; the temper and disposition of the President, the talents and learning of the deputy judge advocate, and the number of persons present who happen to know what they are about. The proceedings it is true go to head quarters, and are subjected to the investigation of the judge advocate general, and the commander-in-chief, and when these authorities chance to be efficient, able, and unprejudiced men, the occasional severity of their remarks shows how greatly they have differed from the opinions on which the conclusions arrived at by a court martial, have been founded. Unfortunately however, there is no security that these high functionaries

can, or will exercise a calm, dispassionate and wise judgment; that they will remedy injustice by the exercise of the prerogative vested in the hands of the supreme power, and visit flagrant instances of criminal indulgence towards favored parties with severity of censure.

A court martial ought always to be able to arrive at the truth, or at least to form a correct judgment upon the evidence placed before it, and to elicit that evidence according to the forms prescribed by law, neither suffering any illegal practice to vitiate its proceedings, nor endeavouring to suppress the truth. If exercising a judgment founded upon just notions of right and wrong, and supported by sound knowledge of the law of the case, the members of a court martial thus guided, and pursuing a straight forward course, may defy the efforts of the president, deputy judge advocate, judge advocate general, and commander-in-chief, even should the whole be arrayed against them. They may be commanded to revise their proceedings, but if strong in the assurance of their integrity, and the authority upon which they have acted, they will come to the same conclusion, and if that conclusion be upon the side of mercy, it must be respected.* If courts martial were always conducted according to the principles upon which they are supposed to be constituted, they would be much fewer in number. In India one appears to grow out of another in a most marvellous manner, until they threaten to have no end; and the evil becomes so intolerable that it redresses itself.

In no part of the world is it necessary to exercise a more rigid adherence to the rules and regulations laid down upon the subject of military law, than in the Company's territories, where the case which is to be brought before a court martial, becomes the topic of conversation in every circle; and opinions are given respecting its merits without the slightest hesitation. The court is one of honor, and in regarding it in so noble a light, the errors and evil feelings to which human nature is prone, are put out of the question. To evince the slightest doubt concerning the honor of an officer, who may be summoned as a member of this most virtuous tribunal, would not only be to make him an enemy, but to draw down the indignation of the whole body; while to challenge a man who has perhaps openly expressed the strongest sentiments upon the subject in dispute, would create a hostile spirit throughout the army. Shielded therefore by a reputation which no one can be daring enough to attack, the members of a court martial show the utmost degree of affection and favor towards the accuser, or the accused, as the case may be, with perfect impunity. Corrupt motives probably in the strictest sense of the word may not be applicable to them; but the consequences are the same; and are not only very frequently highly detrimental to the prospects of those who are the victims of party spirit, but exceedingly injurious to the service. The prosecutor has in some instances been actually received as an inmate of the house of a member of a court, sitting to decide a case which in-

* The Crown, and the Court of Directors have the privilege of summarily displacing an officer belonging to their respective armies, with, or without a court martial, but it is exercised only upon rare occasions, and under very peculiar circumstances: and in all instances the commander-in-chief can remit a sentence which he considers to be too severe, or suspend an officer, that is, prevent him from doing duty, without prejudice to rank or pay, until the pleasure of the authorities at home can be known.

volved the life and honor of the accused party, and no one appeared to think that there would be any impropriety in thus permitting constant and intimate intercourse; both gentlemen having the credit of never speaking to each other upon the subject before the court.

In India and indeed in all small communities composed of the same classes, a hostile feeling is very easily excited against the unfortunate individual committing an act of imprudence which is magnified into a crime. Accusation is too frequently taken for proof, and without being aware of the true cause which has induced them to espouse a particular side, the gratification of a novel excitement prompts many persons to uphold or condemn with the utmost violence, and without a proper consideration of the merits of the question placed before them. Should the majority of the residents of a large European station in India unfortunately arrive at a wrong conclusion, they have little chance of being set right until it is too late for the luckless object of persecution to benefit by a change of opinions, the society is composed of persons whose habits, feelings, prejudices and views are all in common, and have grown out of the circumstances in which they are placed. There is not, as in the smallest country town in England, other influential bodies, of a higher or a lower order, who may be inclined to take a different, and more enlarged view of the case, neither can the party who has been made the subject of general reprehension, insist upon being tried in a distant part of the country, where the whole affair in which he has been engaged has not been canvassed, and sentence passed by general consent beforehand. Courts martial assembled under such circumstances have been guilty of the greatest injustice, disregarding the few warning voices which pointed out the errors of their proceedings, they have persisted in them, determined perchance in the sheer spirit of opposition, to carry their point, without reference to law or equity. Unfortunately it has happened that the commander-in-chief, either suffering himself to be biassed by the opinions of persons about him, hostile to the individual who espoused the cause of the oppressed, or from physical infirmities incapable of arriving at the truth, has confirmed sentences flagrantly unjust; refusing to do the injured party justice, when it has been shewn that they were obtained under false pretences, and against every established rule. More than one officer will have to regret to the day of his death, the departure of Lord Combermere from India, that gallant, straightforward and true hearted soldier, who united in his person a rare union of the various qualities requisite to those who have not only to lead an army into the field, but to regulate its internal discipline, and decide upon every question relative to its honour and well being. Sooner or later of course, wherever injustice has prevailed, a re-action will take place, and matters too hastily and too peremptorily decided, will be reconsidered with very different results. But this in many instances avails nothing, the arbitrary proceedings consequent upon prejudiced views, cannot be reversed; and too seldom does the conviction of error, act as a warning; though most fortunately it requires a series of extraordinary circumstances such as followed upon the departure of Lord Combermere, to produce the disastrous consequences occurring during the command of his successor.

If, as it has been before remarked, the members of a court martial possess sufficient legal knowledge to prevent their being led away by

the dicta of an ignorant and prejudiced president, or judge advocate, or will exercise a certain degree of common sense, they will always be independent of the opinions and wishes at head quarters; and they owe it as a duty not less to their brother officers, than to themselves, to afford a security against every species of tyranny and oppression, by resolutely upholding the truth in despite of those who may employ their authority in the cause of despotism.

In some instances a court martial has come to a very erroneous conclusion in consequence of not understanding the precise meaning of the words in the indictment, and being too proud to attend to the explanation offered by more learned persons. Generally speaking, nothing can be in worse taste than the style of the charges brought against an officer, who is said to have transgressed some military regulation, or to have misconducted himself in private life. Not content with a clear and simple statement of the nature of his alleged offence, he is loaded with opprobrious epithets; the words scandalous and disgraceful, being set forth in addition to unofficer like, and ungentlemanly, which would certainly be quite sufficient in all ordinary cases; and while these and other offensive words are employed upon nearly every occasion, the terms fully and honourably acquitted, when allegations of the kind, have been successfully rebutted, are frequently omitted, even when they are most strongly called for. The ends of justice cannot be answered by gross and unnecessary exaggerations, which are calculated to prejudice the minds of persons not blessed with very keen discernment, against a party, who upon some trifling occasion has a long list of charges brought against him, count heaped upon count, and all characterized by the most outrageous language. It is seldom that the manner in which these charges have been couched, meets with the notice and reprehension of a court martial, which ought when violent accusations fail of proof, to comment very severely upon an attempt to brand the party brought before it, with shameful epithets which have no just foundation. The court may sit during a long period, and a still longer may elapse before the judgment it has pronounced, is promulgated, and all this time the officer who has been tried, labours under the disadvantage of imputations, which should they do no injury to his character, must be very galling to his feelings. The nature and wording of the charges ought to be subjects of serious consideration to a court martial, since, unless it has been preceded by a court of enquiry, the accused has not had the advantage of any previous examination into the merits of the case, no grand jury to pass, or ignore the bill, and though in reality the charges may be frivolous and vexatious, they may be made to assume a very serious appearance, and be so involved, and so ingeniously contrived to force the prisoner to prove a negative, as to menace the most fatal consequences, unless they should undergo a strict scrutiny. Some cases are of so straightforward a nature that no doubt can be entertained upon the subject, but there are others arising out of perhaps trifling circumstances, which become so difficult and complicated, as to be very puzzling and perplexing to men who are not prepared by a previous acquaintance with the practice of courts martial to unravel them. A rash, imprudent, and it may be, not over-gifted person, gets into some scrape, and probably commits himself still more by an incautious attempt at extrication, or by not sufficiently considering the predicament in which he is placed. He becomes amenable to a court martial, and the

same deficiency of talent, and the same hastiness of temper which have been the original causes of his misfortune, prevent him from defending himself in the most judicious manner, either in the examination of his own, or his opponent's witnesses, or by setting the affair in its true light. However willing, there perhaps may not be a single individual even at a large military station, able to assist him; his brother officers have not turned their attention to the subject, and he is at the mercy of all the mistakes, blunders, and ignorance of a court, which if the prosecutor be clever, generally sides with him—or the court may possibly be composed of men quite equal to the duty, but should the case not be properly placed before it, and the questions so framed as to elicit the most material points in the evidence, it is compelled to come to a conclusion which would have been very different had the case been differently conducted.

Few military men can afford to send for counsel from the seat of Government, and if they could, the distrust which such a step would evince, would raise an outcry very prejudicial to their interests. The Deputy Judge Advocate is sometimes the prosecutor, and sometimes draws up the charges, but this is not always the case, though the prosecutor, if choosing to come forward in his own person, is bound to consult with him; the prisoner is also allowed to have the benefit of his advice, and much of course depends upon the acuteness, temper, feelings, knowledge of the law, and acquaintance with his duties of this officer. No interest ought to obtain such an appointment, unless the party seeking it can shew that he is perfectly qualified in every respect for so responsible an office. Nor is a certain degree of information upon the subject of military jurisprudence, less necessary on the part of the members of a court martial, who if incapable of detecting an error committed by the law officer, may be deceived by specious representations, and induced to sanction injustice. Every military man is liable to be placed in a situation in which he may be called upon to take the part of Judge Advocate, and therefore it is incumbent on him to study the subject, not, as it has been before observed, with a view to make himself a lawyer in the offensive sense of the word, but for the purpose of getting at the truth, and of preventing men in authority from using their power tyrannically. It is most especially necessary where the accused person is totally helpless and unable to vindicate himself, or clear away the obstacles opposed to his attempt; or where a private soldier or non-commissioned officer has no friend to consult, and may be the victim of unmerited oppression. Each member of the court, subject to the opinion of the whole, if differing from that of the law officer, has a right to question the witnesses, and it is of the greatest consequence that these questions should be so framed as to bring out the whole truth. Many persons in giving evidence, who could have substantiated points of the highest importance, have been disappointed and distressed by not being called upon to afford the necessary information, and by this kind of mismanagement much unmerited suffering has been occasioned, which never could have taken place had the members of the court been expert at cross examination.

Instances have been known in which two officers have been tried for the same offence, under precisely the same circumstances, the first has been found guilty and dismissed the service, the second acquitted; the court martial in either case deciding upon the evidence brought before

it. The charge was that of calumniating the commanding officer. In the first case, the prisoner perhaps too confident in the consciousness of his innocence, and unaware of the necessity of proving it technically, did not make the truth of his observations upon the conduct of the prosecutor, manifest; in the second, the officer having the advantage of the assistance of an experienced friend, proved successfully that truth is not calumny, and that he was justified in the remarks which he had made, and which were repeated upon his authority. Strange to say, the sentence in the first instance was not reversed by the Commander-in-Chief of the time being, notwithstanding the memorials forwarded upon the subject, which clearly pointed out the hardship of the case; nor was it until the whole was re-heard before the Court of Directors at home, and every circumstance relating to it fully stated, that any redress could be obtained. Restoration to the service was then too late, for it could not have been granted without some injustice, and much inconvenience to others. Upon no subject perhaps connected with the local Government, have the Court of Directors been more perplexed than that relating to the decisions of courts-martial improperly conducted. In forwarding the case, either by accident or design, some of the most material points have been omitted, or the party in strengthening his cause by legal opinions at the Presidency, has lost time; and before he could arrive in England the question has been mooted before the court, and decided, not according to its true merits, but according to the statements placed before it. A re-consideration has been given, and a pension granted as some recompense for undeserved suffering, whereas if the whole had been known at first, restoration to the service would have followed. Occasionally, though the instances are too rare to produce much effect, an officer unjustly dismissed, has returned to take his place in his corps, like one arising from the dead, dispossessing his heirs and successors of his estates.

In addition to the grievance caused by an attempt to vilify the character of the accused, by multiplying charges, eleven men in buckram suits often growing out of two, and making them out to be of the most heinous nature, persons tried by courts-martial have other disadvantages to contend against. Should the members be raw, inexperienced, and dogmatic, the latter being often a natural consequence of the two former, they are apt to get into an ill-temper at what they are pleased to term the litigious spirit of the prisoner, who may not be disposed to permit his adversaries to have every thing their own way. They will perhaps allow all kinds of irrelevant matter to be brought forward, and object to its refutation. The glorious uncertainty of the law, ought not to apply to trials by a court-martial, which should be strictly a court of honour and of equity, where truth is the object of all concerned, but abuses will creep into the best intentioned institutions, and law having been laid down upon the subject of the proceedings, it should be generally understood, and scrupulously followed.

The prosecutor has been permitted to open his case with a flourishing speech, in the style of the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Old Bailey, in which the strongest language has been used, and accusations advanced calculated to prejudice the minds of the members of the court, which subsequently there has been no attempt to make good, or which have utterly broken down. All this must be endured with the most exemplary patience on the part of the prisoner, or the court takes offence, and after

indulging in a mockery of justice, if the errors of its conduct are pointed out, and commented upon, it may get furious. Nothing is more difficult than to frame a defence which shall answer all the purposes for which it is intended, even when the prisoner is wholly innocent of the charges preferred against him. Should there have been any vexatious proceedings on the part of the court, which it is absolutely necessary to notice, the perplexities increase. To impute the slightest blame, to shew that the members have suffered themselves to be misled throughout, is to provoke the majority to increased hostility; few have the magnanimity to admit that they have been in the wrong, and accidental errors are too frequently followed up by determined perseverance. When the Mark Anthony style, which is rather the favorite, is adopted, it may not produce the intended effect upon the court, while it will seriously impede the prospect of success before another tribunal. All sorts of compliments are expected by officers sitting at a court-martial, they are to be called honorable men, to be exonerated from all improper feelings and intentions, let them conduct themselves as they will. Even when pains have been taken to prevent all just cause of offence, a court which has tolerated the most indecorous language, or the most bare-faced chicanery on the one hand, has objected to the tone and temper of the defence, and, not satisfied with passing an iniquitous sentence, affecting the life of the prisoner, thus exacting the severest penalty of the law, has added insult to injury, by tacking on a censure on the mode in which he presumed to rebut the charges preferred against him. In the endeavour to obtain redress in England by instituting civil actions against the President and members of this court-martial, the counsel consulted, expressed an opinion that it could not be maintained, because in this very defence which had occasioned so much clamour, he had not imputed malicious motives, having addressed his judges as men of honor, who though misled, desired to be impartial. Great allowances ought to be made for the indignation expressed by a party suffering under injurious treatment, and who has not received the protection from the court which it is bound to afford; while it is absolutely necessary to point out its failures for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

The measure of punishment also to be awarded upon conviction, ought to be the subject of very serious consideration on the part of a member of a court-martial, and especially in the suspension of rank and pay, which involves many nice distinctions, and may occasion a greater excess of rigour than was contemplated at the time. An accurate knowledge of the law and all its bearings will be found extremely useful when points of this nature are discussed, and will prevent many of those haphazard random decisions which are often productive of incalculable mischief. Again, it is exceedingly essential, to know exactly what does, and what does not constitute a military misdemeanour, and to be assured that the court has a right to take cognizance of offences brought before it. Transactions of a strictly private, and domestic nature, with which neither a court of law or of honour have any thing to do, have been often mixed up with, or attempted to be passed off, as breaches of discipline, or actions unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. Upon more than one occasion the contraction of debt has been attempted to be set up as a military crime, although unconnected with any attempt to defraud, or to evade payment by unjustifiable means. It is certainly essential to the character of an officer, and to the honour of the army,

that all pecuniary affairs shall be carried on with the strictest integrity, but the mere circumstance of being unable to discharge a demand for money, though it may arise from a reprehensible degree of extravagance, forms no legitimate ground for a court-martial. Officers should scrupulously unite in guarding against the interference in affairs of private life, which it has been the object of some persons in authority to establish, although it cannot be justified by the most strained interpretations of military law or the most rigid system of military discipline.

In numerous cases the appeal to a court-martial might be avoided by a timely reference to some person well instructed upon all points connected with military affairs, and who is acquainted with the exact nature of the duty which officers owe to others and to themselves. Such an authority will recommend an apology where it can be made with propriety, and thus the consequences of one false step, so frequently leading to others of the most fatal nature, will be avoided. He can also point out the necessity of submission to acts which, however arbitrary, may be enforced by authority, and will prevent rash and intemperate proceedings which tend to increase the hazard already incurred. However desirous an officer may be to afford this kind of assistance to his friends and companions, it can only be efficiently supplied by those who have given a great portion of their attention to the subject, and it is astonishing how very few amid a large and highly intelligent body, are qualified to perform a service of such great importance, and one which is so constantly required.

It is not without considerable reluctance that the foregoing remarks are hazarded, since feminine animadversion upon military jurisprudence may be considered presumptuous, impertinent and out of place. In attempting however to direct young officers, destined to follow their profession in a distant land, to those pursuits which promise to insure their personal advantage, and to promote the best interests of society, it seemed imperative to notice at some length the neglect of a study which is so intimately connected with the welfare of the army. The observations thus offered have been elicited by a most conscientious desire to render a residence in India, not idly spent, useful to the community at large; and in the hope that more able pens may take up the subject. An abode of eight months in a house in which a court-martial was constantly sitting, afforded opportunities of becoming acquainted with the numerous evils resulting from a culpable degree of ignorance and indifference upon the part of persons who ought to have taken a deep and lively interest in the proceedings. Unwilling to give offence, personal allusions have been as much as possible carefully avoided, or many cases in point might have been adduced in support of the view now given of the manner in which courts-martial are too frequently conducted throughout British India.

NATURAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

Written expressly for this Publication by a Resident of many years experience.

LETTER I.—ON THE SULEAH FISH OF BENGAL, AND THE ISINGLASS IT AFFORDS.

Among the many valuable resources of our Eastern territories, which have, as far as they regard our own immediate interests, been overlooked, we may enumerate the *Ichthyocolla*, or Isinglass, and it may appear strange, but it is a fact, that until the year 1832, it was wholly unknown to our British settlers, that this material abounded in India. The Chinese, who are the most subtle and wary craftsmen in the world, have for very many years past, taken advantage of the isinglass trade, and it may seem surprising, but it is true, that these people have from time immemorial, derived unknown to, and unsuspected by the British merchants of Calcutta, large returns of this useful commodity from the very* river that laves the *Ghants* of that proud capital. The *isinglass* that is imported into this country may be ranked under two heads—first, the *rough* or *book* isinglass—secondly, the *prepared* or *striped* ditto. The former undergoes very little alteration from the state in which it is procured; the latter is subjected to various careful processes, with a view to divest it of its *ichthyous* smell and flavor, which it naturally inherits, as well as to reduce it to a state more immediately suited to culinary purposes. This latter process is denominated *striping*.

The greater portion of isinglass imported into this country, comes from Russia, and is derived from the Sturgeon fish. It may be considered an almost indispensable commodity in trade, although many inferior articles of domestic produce, are, with a view to cheapness and economy, substituted for it, such as *vellum* for *size*, the skins of *soles*, &c., &c., but in the prosecution of nice purposes the real material becomes an object of primary consideration. The Chinese have, for a long series of years, encouraged among other peculiar arts, the curing and preparing isinglass, and they have had recourse to this expedient, not only with an eye to benefit themselves in a commercial point of view, but to render it subservient to their use as a culinary luxury. It will scarcely be credited that some tons weight of this valuable material annually finds its way from *Calcutta* alone, to *Macao*, where it undergoes the necessary preparations to render it fit for the market, and is thence sent to China.

The *Suleah* fish, when at its full size, runs about four feet in length, and is *squaliform*, resembling the *Shark* species in its appearance, but exhibiting a more delicate structure than the latter. The meat of this fish is exceedingly coarse, and is converted by the natives, when salted and spiced, into "*burtah*," a piquant relish, well known at the breakfast tables of Bengal. The bladder of the *Suleah* may be considered the most valuable part of it, which, when exposed to the sun, and suffered to dry, becomes purely pellucid, and so hard, that it will repel the edge of a sharp knife when applied to it. These bladders vary from half a pound to three quarters of a pound avoirdupois in weight, when perfectly dry.

* The River Hooghly.

The manner in which the writer of this narrative first became acquainted with the above article, proceeded from mere accident:—It happened that in the year 1832, he was residing at Fultah, a village situate on the eastern bank of the Hooghly River, about thirty-seven miles south of Calcutta, whilst conducting a Factory for the House of Messrs Willis and Earle, of the latter place; on one occasion, as he was repairing to the Factory, his eye was attracted to two moderate sized manuforn pellucid substances lying on the step of the door, in the sun. Unable to guess what they were, or the use of them, he applied to his "*kit-mutgar*" (servant) for an explanation in the matter, who informed him that they were the bladders of two Suleah fish, which he had purchased of some fishermen on the previous morning, and stated, moreover, that they were used as medicine in cases of *dysentery*. The writer, however, was tempted by curiosity to try an experiment on one of them, and succeeded, with the aid of a hammer and chisel, in detaching a few pieces from the material, which he caused to be boiled for the space of two hours, in a proportionate quantity of spring water, and to be strained into a glass tumbler, and submitted to a cool chamber. In about three hours afterwards he examined it, and found it to be as pure and firm an isinglass jelly as he had ever seen, though it was yet impregnated with its natural ropy flavour. In the course of a few days afterwards he imparted his discovery to the late Mr. John Palmer, Merchant, of Calcutta, who directed two experienced sircars to go into the different bazaars of the Town, and to buy up any quantity of the bladders that they could find retained for sale; but, after a very diligent enquiry, it was discovered that the same were not to be procured in Calcutta. They stated that they had succeeded in obtaining four only of these bladders, and those with great difficulty. They had learned, they said, to their great surprise, that the Agents to the Merchants in China had been long in the habit of contracting with the fishermen on the coast, for the bladders of the above-named fish immediately they were caught, and that the same constituted a very important monopoly. That it was not once in five hundred instances, that a fish of this description ever came into the Calcutta, or indeed any other market, with the bladder, which had been generally noticed, but never accounted for, and that the bladders were shipped off to Macao, a Portuguese settlement, where the isinglass was prepared and thence sent to China. It is evident that the Chinese can give but a trifle for the bladders, as the fish purchased by the writer's servant, with the latter in them, cost only six annas each—(less than one shilling English money.)

The Suleah fish abounds in *Channel Creek*, ~~and~~ *Saugor*, and in the "*Qstia*," or mouths of all the rivers which intersect the Sunderbunds, and are exceedingly plentiful at certain seasons. The four samples which the sircars obtained, were forwarded to Mr. Benjamin Richards, Experimental Chemist, of Calcutta, who caused the same to be cleansed and purified, and which proved, when submitted to the stripping process, the finest isinglass procurable in Calcutta. He afterwards sold the same in the ordinary way of business, at the rate of 14 rupees, (£1. 8s. sterling per lb.) Thus it is, and thus it has been, that the spontaneous produce of our East Indian Territory is seriously neglected, and suffered for want of being looked after, to benefit, exclusively, other countries; whilst, in this particular instance, Russia is allowed to derive from this

country, a very important revenue from the above material, which might be effectually obviated, if attention were paid to, and encouragement bestowed on those, who would develop the colonial advantages of our Indian Empire.

THE AFGHAUN CHIEFS.

The following conveys some slight sketch of the several parties to whose characters and movements public attention is now so closely drawn. Shooja ool Moolk is the grandson of Ahmed Shah, the great Doorance Chief, and head of the Saddozie clan, who first brought Afghaunistaun under one supreme authority. Herat, Peshawur, Candahar, Cashmere, Mooltan, Cabul, Sirhind, Balk, and the Punjab, all submitted to his power. He was succeeded by Timour Shah, of very inferior capacity and energy, who soon lost half his father's conquests. At his death, Shah Zemaun, was placed upon the throne. Shah Mahmoud, Shooja ool Moolk, (our present protégé), Hoomayoon, Abbas, Ferooz and other sons were all put aside, or provided for as governors of the several divisions of the country. Mahmoud, however, at Herat, went into open rebellion, and after one or two reverses, at length succeeded in dethroning Shah Zemaun, whose eyes were put out. For this success he was mainly indebted to Futteh Khan, the head of the Baurukzye family, the most powerful and wealthy of the Afghaun clans. Shah Mahmoud, in his turn, was ousted by Shooja ool Moolk, after various conflicts; in which he was sometimes victorious and again defeated. His victories he owed to Futteh Khan, his defeats to himself principally. In consequence of Shooja neglecting to make Futteh Khan his friend, when that chief had acknowledged him, another rebellion broke out, and by a turn in the wheel of fortune, Mahmoud was reinstated, and Shooja fled. To the intrigues, the energy, the skill and courage of Futteh Khan, was Mahmoud again indebted for his success; but with unexampled baseness and cruelty he, instigated by his son Kamran, the present chief of Herat, seized their benefactor, first deprived him of his sight, and in a few months, in open court, before their eyes, ordered the guards to cut the blind and helpless Vizier to pieces. This was in the year 1818. Futteh Khan's brothers, sixteen or seventeen in number, instantly flew to arms. Mahmoud escaped to Herat, where he died in 1829, and where his son Kamran, a cruel and perfidious wretch, now rules, supposing the Persians are not masters of it.

There was another chance for Shooja; for Mahomed Azeem Khan, the Governor of Cashmere and eldest brother of Futteh Khan, was ready to have again placed him on the throne. But misfortunes had not subdued his regal pride. He took offence at a friend of Azeem Khan's using a palankin in his company, and expressed himself strongly. The Baurukzye chief was indignant, and withdrew his support, transferring it to a brother of Shujah's, Eyoob, who was willing to take the throne, as the puppet of his patron. During the life of Azeem Khan, Eyoob retained the nominal sovereignty, but at the death of the former, whose influence with his family had been great, the other brothers of Futteh Khan became divided, each aiming at independent power in their respective Governments. Eyoob sought refuge with Runjeet Singh, in dread of Dost Mahomed; and still resides, we believe, at Lahore. Dost Mahomed is the most energetic and talented of the surviving brothers of Futteh

Khan, and has brought Cabul into a better condition than it has been in for ages. Of course this is not the place to describe the loss of power and influence which the Kingdom of Afghaunistaun has experienced by the distractions, first of its legitimate rulers, and secondly, of the Baurukzye Chiefs. Province after province became the prey of Runjeet Singh, who took every advantage of the feuds that prevailed, now nominally assisting one branch, now another, but really drawing within his own power, almost all that was worth having. Nor need we digress on his personal treatment of Shooja ool Moolk, whom he now professes a wish to re-establish on the throne of Cabul. Suffice it to say, that we have some doubts of this policy, pronounced by many to be so wise. Candahar and Peshawer, held by brothers of Dost Mahomed, will scarcely like the chance of seeing Shooja ool Moolk on the throne of Cabul, and we contemplate an union of all the hitherto discordant chiefs to keep out a common enemy. 'The only support in Afghaun, exclusive of individuals in the Saddozie clan, that Shooja can expect, independent of foreign arms, is that of his nephew Kamran at Herat, but there are old and deep scores between them, which it will be difficult to settle.

Upon the whole, we suspect we are not playing a good card in putting forward an empty, vain, injudicious, and perhaps, what is of greater consequence, unlucky man like Shooja, who, will be ill-received by the proud Dooranees, when they see him approach with the baggage of Runjeet Singh, who threatened to dishonor his wife and daughters, and who subjected himself to the grossest personal insults; and whom they detest, as the great and successful enemy of their country and their creed.—*India Gazette.*

RUNJEET SINGH'S ARMY.

Runjeet Singh's regular Infantry consists of eighteen regular Battalions, each about 800 strong, equally well clothed and appointed as the Company's Troops. Their arms are of Lahore manufacture, and quite equal to those furnished from our own arsenals. The Infantry wear scarlet coatees of the French cut, with green lapelles, and worsted epaulettes. The belts are of black leather. The Battalions are formed after the old fashion in three ranks; they march steadily, and in the common movements of changing front, retiring by Battalions in echelon, forming squares and deployments, seem to work well together. The word of command is given in French, and is well understood by the Native Officers. The independent firing of squares is wanting in animation, but the platoon firing is exceedingly steady and creditable. The Sikh soldiers are fine robust men and have a very imposing appearance. Every Battalion is commanded by a native Colonel and each of its eight companies has three commissioned officers, besides the usual proportion of non-commissioned. Tents are furnished to the Battalions when in the field, as well as an establishment of Artificers, but Medical attendance is not provided by the State. The discipline is rigid and severe, the rattan being liberally administered for trifling offences; still however the service is generally popular. The monthly pay of a Sepoy is 7 rupees, with a ration of Dhall and flour when on actual service. The irregular Infantry are in numbers about 12,000, but with the exception of two gallant *Goorka* Battalions, are a turbulent ill-appointed rabble, valueless as soldiers.

Runjeet Singh's Horse Artillery muster above fifty brass guns, of calibre varying from six to twelve-pounders, whose carriages are stout and serviceable, though of the clumsy old school pattern. The guns have elevating screws, and are kept in excellent order by the men, who are said to be attached to them with all that superstitious feeling of reverence inherent in native Golundauze. The horses of the artillery are inferior, and the harness is decidedly bad. In movement they seldom exceed a trot, and had no idea of horse artillery keeping pace with cavalry till they witnessed the rapidity of our horse artillery movements. The artillery are usually divided amongst the Infantry Brigades, in the proportion of four guns to a Battalion. The men are smart, well dressed, and remarkably quick in serving their guns. The foot artillery are only employed in garrison duties. The Dromedary Corps, have large swivels on revolving pivots, fixed to their saddles. This corps strongly resembles one of the same description, formerly in our service. The men are richly dressed in long scarlet coats, and their housings are of the same colour. Each Suwar is armed with sword and pistols.

The Cavalry is Runjeet's favourite arm, and he has spared no pains to render it efficient. The total strength is estimated at 40,000, or thereabouts, of which 4,000 only are regulars. They comprise two regiments of Lancers, and six of Dragoons; disciplined according to the French system by Monsieur Allard, a distinguished officer of the Imperial Army. The regular Cavalry are well mounted and equipped, and in large bodies work well together. The Dragoons are fine men, armed with long carbines, pistols and swords. Their appointments are of black leather, with jack boots. Clothing scarlet, with green facings, and close fitting steel helmets, of the Roman pattern. The Lancers are dressed in blue, with scarlet facings, and a profusion of lace; have high cloth caps, and are armed with lances twelve feet in length, surmounted with the tri-coloured flag. The *Ghorechurras* or body-guard, 2,000 in number, are the best mounted of the Sikh Cavalry. To them is entrusted the safety of the Rajah's person. They are excellent swordsmen, and equally expert with the matchlock and lance. Their dress is superb, being an under tunic of padded crimson silk, over which is worn ornamental chain armour of the most beautiful workmanship, covering almost every vulnerable part. The head-dress, a conical turban of bright yellow silk, surmounted by a brazen head piece, from which the chain armour descends, and is crowned by long waving heron plumes. The horses are splendidly caparisoned and armed at all points with brass mail. The appearance of this body in full costume is grandly picturesque, and when careering with their long spears couched, they resemble the knights of ancient times preparing for a Tournament. Runjeet's irregular Cavalry in appearance much resemble the irregular horse in our own service, they are divided into bodies of about 300 each, commanded by Jagheerdars; Chiefs who hold a district under the tenure of Military Service. Several of these bodies are again commanded by Sikh Sirdars, after the manner of Brigades. These horsemen are only formidable from their numbers, and cannot be considered as soldiers, from their total want of discipline. They are much on a par in short, with certain of our allies, in allusion to whom a distinguished General Officer, in days of yore declared, that he would rather fight such fellows, than pay them!

In a physical point of view, the Sikhs are some of the finest men in India; they are generally of lofty stature, and great muscular power;

they are likewise endowed with hardihood and energy far superior to the natives of Hindustan, and are more free from the prejudices of caste. Their moral qualities are however less to be admired.—*Cannopore Examiner.*

RUSSIA, IN REFERENCE TO THE EAST.

We were formerly enabled to view Russia in connexion with the East, it now remains for us to view the East simply through the medium of Russia.

All the relations of the East come to us bound up with the idea of Russia. The East is extinct, except through Russia. From the shores of the Bosphorus to the Indus—from the deserts of the Caspian, to the wall of China—all is Russia; a vast expanse—a single spectacle—Russia!

The events which have transpired since our attention was last given to this subject, are only to be estimated by their reference to the operations of Russia. It is undoubted that the intrigues of Russia are at the bottom of all the feuds and dissensions of the native powers throughout the East. Commencing with Turkey; it is known, it was her emissaries who kindled the flames of revolt in Greece and in the Egyptian provinces; that it was her emissaries who sounded the tocsin of civil war in Persia; her emissaries, who scattered among the devious tracts of the regions of the Caspian, are employed in the ceaseless vocation of sewing discord among its chaotic, turbulent, and inflammable masses; and, that in our own empire of Hindostan there is no native court free from her hirelings and her spies, whose province it is to excite suspicion against England, to detract from the standard of her merits, to sap the foundations of her moral influence, and to pioneer the way for Russian ascendancy.

To doubt the practicability of an invasion of our Indian empire, is to doubt the commonest elements of perception. A no mean authority on questions connected with our foreign policy, is of opinion, "there cannot be a doubt that the movement of the Indian Government is directed by something more than theoretical reasoning respecting the designs of Russia;" and, we conceive, no one in search of grounds for full and perfect reliance on this view, has more to task himself with than a glance at the map of Russia and the Eastern world, on which he will find that of all the conquerors ever instigated to an accomplishment of the difficult enterprise, Russia is the one most endowed with the conditions promising success—conditions arising, in the first instance, from geographical position, military organization, and lastly, and not least, from the very genius of her government. "In our endeavours to crush the power of Napoleon," says a writer, than whom no one has studied this intricate and momentous subject, with more profound penetration, "we gave strength to Russia, who has more than taken the position in Asia that Napoleon aspired to; for France *intrigued* from a distance, to gain the influence over Persia that Russia now *commands* from her adjoining frontier. Again, argues the same authority, "I am not one of those who think that the Great Bear will walk over all Asia in half a dozen strides, for plans such as Russia has gained credit for entertaining, require considerable time for their execution; but, because it is the interest of the Russians to extend their authority Eastward, and because they are much stronger than their Eastern neighbours, I conceive they will labour to establish what Baron Meyendorff terms

"*l'influence salutaire de la Russie sur l'Asie Centrale* : and, by pushing on a power over which they exercise a strong control, they may effect much of their object, without incurring the odium which we should be ready to attach to them for openly extending their frontier in the direction of our Eastern possessions." It is in this view, resides an explanation of the events now transpiring on the very frontiers of our Indian empire. It is this pushing on of a power over which is exercised a strong control, that is the very phenomenon now brought to bear under the fortress of Herat. "Russian influence" says a masterly politician, "must be great wherever Persian rule is established; and while Russia can effectually serve or menace Persia, she can order such arrangements as best answer her own views." Besides, no one can doubt, judging from what one of the most conspicuous characteristics of Russian policy is, that the very confused and discomposed order of elements constituting the range of the northern countries of Hindostan, is the very sphere in which her machinations would be most successfully brought into operation; or in fact, not only the range of country immediately forming the girdle on the north of Hindostan, but likewise the elements abroad over the whole expanse of territory from her own shores on the Caspian, to the mountains of Tibet.

It is not under such an aspect of the political horoscope, we would stay to enquire the *motive* "of the assumed hostility of Russia towards England;"* or, giving a moment's consideration to the fatuitous demand, but without indeed diving to the far greater depths of the question, content ourselves by replying in the language of the *Times* "because England through her colonies, her distant dependencies, and universal commerce, is every where, breathes every where, is every where vulnerable."

Boundless in its desires, the policy of Russia is transparent or opaque, direct or oblique, bold, cautious, subtle, as circumstances require it. In the face of day she blots from the chronicle of ages—Poland: bends beneath her yoke—Turkey: occultly propels the march of the elements of war in—Persia: fearful of her very life in the attempt, creeps—nay, let us say, crawls amidst the pasturages of the wild Toorkmun, or returning westward, scales with her legions the cloud-capp'd Caucasus, now, unknown, invisibly to all the world, now under the false and astounding pretext of the privileges of treaty. Every where, and on all sides, rises her curling snake-crest. She is in China, she is in Japan, along our whole north-western frontier of Hindostan she confronts us, now at Lahore, Cabul, Cashmere, at last under the walls of Herat. The commerce of those regions she guides beneath her reins; and—say, to the merchants of England, lay this flattering unction to your heart, the commerce she there carries on is with British merchandise! "A profit of fifty per cent," says that admirable writer Lieutenant Burnes, "is not unfrequently derived by the merchants on English Chintz," and more overwhelming still comes the fact, "the broad cloths of England are never brought to Bokhara except by Russia! and it was the intention of an intelligent merchant of Cabul," writes the same author, "to take an investment of that article to Loodiana, where he could afford to sell it *cheaper* than it is to be had at the latter place, notwithstanding the length of the journey."† But these are the veriest

* "Asiatic Journal" for November, 1838.

† "The finest English broad-cloth, which sells in India for 22 rupees a yard, may be purchased in Bokhara for 15."—LIEUT. BURNES.

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items in the account. Russia usurps an influence over the commerce of all Asia. Persia is mostly supplied with articles from Russia; all the roads from the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia, eastward of the Caspian and Aral, have been for a period of eighty years annually travelled by the caravans of Bokhara; and in every direction her efforts have never ceased to improve her commercial communications, as will be seen from the fact, that in the year 1819, she despatched M. Moraviev on a mission to Orgunge with the view of effecting a change in the established line, but not succeeding, so important did she consider it, that the ensuing year she despatched a second mission under M. Negri to the same effect. The failure of these attempts is no proof of the absence of intense solicitude to accomplish them, while the intense solicitude is in pronounced asseveration of the importance to be attached to them. While this is the case on one hand, on the other the sale of British goods is discouraged in Russia; their transit is impeded by heavy duties; yet notwithstanding this, and in attestation of a triumphant fact, when they reach Bokhara are sold there at a profit. It is for the commercial world of Great Britain to call to mind too the extent of inland navigation Russia possesses, by which she can bring the whole of her goods to the confines of Asia by water-carriage, a natural advantage which scarcely miracles of art might serve to contend against. Reasoning from this circumstance, Lieut. Burnes says, "We must surrender to her, I imagine, all trade in metals, and other weighty articles made from them"; on which let us exclaim, how infinitely vital, then, that we should at least compete with her in the rest of our manufactures. For on this point, what the desideratum is, is an opening of the markets of those countries, and, so, at the eleventh hour the truth bursts to light, that the attention of Great Britain has been too long absorbed by other matters to the neglect of this, and that a rival has forced her way where only England, among the nations of Europe should have left traces of a footstep.

But if such be the aspect of the commercial relations of Russia—relations deriving an importance to be applied to political purposes, let us enquire what is the state of things in the interior of India, that opinion may form itself on the probable chances of success that may here too await the invader. Must we, alas, on this head recur to the words of the celebrated Burke that "if we were driven out of India to-day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by anything better than the ouran-ouang or the tiger"—must we, we say, recur to that uncompromising view of our Indian rule? With regret, with shame, with a torrent of indignation mantling us to the brow, we confess even that it is so; and we feel that we are borne out in this melancholy avowal by the sentiments of a contemporary,*—a contemporary whose opinions being in general so widely at variance from our own, the concurrence must be allowed to carry with it emphatic force. Our erudite and skilful antagonist broadly admits "that if tried by the strict rules which we apply to other great powers in Europe, *our Empire in India is but an aggregate of usurpations—of spoiliations by the stronger of the weaker.*" We echo the admission applauding the candour which permitted it, and writhing under the opprobrium which it indelibly affixes to the name of England. The charge of *usurpation*, national pride teaches us may be endured, but that we should have despoiled where we usurped—that we should have plucked the rose from

* "Asiatic Journal" for November, 1838.

that fair bosom of Hindostan, wantonly, madly to our own interests thus have plucked it, contains nothing in the recollection but shame—but remorse!

A period of two centuries and a half, and, without passion calmly let us ask, in what have we benefited India? What have we done? We have robbed her of her riches, in return have we embued her with our freedom? We have scoffed at her semi-barbarism, doing so, have we shed upon her the light of our civilization? Is it possible, that tranquilizing a few broils, pouring a sedative over certain internal conflicts, we gaze around and proclaim, our task is done! Is it possible, at this stage we pause and vaunt ourselves the *paternal* guardians of India? Extending as our amazing empire does from Cape Comorin in the south, to the glaciers of the Himalaya in the north, let us look abroad and say, over that immense expanse—those regions of unparalleled gorgeousness—where are the evidences of our superior intelligence? Where are our arts, our sciences—where those seminaries of instruction, the only true distinctive of a great, from a meaner, nation?

We had set out prepared with the assertion that there was one principle—one abstract consideration—on which we would build even the right of Great Britain to her Indian Sovereignty. We had pictured to ourselves that right to consist in the prerogatives which a higher development of the human faculties, naturally brings along with it—the prerogatives, in short, of an advanced stage of the social element. We had glossed over the sin of *usurpation* by a recurrence to the position, that usurpation was pardonable, if so, it was usurpation for civilization's sake; we brought to recollection the transcendency of that freedom for which Great Britain is famed—the wisdom of her laws, the beauty of the several branches of her institutions—the results flowing as effects from these, viz. her spirit of universal independence, her gigantic intelligence, her sentiment so far above the sordid craving for mere gold—with these, her selfcity, her prosperity, her whole unsurpassed and unsurpassable scheme of greatness; and reasoning from these postulates, basing our argument on these massive and solid foundations, we had prevailed upon ourselves to think that, the first struggle of ascendancy being over—the adverse elements of power suppressed—the subsequent path to virtue would be, not in flinging over the reins of our Indian dominion, but in still retaining them—not in abandoning what had cost rivers of blood to attain, but, attained to consolidate into a vast structure and sanctuary of power.

But although a review of the circumstances of our Indian rule has not fortified us in this self-extenuating assumption, yet, we may be pardoned for extracting stimulus to the opinion from the future. The later years of our Indian administration have been free, in some respects from the extreme features which earlier marked it; monopoly, in some of its more pernicious influences, has been restrained. Access to India by Englishmen, is now allowed; the press of the public presidencies is enfranchised from its more onerous shackles; the limitations of Commerce are enlarged; and with this removal of positive disadvantage, a more than negative good has been derived. Already, upon the Indian shore, British capital has flowed in: with capital, a stream, however as yet, slender of British colonization. The fountain-source of the prospective weal of India is in these cardinal events. Henceforward Englishmen will be amalgamated with the native classes, the Indian subjects of the crown with Englishmen! Philanthropy, philosophy, patriotism can wish for nothing more. A consolidation of the power of Great Britain may from this period date

its rise. An hour further in the bosom of the future, and this tender plant of national amity, yet fostered a little more—yet reared a little higher above the storms of jealous contention, now of the vanquished—now of the vanquisher—and, a new world opens to the view,—the foes of yesterday are friends to-day, and the march onward of British power, and glory, and supremacy, is only coeval with a resuscitation of the old renown and felicity of India.

Speculative as the vein our pen has in some measure led us into, yet it cannot be denied, for reflection of the sort the season is not altogether inappropriate. The handwriting relative to our Eastern sovereignty is on the wall. It behoves every one to be at least grave; the crisis may not be one of a day, but of eternity! It is certain, in seeking for the bond of greatest security that may link us to our oriental possessions, it is to be found—if found—in the *hearts* of our Indian subjects. Our citadel there, invasion has already its defiance. On the frontier, like a starved crane, Russia might hover picking up the refuse of political fare, but beyond the frontier, and the appearance of the Calmuck were a chimera, or if in truth a fact, one which we might summon a Manfred to apostrophise when he exclaims

“Back, back, ye baffled fiends,
I do deny, defy, spurn back, and scorn ye.”

But we confess, it is carrying our vision into the future, rather than bridle up our thoughts to the events of the present time, in thus meditating. While we write, the hypothesis of one moment, is a fact the next; and the *contemplated* designs of the arch-enemy, are assuming already a stern reality. It is sufficiently apparent that circumstances are converging to a crisis. Heaven forbid! that the fate of Poland, the wrongs of the Circassians, like the blood of Abel shed on the ground shall ascend, crying for vengeance on the head of our merciless apathy.

The eager enquiry is, our Indian territories invaded, what are the contingencies in our favor—what the situation of those countries, which, lost for so long a period among the dreams of antiquity, have been suddenly destined to become resuscitated, and, remarkable as well from their long oblivion as from their memory of ancient splendours, are doomed, perhaps, to occupy a position in the temple of future history more striking than that in which they have come down to us in the records of the past?

We quote from the scientific observations of Conolly when we assume, that from whatever quarter the Russians come to invade us in India, they must pass through Afghanistan. Now, we have one fact on our side that the Afghans are attached to us by commerce, that “they have much to fear, nothing to gain, from letting the Russians enter their country;” that they are natural enemies to the nations by whom the Russians must, in the first instance be assisted, whether Oosbeg or Persian: that they moreover cherish a strong fanatical antipathy against the latter people, and that conscious of the benefit they derive from intercourse with our Indian Provinces, are naturally our allies. But on the other hand in proportion as their once superb empire was extensive and held by a single sceptre, is it now, shattered into innumerable entities; and that precisely to the extent of this division of its parts is the difficulty of calculating our relations with their separate Chieftains.

The origin of the Afghans as a people is lost in the fables of an early genealogy. Lieut. Conolly says that vainly he sought for light upon the subject in the “*Tuarikh-e Khan Jehan Khan*,” a work existing in Persian. In 1722, however, the last of the Soffis resigned his crown

to Mahmood Ghilgie, at Ispahan; and five years later, Nadir Shah rising to free Persia, not only drove the Affghans thence, but defeated them in their own territory. At that time they were divided into two great rival tribes—the Ghilgies and the Abdallees. In 1747, Ahmed Khan revived the power of his ancestors, and causing himself to be proclaimed King of the Affghans, was crowned at Candahar, assuming the title of Doorree Doorraun—the pearl of the age! Ahmed Khan reigned twenty-six years, and during the whole of that period was engaged in incessant war, marching east and west, twice he rode conqueror into Delhi, four other times to different parts of India, and in the west as far as Neshapore and Astrabad. In 1773 this great warrior died, leaving the immense empire he had founded to an unworthy successor—his son, Timour Shah. Timour Shah, among other errors, left his dominions to be contended for by innumerable heirs. The necessary consequence ensued; and the Affghan empire from a united sovereignty, flew to pieces—scattered by the whirlwind of conflicting interests. The sons of Timour Shah, whom history has condescended to notice were Humayoon, Shah Zemaun, Shah Shooja, Mahmoud, and Feerooz Oodeen. Timour Shah died at Cabul, in 1793, and Shah Zemaun proclaimed himself King at that city. Humayoon also had proclaimed himself King, but being ill-supported he was defeated by Zemaun, ~~seized, blinded, and obliterated from the page of history.~~ Four princes now remained to hold separate portions of the empire, and to struggle for its consolidation, each under his own auspices. Mahmoud retained Herat, and at the present moment it is Herat alone which remains in the possession of the royal descendants. Feerooz Oodeen, inspired by the flames of a less ardent ambition, retired from the hostile arena, and took up his abode in Persia, leaving three combatants in pursuit of an undivided throne. Of the first, the Shah Zemaun, it may be briefly said, he was popular, and might possibly have maintained the supreme power if his discernment had been equal to his circumstances, but occupying himself in useless projects, and in the exercise of unnecessary cruelties, he at length lost his crown. The candidates for the Affghan sceptre were now reduced to two—the Shahs Mahmoud and Shooja. Shooja had risen to the head of the kingdom, and held the sceptre when Mr. Elphinstone on a mission from our own Government arrived at the Court of Cabul. He was soon however destined to a reverse of fortune, and the British mission had scarcely re-crossed the Indus when he was defeated on the field at Necmra, in 1809. Mahmoud was now sole master of the reins of Government, and the whole of the Affghan country, with the exception of Cashmere, submitted to his dominion. But even Mahmoud possessed not the characteristics necessary to his commanding position. He suffered the reins to fall into the hands of the famous or infamous—we know not to decide—however, the renowned Futteh Khan.* This extraordinary personage was Chief of the powerful tribe of the Baurickzye, and it is his brother whom “the greatest clan of the Affghans,” amounting to about 60,000 families, now recognise in the person of Dost Mahomed. Futteh Khan was destined to a horrible death, and the reign of Mahmoud may be said to have terminated with the life of his minister, thus ending the Douranee monarchy which may be said to have existed about eighty years.

* It is remarkable that a learned and profound oracle on such matters, the *Asiatic Journal*, should have fallen into the extensive error of supposing Futteh Khan to have been raised to the post of Vizier, under Shooja; on unfounded authority. Futteh Khan was Vizier of Mahmoud, and his powerful coadjutor in elevating him to power.

In the weak period of Mahmoud's reign, a powerful ruler had grown up in the vicinity. Runjeet Singh availed himself of the favorable juncture to possess himself of many of the richest provinces formerly included under the general name of Afghanistan, of which first and principally was the valley of Cashmere, and eventually upon this, the provinces of Mooltan, Leia, and Dera Ghazee Khan. In 1823, was fought the battle of Nushero, when the supremacy of the Sikhs was likewise established between the Indus and Peshawur. It was in this reign, too, that Persia made a demand of tribute from Herat, as capital of the province of Khorassan. The demand, however, was treated with scorn, and it is the repetition of the claim to-day, which forms the ostensible grounds of the present warfare.

On the fall of Mahmoud, it is remarkable every opportunity offered for the restoration of Shooja, but with the infatuation which so conspicuously marked nearly all the actions of the descendants of the royal stock, he managed in a fit of puerile vanity to insult the friend of his benefactor; at which the whole Baurikzye family taking deep offence, consoled themselves by raising to the throne a more compliant master in the person of Eyoob, a brother of Shooja. Thus, the disposition of these intricate circumstances may be said to display themselves at the present moment in something approaching to the following order.

Dismembered of its finest provinces, and presenting not even the shadow of its once importance, Afghanistan may be described as a theatre torn by the alternate struggles of two factions, one the representative of the founder of the kingdom—the other, that of the betrayed and ill-requited Vizier, Futteh Khan. These factions arrange themselves under the respective titles of the Sudozyes and Baurikzyes.

The capital of Cabul is held by the head of the latter family, known equally under the appellation of the rebel tribe, Dost Mahomed, who if report speak true, joined the Persians in the late onset, advising them even to march upon the Indus. Candahar is held by another brother of Futteh Khan, and also Peshawur by a third; thus Herat alone of the four chiefships remains as we have heretofore stated, with a member of the royal family. The member of the royal stock here alluded to, is the now celebrated Kam Ram, who, as son of the Shah Mahmoud, rests a claim to the general sovereignty. The Shah Eyoob too weak to maintain the monarchy, fled to the Punjab, where under the protection of the formidable Prince of the Sikhs he still continues. Kam Ram, would as a scion of the royal house, be alone in his pretensions, but for the deposed and defeated Shooja, who for the last twenty years has been an exile with his family at the British post of Loodiana. Such, is a sketch briefly attempted of the interests of Afghanistan, as they at present conflictively exist. It is a political question of some moment towards which side the scale of British preference should have inclined, in the recent military movement on the part of the local Government. It is evident, however, that although surrounded by certain delicacies, yet as a problem viewed in its largest proportions and in its fullest light, a policy merging minor degrees of interest in a grand and comprehensive principle, could be the only one recognised as consistent, either with the dignity of England, or the security of her Eastern empire.

The distinguished recent traveller into Bokhara, to whom during our observations we have been frequently indebted, suggests that all the institutions of the Afghans are favorable to a republic; that in Cabul the popular feeling is directed towards the Baurikzye family; and as an opinion entertained by the traveller himself "is favorable to the pros-

perity of the country." On the obverse side of the picture, it is stated, the total overthrow of the dynasty is universally attributed to the misplaced pride and arrogance of the last kings, *who now receive no sympathy from the Affghans in their overthrow.* Founding an opinion on these data, it must be admitted to appear extraordinary that the Indian authorities should have made their demonstration in favor of a deposed prince, whose absence besides of twenty years from his country could scarcely have assisted in exciting that sympathy, which, already extinct, was yet so imperatively necessary to be restored. If the policy be, that the royal house of Affghanistan is to be re-instated in its former dignity, there can be no question but that the chivalrous Kam Ram, fresh from the honours of victory presented a tenfold more eligible choice. As to Shooja, it is well to recal, that he might have regained his power, but for his rash attempts to exercise the privileges of the sovereignty, before he was firmly fixed in it. As an authority worth relying upon, we may again venture to rehearse the sentiments of the perfectly informed tourist before referred to, who prefacing his opinion by the received axiom, that it is more difficult to revive than to raise a dynasty, proceeds to observe, that in the common train of events, if the country is to be ruled by another king, we must look for another family to establish its power in Cabul; this in all probability being the Baurikzyes. ~~Con-~~ ~~temporaneously~~ with a glance at the state of the shattered and dismembered Affghanistan, a running survey of the provinces or governments immediately in its vicinity, seems not less called for. And in a commentary of the sort, the Punjab of course occupies the first position. The very importance, however, of this portion of territory, is from the fact of the attention its importance has excited, a reason why in the present instance it may be allowed to engross less of our notice. Fortunately its present ruler is in our alliance; but the reflection comes that he is an old man, with, as report avers, an incompetent, almost idiotic, heir.

The territory lying next to the northward of Cabul, is Koondooz, under the almost known chieftain, the active and remarkable Moorad Beg. The pages of Lieut. Burnes abound with information on the subject, from which we learn, the important points of present consideration—the chieftain is considered rich for an Usbek; that although money is scarce, yet, the necessities of life abound; that the revenue is paid in grain, and that an invincible suspicion pervades the prince's mind against the conquerors of India. But far more important than Koondooz, is the adjoining country of Bokhara so conspicuous from its geographical site, its historic associations and present extent of commerce. The present king is described as favorably disposed to Europeans, and especially the English. The revenue of the kingdom is calculated at 277,000 rupees. Its military force, entirely wanting in discipline, consists of about 20,000 horse, and 4,000 infantry, with forty-one pieces of artillery; added to which are a kind of troops called "*eeljoree*" or militia. To carry observations farther on this route, would be to carry the enquiry to the meridian of the Toorkmun hordes, a chapter in history far too prodigal in its details to be even glanced at in our so brief space.

In conclusion, it seems but a tritism to argue, that a British force once called into the field against the insidious endeavours, the occult machinations, or the more avowed attempted to be exercised influence of Russia on our Indian frontiers, can never be withdrawn till an unquestionable, a signal, and a decided result be obtained. Still, we are ready to think that diplomacy might even yet do much. It is not to be

forgotten, a skilful diplomacy would have saved Poland, defended Turkey, might even still protect Circassia, and, in short, prove the, at present, invulnerable bastion to British dominion at all points. As a nation occupied, nay, engrossed with the pursuits of commerce, war cannot be desirable—is to be deprecated. But the reality, perhaps, is, the evil is not to be averted—the plague impossible to be stayed; and the phenomena of the period appear to say—"Russia not now ready for you, will you wait till she be." It is undoubted that Russia and England must be in mutual opposition, because the very law of their existence is mutual antagonism, because earth is not wide enough for the action of two so contrary influences; because the principle which annihilating all the finer essences of the human spirit, cannot live, but be scorched up and perish, in the sun-rays of that which having freedom for its impulse, has the apotheosis of man for its goal.

Crucially mangled as our Indian army has been, by considerations of economy, not only sordid, but scandalous, not only scandalous, but appalling to every sense of security of our Indian empire, yet, England, we feel elated in the assurance, will not be wanting to her honour, in the hour which we imagine to ourselves is on the advent—an hour, if not immediately, yet remotely pregnant with what we feel justified in designating, the destinies of civilization. We would deprecate being thought violent in the cause, but we would be understood as firm; we disclaim the intemperateness of passion, but this we protest, that in defence of our commonest interests, the first necessities of the political balance, our rights of commerce, our obligations as the most powerful representative of the universal privileges and rights of the human race, Russia *must be* confronted. If by peaceable means, as for example the new treaties with Austria and Turkey, we rejoice the more; if by the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth, let us not disguise it, we rejoice still. The disasters of war are not unremembered by us; it were but too easy to fill the world with a recital of the horrors of bloodshed. But deprecating as we do, *and willingly avoiding the advocacy if we could*, of the extreme of means, yet, let it not be attempted to be denied, there are horrors yet greater than those of war. England is not the aggressor! Shall she stand tamely by and see her name insulted, the bonds entered into with her broken, her allies bent under the yoke of subjugation, her commerce insolently thwarted,* her flag attempted to be lowered, her very territory hostilely approached—shall these provocations exist, and yet England remain passive beneath their influence, and the assailants of her rights—the author of those provocations, a Cimmerian monster—a Power that but yesterday was a nonentity!

A prescience tells us, there is yet too much gunpowder in the world, too many of the means and appliances of war subsisting ready to hand among nations, for an indulgence in the more glorious dream of absolute peace. If the gaunt tyrant war, come, it is Russia which has hallooed him on. Necessity must work its way; but England once fairly embarked in the contest, and she can never retire, till Russia, be sent howling to her natural boundaries; till her military rabble be taught to respect the difference between physical force and military science; till ocean shall roar again with the echoes of that struggle, which sweeping her fleets, like so many Lilliputia-prows, within its depths, shall leave the Standard of England broad unfurled athwart the watery expanse in undisputed attestation of her Naval strength and Maritime supremacy.

* The closing of the Black Sea by Russia and our trade with the Circassians.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We hope we need make no apology to our readers for devoting so large a portion of the present number to the all absorbing topic of the impending war. We have carefully searched through several files of papers for every item of consequence referring to this interesting subject not contained in our last, and the following is the result.—

REMITTANCES FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR.—The treasury was much occupied in August in dispatching funds to the Upper Provinces. The Jellinghee Flat took away twenty lacs about the 9th of that month, and much more was in preparation.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Whichever way we turn our eyes, we view the wretched consequences of the niggardly Policy pursued by all our Rulers, since the retirement of the Marquis of Hastings. Our most important frontiers left wholly defenceless. Our Infantry reduced below the number required for the common Police duties of so extensive a country!—Cavalry we have almost none. Our Field Artillery is utterly inefficient, the only moveable guns being too light to be of much use in action. In fact, unless speedy and decisive measures be taken, to render our Army a little more respectable than it is at present, we shall find the undisciplined Hordes, from Afghanistan, Nepaul, and Burmah, more than a match for us, and if this be once apparent to our own subjects, the British empire in India will be destroyed in a day, by the union of the people, whose disunion only enabled us to conquer them in the first instance.—*Delhi Gazette* August.

We have received some information relative to affairs in the North West, on which our readers may place every reliance. We hear that Dost Mahomed's subjects are so disaffected, that in all probability there will not be a shot fired, as they will be too glad to take Shah Soojah back again, to make any resistance. Shah Soojah is raising recruits, who are drilled every morning in front of his palace-gate by some of the guard furnished by his Poorbeas. Matters will soon wear a better face, as his Majesty is to have an auxiliary force similar to the Oude one. Three of the Subaltern appointments, are, it is said, to be filled up by Officers at Loodianah—Lieuts. Maclean of the 17th, and Spence and Conolly of the 20th. Report says, Col. Smith, the Commandant at Loodianah, is to be the Brigadier Commandant, and Capt. McSherry of the 30th, Brigade Major, on Rs. 1000 per month; the junior officers are to have Rs. 500. At first it was settled that Ruttjeet was to put the Shah on the throne, but (in consequence it is supposed of the enmity of the people of Cabul to the Sikhs,) it is now altered, and some six thousand men are to proceed with him from Loodianah; the route is rather round about; Bhawulpoor, Mooltan, cross the Loodianah Mountains in three divisions, (this may also be meant to pick up some troops from Bombay at Shikarpore) on to Candahar, and thence to Cabul, so that those whose luck it is to go, will have rather a long journey. By taking this route, however, they avoid the Kyber Pass, which is not to be taken, but may be bought for fifty thousand or a lac of rupees, from the people who hold it; those people call themselves Mosulmans, but they are different from almost all other sects of the Mahomedan religion in every respect.—*Englishman*, August 16.

SHAH SOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.—The following are the Officers who have been fortunate enough to obtain appointments in the above Force. Col. C. W. Hamilton 61st N. I.; Capt. W. Anderson, art.; Lieut. C. E. Mills, do.; Lieut. I. D. Moffatt, 2nd L. C.; Brev. Capt. J. Christie, 3d L. C.; Capt. C. G. Macan, 16th N. I.; Lieut. R. McKean, 17th N. I.; Lieut. J. K. Spence, 20th N. I.; Ens. J. B. Conolly 20th N. I.; Capt. I. D. D. Bean, 23d N. I.; Capt. J. R. Handscomb, 26th N. I.; Lt. P. Nicholson, 21st N. I.; Capt. T. M. Sherry, 30th N. I.; Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N. I.; Lieut. C. Codrington, 49th N. I.; Capt. W. F. Beaton, 54th N. I.; and Lieut. W. Anderson, 59th N. I. The above Officers were ordered (August 13) to proceed to Loodianah and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the Political department.

FORCE FOR THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CABUL.—Amidst all the uncertainty which now prevails respecting the force which is to co-operate with Shah Soojah in his expedition against Cabul, whether it be fifteen, according to the *Englishman*, or twenty thousand men, according to the *Hurkaru*, and whether or not Sir John Keane, or Sir Henry Fane may command it, we have been able to pick from out this complicated mass of uncertainties one little fact, which we now impart to our readers, Lieut. Halliday, the brother of the Secretary for Bengal, is to have the second command of the corps of 5,000 Sepoys, which are to be raised and drilled in Loodianah and the adjoining country, and to constitute the contingent which accompanies Shah Soojah in his expedition. And Captain McSherry is to be the Brigade Major of the force, and to lend his well known abilities in putting it into order. But we have reason to believe that orders from head quarters will shortly be published, from which it will appear, that three regiments have been ordered from Cawnpore to the Frontier. From this fact it is not wholly unreasonable to infer, that the Officer commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore will in all probability have a command in the army which is to take the field in Cabul. Major General Oglander is the Officer we allude to, and his career in the peninsular war, and acknowledged Military talent gives probability to the inference we have adverted to. As the force which is to co-operate with Shah Soojah will it is said consist of 15,000 men at the least, we presume that both General Oglander, and General Duncan in the common course of things will command divisions; and as we understand, Sir Henry Fane's departure to Europe is positively postponed *sine die*, it is likely enough that he will assume the Chief command in person.—*Calcutta Courier*, August 20. Since writing the foregoing, we have learned the following piece of intelligence: Arms, accoutrements, and ammunition for five regiments, similar we believe to the Oude Auxiliary Force, have been ordered to be dispatched from the Agra and Delhi Magazines to Loodianah, to Colonel Smith who commands there; and Captains McSherry of the 30th, and Beatson of the 54th Native Infantry, have been ordered to proceed by dak to Loodianah, it is supposed to be thus supplied; they are intended for Shah Soojah, but this is not mentioned in the orders. We are also informed, and upon excellent authority, that the Government has as yet heard nothing respecting the Army, of 15,000 men, or its destination. So that albeit the fact be stated in the *Englishman*, yet as our contemporary is naturally of a martial turn of mind, seeing that he assumes to be the keeper of the conscience of the Army, and as agent, probably of their cash also, we must suppose that when he made this statement about the 15,000, that his wish was father to the thought.—*Ibid*.

FORCE FOR CANDAHAR.—Letters from Simlah state, that, the following is the Force to be immediately warned for service in Candahar. H. M's. 16th Lancers; two regiments Cavalry; four troops, Horse Artillery; two companies Foot ditto; H. M's. 3d Foot; ditto 31st ditto; eight regiments Native Infantry. A Force of about 6,000 men from Bombay will join, and the whole will be commanded by Sir Henry Fane.—*Ibid*.

FORCE FOR CABUL.—(From the *Calcutta Courier*, August 22.)—We have now before us a list of the troops, which it is said, are to constitute the force to be furnished by this presidency for the operations in Candahar, Cabul, &c. &c. Previously, however, to venturing on the publication of this document, we, with our wonted caution, have put ourselves in communication with a military friend, in whose experience and judgment we place the greatest confidence; and from him we have learned that our list is correct, and may be depended on. The European troops then, we are told, are to consist of four troops of Horse Artillery, making a force of 480 men; two companies of Foot Artillery, 160 men; 16th Lancers, 400 men; 3d Buffs, 800 men; 13th Light Infantry, 800 men; A wing of the Company's European Regiment, 500 men. The Native troops are to consist of the 3d and 4th Light Cavalry, 800 men. The 2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th and 53d Regiments of Native Infantry, making in all 8,500 men. The total amount of force being consequently, 12,440 men, more or less; for we do not profess to be a very good hand at addition, or to be precisely informed as to the available effective strength of each of the Corps above mentioned; moreover four Troops of Horse Artillery appear to us to be excessive, when compared with the other arms composing this force; but perhaps the effect of Horse Artillery upon such Troops as the Afghans may be supposed to be, will be tremendous, and that therefore is it that the army is to be so well provided with Troops of this description of arm. Such is the information which the events of this day have disclosed to us, and such as it is we place it before our readers.

CANDAHAR.—The Nazim of Candahar, by the advice of his chief courtiers, has thrown off the mask of friendship with the English, and joined the King of Persia.

He has sent his brother Purdil Khan to the Shah's aid, and intends himself taking the field against the English and Runjeet, for which purpose he is preparing ammunition and fortifying his territory.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 21.

CABUL.—Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Cabul, had made a proclamation, that if any one will send news of that place, he will be sent to the gallows, and he had also hung many who were found guilty of the deed. A merchant, Mahomed Hussein, inhabitant of a place called Kash, was lately ordered to be beheaded for writing a letter to his brother, which contained some intelligence of the intentions of Dost Mahomed, and which was stopped on the road. The sentence was afterwards reversed by the recommendation of Nuwab Abdul Juwar Khan, to transportation for life, and all his property, to the amount of one lac of rupees, confiscated.—*Ibid.*

RUNJEET SINGH. SHAH SOOJAH.—“It is understood that Runjeet assented generally to all the propositions of Mr. McNaghten, but that he insisted that Shi-karpore should be ceded to him, in consideration of the aid he was to give, in setting Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul. This could not be acceded to; the negotiation nearly failed in consequence! The difference was eventually adjusted by Runjeet's agreeing to accept a tribute of 2 lacs per annum, from Shah Soojah, in lieu of the territory claimed, and by Mr. McNaghten on the part of the British Government, guaranteeing the payment of the tribute!! To the above tolerably authentic information, we may as well add the Bazaar report. The Indian Government, in conjunction with Runjeet Sing is to set Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, and the Shah when freely established in his dominions, is to pay 25 lacs per annum, to be equally divided between his two allies!! Reports from Simlah say, that the Shah's troops are to be officered by British officers, and commanded by a gallant colonel, now a commander of the station of Loodianah. A captain of the 30th N. I., whose merits were noticed in a very flattering manner by Sir Henry Fane, on the occasion of His Excellency's inspection of that regiment at Meerut, is named as the Brigade Major. Two better officers could not be selected from our army. We hear that Captain Macan, of the 16th N. I., has been selected also to command one of Shah Soojah's regiments.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 6.

RUNJEET SINGH'S PRESENTS.—A great variety of articles, consisting of jewels, horses, honorary dresses, ink-stands, &c. were presented by the Lion of the Punjab to the gentlemen composing the mission to that Court, from Lord Auckland.—*Ibid.*

RUNJEET SINGH.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that in the interview between Mr. Macnaghten and Runjeet Singh, the former said that Lord Auckland would be attended with a considerable escort. After he had left the presence, the Maha Rajah expressed his fear of some duplicity on the part of the Governor-General, and said that he would be on his guard against it, by taking 10,000 horse with him.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.—(Agra, August 2nd, 1838.)—A council assembled at Simla on the 20th ultimo. There was a stormy discussion. The Governor-General proposed furnishing Shah Soojah with British officers and money. Sir Henry violently opposed the measure, declared it would compromise our dignity and acted altogether like a fine old Conservative as he is, declining to adopt the half measures of your unhappy friends the Whigs. The council met for several days consecutively, and your belauded Whigs at last proposed to raise 8,000 men and officer them from the Company's service. Sir Henry objected to this, saying, if the measure was determined on, the functions of the civil authorities were at an end; and it was for him alone to determine the amount of force necessary to carry it into effect. That to send new troops for that purpose would be an act of folly, (he might have added Whig folly) and involved the probable sacrifice of our fighting fame. The Lord then proposed sending 3,000 regulars. The old chief appeared to agree cordially, but took the Shabbyites a-back by asking with great simplicity, after a pause of some minutes, “Well, my Lord, and with what force do you propose following up this advanced guard of 3,000 men?” The Governor-General looked aghast and said he thought 3,000 men would answer all purposes. Sir Henry tucked up his gouty leg and coolly remarked, “I shall have nothing to do with your proceedings in that case.” The Shabbyites at last yielded to the Conservative, and a force of 25,000 men, headed by our gallant chief, is, they say, to march to Cabul “*slit*,” as Jonathan says.—(*Extract of a Letter.*)

INTERVIEW OF MR. MCNAGHTEN WITH SHAH SOOJAH-OOI-MOOL.—After the evening gun, Mr. McNaghten, accompanied by some other gentlemen, set out from the Resident's house at Loodianah, on a visit to Shah Soojah-ool-Mool, and having arrived at the residence of His Highness, laid before him a letter from the Governor-General, and a present consisting of 500 Rs. and an English gun. The Shah after

considering himself highly obliged for the honour his Lordship had done him, entered into conversation with Mr. McNaghten, which lasted about three hours. At the time of taking leave, His Highness honored Mr. McNaghten with the present of a diamond ring.—*Loodiana Ukhar*, July 21.

GENERAL ALLARD.—It is said that General Allard feels himself not a little uneasy in his advanced position on the other side of the Indus, in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, and has intimated that unless materially reinforced he will find it necessary to put the Indus between him and the enemy.

THE OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.—We are happy to hear that the Oude Auxiliary force is now complete in number, and will be ready to bear its part in aught that may be required from it in the early part of the cold season. Of course, in speaking of the force, our correspondents do not allude to more than has been officered. If we mistake not there are still two or three regiments to raise.—*Englishman*, Aug. 8.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—(From the *Agra Ukhar*, August 11).—Lieutenant Colonel Roberts of the European regiment, has received orders to move his corps to Loodianah, to join the Cabul force.

LATEST NEWS FROM RANGOON.—Report says the king is willing to acknowledge the Yandaboo treaty and permit the residence of a British officer, provided he does not interfere in matters unconnected with his duty. But another party say they despair of the king agreeing to such terms, as his Majesty is very sore on the subject, and his sons very warlike. The ministers and wiser part of the nation see they have nothing to gain by a war and all to lose, and are therefore anxious to avoid any rupture, and are now seeking for some excuse for the treatment our Resident received.

Report mentions the arrival of some despatches from court relative to the establishment of a Residency, whether favourable or not we cannot say; but the assistants to the Resident have had one or two interviews with the Woodcock since they came to hand, and an early date is fixed on for the departure of the Resident to Amarapura. Boats are in preparation, but perhaps a steamer will be available, the Resident will proceed in her.—*Moulmein Chronicle*, August 1.

VACANT SEAT IN COUNCIL.—It is announced in the papers, that Mr. Ross quits council in October, on the expiry of his term, when he will be succeeded by Col. Morrison, whose term of service will likewise expire sometime in the early part of next year. Mr. Robertson, who had been appointed to a seat at the board, refuses to accept it. On Col. Morrison's retirement, therefore, should the Russians and Persians detain Lord Auckland in the Western Provinces, Mr. Bird will succeed to the vacant presidency of the council. Sir W. Casegent, it is said, will succeed Col. Morrison in council. A vacancy will still remain at the board, and the eyes of the community are naturally fixed on the gentleman who has already acted in that high situation, the most experienced of all our Indian functionaries, Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

INCREASE TO THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Letters from Simlah state, that Lord Auckland has been informed by the last overland mail, that six river tugs and four accommodation boats are to be added to the establishments under Capt. Johnston; that a large steamer like the *Semiramis* is to be sent out to Bengal, and that it has been determined to build two line-of-battle ships and two frigates at Bombay.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF AGRA.—The *Agra Ukhar* mentions a report of Mr. Macnaghten being made Lieut.-Governor of Agra, in reward as well of his general services as specially for his conduct in the late embassy to Lahore.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. J. RAMSAY.—The five years tour of Major-General the Hon'ble John Ramsay upon the staff had expired, but that officer's appointment would probably continue in force until the arrival from Europe of his successor. The transfer of Sir Willoughby Cotton to the Meerut division is, we hear, determined upon, but is not likely to have immediate effect.

BRIGADIER CARTWRIGHT.—The tour of service of Colonel Cartwright upon the staff as a brigadier will expire on or about the 22d of September. This officer succeeded to his present position on the 15th November, 1829, one half the interval between which date and the 31st July 1837 (when the new order limiting the retention of these commands to five years appeared) is considered as service towards the completion of the prescribed tour.

THE LATE MR. N. J. HALHED.—The *Friend of India* has published some interesting anecdotes of the late Mr. N. Halhed, of the Bengal Civil Service. It appears he had attained such a knowledge of the colloquial Bengalee language as to be almost without a rival. The late Dr. Carey used to consider him the first vernacular Bengalee scholar in the country. Many anecdotes were formerly current of

his astonishing familiarity with this tongue. It was asserted, that being anxious to ascertain the condition of society among the Natives, he dressed himself as a Native, and went through all the gambling shops in the metropolis, mingling and conversing freely with the Baboos, and so absolute was his command of the language, that he was never detected. It was said that on another occasion, while at a ~~man~~ ^{man}, having been solicited to give some proof of his knowledge of the language, he embraced the opportunity of a public show, given by the Rajah to the Europeans, and insinuating himself among the Native singers, performed his part so admirably by joining them in their chants, that even they were unable to perceive that a stranger was among them.

THE LATE MR. MARNELL.—Mr. Marnell's death was announced in our last; it was wholly unexpected, as he was in court the previous day, engaged in a contested motion, and apparently full of life and spirits. In this gentleman who was the senior member of the bar, among the stuff gowns, the profession has lost a good lawyer, and a most amiable man. As a classical scholar his pretensions were considerable, and in the graver walks of literature his acquirements were of no mean order. He died greatly respected in his profession, and sincerely regretted by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

RENT FREE TENURES.—Government has determined, says the *Agra Ukhbar*, to relax the search after rent-free tenures in the Western Provinces.

THE COOLIES.—Upwards of one hundred and eighteen coolies, who had been detained for the purpose of being shipped to the Mauritius, have been liberated by the Magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs. The poor fellows seemed highly delighted and as they left the office, gave three cheers for the worthy Magistrate.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COOLIE QUESTION.—Government have appointed the following gentlemen. J. P. Grant, Esq. C. S., T. Dickens Esq., Rev. M. Charles, W. Dawson, Esq., Major Archer, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt, a committee for the investigation of the coolie question, with reference to the circumstances lately elicited at this presidency, in connexion with the exportation of coolies.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPT. SMALPAGE.—A sad fate has, we hear, befallen Captain Smalpage, of the 8th Cavalry, who was lately appointed to the command of the 3rd Local Horse. On his way to Saugor he was drowned, in attempting to cross the Bilun Nuddee, about twenty-two miles distant from Mirzapore. It appears from the statement of some natives who saw the occurrence, that he got out of his palkee, which was carried over the causeway by the bearers, and that he mounted a horse belonging to a suvar in the Preventive Service, getting a dak runner to lead the animal over the causeway. By some mistake the man and horse, with the rider, fell over, and Captain Smalpage (who, we believe, was encumbered with his cloak as it was raining at the time,) was seen swimming for a short time, when he suddenly disappeared. His hat has been found; but as yet no traces of his body. The dak runner and horse escaped, the latter much cut and injured. Travelling on the Jubulpore road is most dangerous during the rains, and about eight years ago Lieut. Platt of the 18th N. I. was drowned close to Mirzapore.—*Englishman*, August 4.

RETIREMENTS.—The retirements of the undermentioned officers of the Artillery are determined on: Captain R. G. Roberts from the beginning of August (vacating the acting Deputy Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance in Fort William); Capt. J. S. Kirby, in all November; and Capt. Giles Emly, on or before the 31st December. The retirement of Capt. Roberts will cause the vacation of a Deputy Commissaryship of Ordnance, promoting Capt. Dallas to be a first class, and Brevet Capt. Bazely to be a second class Commissary in the Department.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following newly arrived ensigns are appointed to do duty with corps; Rickards with the 12th; Macleod and Layard with 15th; Boileau, Lambert, Salusbury, Baillie and Georges with the 57th; Newton, Burnester and Terrot with the 58th; Reynolds with the 65th; (all of which regiments are at Barrackpore) and Wallace with the 53rd at Meerut.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPT. WILSON.—(From the *Agra Ukhbar*, August 4.)—We understand that the court-martial on Capt. Wilson of the Invalids was dissolved to-day, under instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, authority to this effect having been given to Brigadier Cartwright to exercise, in the event of the prosecutors being satisfied for the injury they had sustained.

LORD AUCKLAND'S PRESENT TO BABOO RUSSIC LAUL SEN.—We have had sight of the watch presented by Lord Auckland to Baboo Russic Laul Sen, the head master of the Barrackpore seminary on a favourable report of the first annual examination of his students. His Lordship besides this, has, with a view to encourage the

senior students of this institution, made a present of eight suits of Hindoostanee dresses to four of the most advanced pupils.—*Gyananneshun*, July 11.

THE MADDOCK RULES.—From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, July 4.—The Maddock Rules have been rejected by the army: of 752 votes, 627 or in other words a majority of nearly five to one having been for their abolition.

MAJOR OUSELEY. (From the *Daily News*, July 4).—Major Ouseley is appointed to the charge of the Mysore Princes on the full allowance of the situation, retaining his post at the Mudrussa, and being succeeded as Examiner of the College of Fort William by Captain George Marshall. By this arrangement, Government effects a saving of the salary heretofore given to the second Examiner. We understand that Major Ouseley is to assist Captain Marshall in conducting the examinations at the College, notwithstanding the charge he thus assumes of the Princes. From the *Calcutta Courier*, July 10.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Major Ouseley has accepted the office of Deputy Governor to the Military Orphan Society, a more able and efficient person could not have been selected, and we are happy to find the general management so immediately on the abrogation of the Maddock propositions resuming its wonted strength and dignity.

YABKUND.—Forty thousand victims are reported to have been lately carried off in this province, by cholera in its worst form. This mortality is the more extraordinary, as there are neither doctors nor medicines to be found, the *vis medicatrix* of nature being the only cure.—*Agre Ukhar*.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GENERAL MARTINE.—*Supreme Court*, July 12.—This cause came on for further directions on the Master's separate report filed on the 9th June, as to the real estate of the testator situate in Chandernagore. The Master by this separate report found that the real estate of the late General Martine at the time of his death, situate at Chandernagore, consisted of one house at present in the occupation of the Governor of that settlement; that the testator had died in the undisputed possession of it, but that no title-deeds could be found to enable the Master to discover the precise nature of the tenure; that the estate is now in the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Court, that the law regulating landed property at Chandernagore devised and bequeathed for sale is the French law called the Coutume de Paris, established in 1670, and subsequently confirmed to the settlement; that by that law a native of France residing in India and having no lineal heirs had full power to leave by will the whole of his real property at Chandernagore to trustees for sale for charitable purposes; that the Receiver appointed by the Court has now in his hands the sum of 5,741 Sa Rs. 13 As. 7 Pie, being the balance of the net proceeds of rent and accumulations of interest. The Court, after hearing counsel directed a sale of the real property in Chandernagore by the Master. Mr. Prinsep took the opportunity of reminding their Lordships of the slow progress made on the reference to the Master as to the practicability of carrying into effect the charitable dispositions of the testator for the establishment of a College at Lucknow. The Chief Justice said that the matter would probably be ripe for a decree by the next term. Sale decreed.

POLITICAL RESIDENCIES.—We are informed that it is in the contemplation of Government to abolish the Political Residencies of Gwalior and Indore, and to substitute for them one general agency in Ajmere.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The *Moulmein Chronicle* announces the arrival of the *Englishman extra*, printed in London, in sixty-three days from that place.

CRIM. CON., HOUGH v. SKINNER.—The case of Hough v. Skinner came on for trial in the Supreme Court, on the 19th July. The evidence for the plaintiff went to establish the fact of adultery, which was, indeed, admitted by the counsel for defendant, who merely spoke in mitigation of damages. Mr. Leith, as counsel for Major Skinner, addressed the court in an animated speech, and established by the evidence of the opposite party, that there had been an attachment between Major Skinner and Mrs. Hough before her marriage with Major Hough; that there was a great disparity of years between the Major and his wife;—that their tastes were altogether different; that Major Hough had been warned before marriage by his friend Major Beecher; that there were no children in the case; and that finally Major Skinner had only his pay and allowances to depend upon. The Court without making any remark, gave 5,000 rupees damages. Major Hough is author of several excellent Military Works. Major Skinner has also written an *Overland Journey to India*, besides another work entitled "Excursions" in that country.

OLDFIELD v. STOCQUELER: APOLOGY.—Mr. Stocqueler having inadvertently admitted into the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* a statement injuriously affecting the

character of Mr. H. S. Oldfield, as Civil Judge of Tirhoot, the latter brought an action of libel against the former, which action was retired (July 19th) upon Mr. Stocqueler undertaking publicly to apologize for, and acknowledge as an untruth, the paragraph in question. Mr. Stocqueler's apology is before us, and is in every respect quite ample.

SINGULAR FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, Mr. James Prinsep mentioned a singular fact:—At the mint, there is a tank loaded with fish, the water of which, from being in constant use, for charging the boilers of the steam engine, is now at so high a temperature as 120 Fahrenheit, and that for the purpose of cooling themselves, or rather perhaps to avoid being parboiled, the finny tribe every now and then leapt out on the banks to escape the heat. A fall of rain, had, however, increased the quantity of the watery element in which they reside, and their sufferings may not be expected for the future to be so great.

THE FREIGHT OF STEAMERS.—The auction system, as applied to the freight of steamers, will soon destroy its own ends. No less than from five rupees up to five rupees twelve annas were yesterday bidden for each cubic foot of freight, being exactly double the price paid on the last occasion! Great complaints are made of these enormous charges, and we very much fear that if Captain Johnston does not abate his official cupidity, (however temporarily profitable it may be to his employers, or honorable to his zeal as a public servant,) his steamers will have to make their future trips in ballast, for all the patronage the public will bestow on them. The freight is really intolerable.—*Englishman*, August 23.

THE PALACE OF BEGUM SOMBRE.—We perceive in the Delhi paper, that the large and spacious palace, once in the occupation and belonging to her late Highness Begum Sombre, at Delhi, with the garden attached, is advertised to be let at a certain fixed sum, which, if not obtained, the premises will be put up at auction, and let for rent to the bidder who offers the highest price.—*Ibid*.

THE BORING EXPERIMENT IN THE FORT.—The boring for water in the fort, still goes on, but much inconvenience has been felt in consequence of the failure of the supply of English tubes. The tubing has reached the depth of 465 feet.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENTS.—It is said that Messrs. A. Ross, W. Money, W. Ewer, A. Colvin, E. Barwell, and C. C. Hyde, are the gentlemen of the civil service who have declared their intention of taking the annuities of the ensuing year.

IDOL OF JUGGERNAUTH.—A letter from Pooree states, the pilgrims who arrived from different parts of India at the Temple of Juggernaut, and paid the tax to Government, amounted to thirty-six thousand. On the day of the cat festival, there were no fewer than eighty thousand persons present. Notwithstanding the greatness of the crowd, no accident occurred, Mr. Colvin having taken every precaution to prevent disorder. The priests have made a great deal of money this year, at the expense of the people. They combined among themselves, and raised the price of the rice offered to Juggernaut (which is the only food the pilgrims live on while at Pooree) so enormously, as to occasion the greatest inconvenience.

COUNSEL FOR PAUPERS.—It appears to be the intention of Government to abolish the office of counsel for paupers, now vacant by the death of Mr. Marnell.

NEW BURIAL GROUND.—A strong remonstrance has been made through the papers, on the proposal to establish another cemetery within the limits of the town; and it is to be hoped that a more eligible site may be chosen beyond the Mahratta ditch.

LOSS OF THE RAJ RANEE.—The *Raj Ranee* has been totally lost (1st Aug.) on the Eastern Reef. The captain, the second mate, the pilot, a passenger, Mr. E. Parbury, and nine of the sailors are gone down in her. Two of the officers, and six of the men, after suffering many privations, reached Contai in an open boat. The vessel, block and cargo, were insured in Calcutta for 230,000 Rupees.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.—Mr. Reed, a resident of Sealdah, has, it is said, a young cow, who is not in calf, has never calved, or been disposed to calf ever, now in full milk!

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION.—From the report of Messrs. Cracroft and Patrick it appears, that the numerous complaints which were urged against the Australian Association by the passengers on board the *Emerald Isle*, have been thoroughly investigated, and found to be in a great measure groundless.

SCOTCH CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Tuesday evening, (August 7,) the Scotch Church was struck by lightning, but no material injury was done.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—We hear from Upper India, under date, the 21st July, that an affair of honour had then recently taken place between a captain and a subaltern of the 16th Lancers, and that the cause of the hostile meeting was under-

stood to be the transfer by the lady of the latter, of her person and affections to the superior officer.

ALTERATION IN THE LAW OF WILLS.—Government have published the draft of a proposed act for altering the law of wills, the object of which is stated in the resolution, to be, the assimilation of the law in this country to that of England, as it has been recently altered.

THE NEW CHURCH.—The managers of the Hindoo College have at length fixed on a spot for the new church, far enough from that institution. It is a matter of curious enquiry, whether, having now secured the removal of this dangerous edifice, to a sufficient distance to prevent contagion, they still intend to caution the alumni against attending it.

RAM MOHUN ROY'S ADOPTED SON.—The *Java* had arrived from England, after a rapid passage. The son of the late Ram Mohun Roy had returned on her to his native land. This is the youth whom Sir John Hobhouse nominated to a writership, which nomination the Court of Directors most strenuously and most successfully opposed.

EXPECTED CROP OF INDIGO.—The out-turn of indigo in the Jessore and Dacca districts for the present year, is rated as low as 12,000 maunds.

THE INDIGO CROP.—The accounts from Tirhoot of the probable out-turn of the indigo crop are by no means inspiring. From 8 to 10,000 maunds are calculated as the maximum.—*Englishman*, July 26.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.—The Estates of Fergusson and Co., and Colvin and Co., it is expected, will pay a further dividend early in 1839, the former of about five, the latter two per cent. Fergusson and Co.'s Estate will probably ultimately yield ten per cent. Alexander and Co.'s estate, it is to be hoped, will soon pay another dividend, for the delay is inconveniencing many.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The Governor-General has granted his consent to the augmentation of the Bengal Bank Stock, and an Act of the Legislature is to be prepared accordingly.

BENGAL AND UNION BANKS.—In the Upper Provinces Bank of Bengal and Union Bank notes sell at a discount of two and a half to three per cent., and there are now in the market Madras Bank notes obtainable at a much heavier discount.—*Oriental Observer*, August 1.

AGRA AND MIRZAPORE BANKS.—The present capital of the Agra Bank is twenty lacs (paid up), divided into 8000 shares of Rs. 250 each, which are now at a premium of 50 per cent. The funds of this institution are employed in discounts in the upper provinces, and any surplus coming to Calcutta, is disposed of in the same way by its agents at the rates of the Presidency Banks. The Mirzapore Bank, not being a joint stock bank, is not divided into shares. It is viewed with a jealous eye by the Marwarries. The Union Bank is about to compete with it in the establishment of a branch.

BANGALORE—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—MILITARY NEWS.—Our Bangalore correspondent acquaints us that the Commander-in-Chief will probably quit that station towards the end of August. Many reports are in circulation as to the movement of troops, but nothing certain seems to have transpired. It is however supposed, that in the event of the Bombay Government being called on to furnish a body of troops for frontier field service, a part of the Bangalore force will be sent to Belgium, or some other station in that direction. Another report at Bangalore is, that H. M.'s 39th Regt. which has now been five years at that station, are to move shortly, either to relieve H. M.'s 54th regt. at Trichinopoly, or the European regiment at Nagpore. Such reports have the effect of setting all parties on the *qui vive*, and camp equipage and cattle have become in request; of the latter, the commissariat are represented as having a large and very efficient establishment in Mysore.—*Mad: U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 6.—(*The Camp left Bangalore, August 23.*)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S RESIGNATION.—On the circumstances attending Sir Peregrine Maitland's resignation, we shall feel it our duty to comment on another occasion. In the mean time, we may allude to the infamous system which has thus deprived the Army of one of the most efficient heads that has ever been selected.

to command it; and has at the same moment driven a civil servant, of high character, and long standing, to resign a service in which his lot had been cast, and to which, no doubt, his affections as well as his interests were bound. Sir P. Maitland will, it is said, return home in the *Minerva*; in which vessel also, it is reported, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, has taken his passage.

OCCUPATION OF THE DOOAB.—A correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette*, under date, August 23, says, "Is it really decided that the 'Dooab' shall be again occupied by Madras troops, if so, and the 41st are not pushed on from Bellary to Belgaum, what better arrangement could be made by Government than to send H. M.'s 57th now at Cannanore on the Malabar Coast, to Vingorla or Goa, by water, (only a few days' passage,) and from whence they would have but a short distance to proceed inland? Ships touch on that coast in all September, and the Bombay authorities might with great facility dispatch transports for their conveyance there. The regiment I have named, more familiarly known, I believe, as the 'Die Hards,' are said to be in admirable order, longing for a move from their present quarters, and what I have ventured to suggest, would undoubtedly prevent the occurrence of those casualties which unhappily so frequently take place in European regiments during a long march, save a considerable loss of time likewise, and perhaps rupees into the bargain. Select a corner in your paper for this, if you think it worthy of notice, and pray Mr. Editor, give your opinion about the foregoing plan for the transfer of a Queen's regiment to Belgaum, instead of undergoing a long journey of four or five hundred miles before they can arrive there."

OCCUPATION OF CUTTACK.—Whatever may be the intention of the Supreme Government hereafter, we can assure our military readers, that no orders have been yet received by the Madras Government, regarding the occupation of Cuttack by troops from the northern division, or transfer of cavalry regiments for duty in Bengal.

MILITARY RUMOURS.—We are assured that there is no idea whatever of abandoning Palaveram as a station, but with regard to the other rumours current, every one seems in the dark: this however we do know, that in one large division, four out of fourteen regiments have had hints from official quarters, that their services may probably be required; on which hints individuals are already speculating, and have actually commenced individual preparations.—*U. S. Gazette*.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—Her Majesty's 54th regiment are making arrangements for quitting Trichinopoly, en route to the Presidency, preparatory to their embarkation for England. The 37th Native Infantry are also preparing for their march to Madras. The Quarter Master General's Department, we hear, has been applied to, by the private secretary to Government, for a distribution map, (of the Madras Forces) to be furnished with all practicable expedition! And on *dit* has it, that our troops are to have a war establishment increase; as also that three or four cavalry corps will be indented for the Supreme Government or service in Bengal. The regiments pointed at are the 6th, 7th, and 8th cavalry.—*Conservative*, July 24.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Our Trichinopoly correspondent acquaints us that Major Gen. Allan is daily expected within the limits of his division, when Brigadier Fane, will of course resume charge of the Cantonment. The Brigadier's relief from divisional command is, we are told, a source of regret to all ranks under him. There has been a good deal of rain to the southward, but the weather is still hot, we are however glad to find that the troops continue healthy.—*U. S. Gazette*, Aug. 16.

KAMPTEE.—(From a letter dated 4th Aug.)—It has rained almost without intermission for the last six weeks, which has put a stop to our general parades, brigade exercises, drills, &c. &c., and with the exception of a Tappal Peon, having hanged himself the other day, in consequence of a defalcation of some public property, (to a very small amount however) nothing particular is stirring in our world; we have, as you must have at Madras, reports of wars, and rumours of wars—of the movement of the greater part of this force immediately after the rains, of alterations about to take place in the European regiment, &c. &c.

H. M.'s 62d Foot.—Late accounts from the eastward state that three men had deserted from this regiment, and joined the Burmese at Martaban.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—The Madras Government have published an official announcement of the names of sixty-seven native officers on that establishment, of ranks of Subadar Major, Subadar, and Jemadar, who have been selected for admission into the first and second class of the "Order of British India;" the first with the title of "Surdar Bahadoor," the latter with that of "Bahadoor." The Editor of the *U. S. Gazette* states, that this selection has given almost universal satisfaction, and that sixteen of them who are personally known to him are meri-

torious officers; one individual, however, he points out as utterly unworthy of the distinction. When will the honour thus conferred upon the Native officers of the Madras army be participated in by those of Bombay.

ELEPHANTS.—The use of elephants at Calcutta, for the draft of gun carriages, and the carriage of ammunition, has proved so very successful, that the authorities at Madras, impressed with a favorable opinion of the result, contemplate the introduction of the same at that Presidency, and in furtherance of that object, are about to be supplied with a pair of elephant shafts, a set of harness, a pair of elephant ammunition boxes, with slings and paulins, together with full and ample instructions for their respective uses.

IMPORTANT FROM RANGOON.—The arrival of H. M's. S. *Rattlesnake* from Rangoon places us in possession of important intelligence respecting our relations with the King of Ava; and our military friends will learn with regret that Tharawaddy now shows any thing but an inclination to meet them in the field; despite all his former vapouring, his tone is completely changed, and every point pressed by the British Resident will in all probability at once be conceded. So much for the bullying of this contemptible barbarian. The *Rattlesnake* which conveyed Colonel Benson to Rangoon touched on her way there at Moulmein, where she took on board Captain Macleod, Assistant to the Resident in Ava. Her escort of 50 picked men under Lieutenant Glascott of the 40th N. I. were at the same time embarked in the H. C's. Schooner *George Swinton*, which accompanied the man of war. The Resident and his suite were it seems received at Rangoon with distinguished honors. The Deputy Wooduck came on board the *Rattlesnake* to pay his respects to Colonel Benson, and on his landing, the Burmese troops lined the way leading to the residence of the Wooduck, by whom the British Resident and his party were received with the most profound respect. Every thing in short denoted a wish to conciliate on the part of the Burmese authorities. A collation of fruit, sweetmeats, &c., was served up in good style, and the Wooduck, in the course of conversation with Colonel Benson, assured him that the King was most anxious for a continuance of amicable relations with the British Government. The water in the river not admitting of the passage of the steamer, the Resident and suite had been provided with boats in abundance, fitted up with great magnificence. Nothing in fact was omitted by the Burmese that could do honour to the British representative, whose mission may now be considered as concluded; but as fear, rather than friendship, has caused this sudden change in Tharawaddy's disposition towards our Government, we may rest assured that he will be as ready to break through any treaty with us, when a favorable opportunity presents itself, as he now appears anxious for its conclusion.—*U. S. Gazette*, 16 August.

THE AKOLAH DISTURBANCE.—The Akolah campaign was after all a bloodless one. The troops employed there returned to head quarters on the 26th July, with no other casualty than a choudry of the Artillery killed by the bite of a snake. The line of policy adopted in this business is condemned. The detachment remained inactive for upwards of a month, and was ultimately placed at the disposal of the Nawaub Namdar Khan. The vacillating and temporizing system adhered to throughout the affair is said to have tended in no small degree to encourage rather than overawe the offending parties: and it is rumoured that the magic touch of a buckshish of 10,000 rupees, which found its way into the great man's palm, effected wonders in bringing about a settlement. So much for Moghul rule and Moghul *Insaf*! The Akolah district was formerly one of the most fertile and beautiful in the Nizam's dominions. It is at present, strange to say, under the government of a Parsee from Bombay, who for a valuable consideration to Chundoolaul, had the charge conferred upon him. This individual having no earthly interest in the country or its inhabitants beyond the accumulation of rupees, has, it is said, reduced this once beautiful district in a most lamentable degree: for miles and miles villages are found deserted, and whole districts are at present overgrown with jungle.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL WEBB, Esq.—It is with regret we announce the death of Nathaniel Webb, Esq. late Post Master General at Madras, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, sixty of which he had lived in India, not having been out of the country, we believe we are correct in saying, for a single day from the time of his landing in the year, 1778. Mr. Webb, as may be supposed, was the oldest resident civil servant of the East India Company in India, and it was only in May last, that he retired on an annuity. The death of this venerable person will be a serious loss to many, inasmuch as his charity was of the most Christian kind, and in many cases only known to himself and the recipients of his bounty. His remains were interred yesterday evening in St. George's Burial Ground.—*Courier*, August 6.

THE LATE MR. GARROW.—We announced in our last the death of this gentleman; with reference to the charges pending against him, a correspondent of the *United Service Gazette*, says—"The statement circulated in the papers regarding the commissioner's report on Mr. Garrow's case, is quite erroneous, as they have made no fresh charges against that gentleman, but merely repeated the report given by the Sudder some five years ago, "that he was too lenient for a judge," and which Sir Frederick Adam's Government set aside, so that the present commissioners are now reporting on the acts of the former Governor, and not upon any fresh charges which it was supposed they were sent to discover."

THE LATE REV. MR. RHENIUS.—At the latter end of August the subscription for the family of this lamented missionary had nearly reached 12,000 rupees, about one-third of which had been remitted from Calcutta. The names of several *native Christians* appear in the list.

THE TANJORE COMMISSIONERS.—Although the Tanjore Commission is nominally adjourned *sine die* to Calcutta, it may be considered finally broken up; for we observe that two of its members are notified in orders as attached to the Bengal Presidency, for employment under the Deputy Governor, or of the Government of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—Colonel Fraser, resident at Travancore, has been offered the acting residency at Hyderabad.

ELLICHPUR.—They write from Ellichpur that the crops are looking well, consequent on some late fine showers, which have, however, had the effect of bringing the roads into a terrible state. The Ameer of Akolah found the force lately stationed there a perfect "godsend," and as similar good fortune does not occur every day, is said to have screwed up his conscience, and established a Nirruck with increased prices on every article, for the benefit of his visitors during their stay.—*United Service Gazette*, August 30.

MASULIPATAM.—We hear from Masulipatam that the want of rain is greatly felt in that neighbourhood, only $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches having fallen during the months of June, July, and to the 22d instant, whilst $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell there during the like period last season. The range of the thermometer has also been unusually high, as shewn by the following register:—

	1838.	Mean.	Max.	Min.
• August 1st to 10th		87	95	80
" 11th to 20th		85	91	79
1837.				
August 1st to 10th		85	90	78
" 11th to 20th		81	90	75— <i>Ibid.</i>

ARCOT.—Extract from a letter from Arcot, of 3d August:—"The month of July has passed without affording us a single day's rain, the tanks are still dry, and cultivation in consequence at a stand. Last year by this time the crops of rice, &c., were well advanced. Grain continues at the same prices as in my last. The sporting people here, notwithstanding the loud rumours of war in all directions, are actively preparing for the races, which are fixed to take place in October next, but if the reports in the last papers turn out correct, we shall all be racing towards Bengal or elsewhere, long before that time arrives."

SECUNDERABAD.—(End of August.)—Cases of cholera very rare. Rain much wanted. No fall for several days.

GHOOTY.—Cholera still prevailed in the ceded districts.

CHOLERA AT CUDDALORE.—No fewer than 2,500 persons have just fallen victims to the cholera in the town, and suburbs of Cuddalore.

LOTTERY PRIZE.—Major General Sewell and Lieut.-Col. Bradford, obtained a lottery prize of Rs. 70,000, on the 12th June. Number of the ticket 4081.

ACCELERATION IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Mounted Daks have been established between Bangalore and the Presidency, effecting a saving of time of from 17 to 20 hours.

THE NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—The new light house will undoubtedly be a great ornament to the Esplanade, which is at last fixed on for its site, but as the commanders of a score of vessels trading to this port were unanimous in opinion that the light ought to be at right angles with the shipping in the roads, we think it is to be regretted that the opinion of those practical men were not strictly attended to. The situation selected for the new light house is certainly a degree less objectionable than that of the old one, but we are given to understand by a nautical friend, that it would have been better to have placed it farther north, as vessels coming in from the north eastward would thus be much easier able to clear the Pulicat shoal. The new

light house is to be furnished with revolving burners, which we hear are not so well calculated for this coast as a *standing light*, although of great use in the English channel, where from the number of lights, it is necessary to distinguish one from another.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THUG EXECUTION.—On the 30th May, eight Thugs were executed at Bangalore. They belonged to a band known as the Bagapully gang, which is said to have consisted of above two hundred Thugs, divided into parties of from forty to fifty each, under their respective jemadars, who controlled their acts, and superintended the division of their ill-gotten gains. Various are the reports in circulation regarding these wretches, but we believe that they were condemned for murders, wherein they actively participated, and which were committed not long since within the Mysore territory. Two of the eight men were advanced in years, the other six from thirty to forty years of age; the whole, stout robust Mussulmans, seemingly but little concerned at their unhappy fate. The two eldest are said to have acknowledged having been concerned in many murders, whilst some of the younger ones protested their innocence to the very last, declaring that they were the victims of false accusations made by their personal enemies; but that these men had been guilty to an extent too horrid to relate, no doubts are entertained. Little ceremony seems to have attended the execution, a posse of police peons, and a few of the Mysore scapoys, were present, but none of the Company's troops. Four gibbets had been erected on the western side of the Brigade exercise ground, and there the Thugs suffered, two upon each gibbet. The authorities at Bangalore, whose business it is to superintend executions, seem unaccustomed to that painful duty, for more than one of the wretched Thugs fell to the ground after having been turned off, from the breaking of the ropes; they were, however, instantly taken up again and effectually suspended, and although they doubtless experienced more humanity than they had ever shewn any of their victims, still the Government should take measures to prevent such disgusting scenes when an execution may be unavoidable.

THUGS.—Forty-four Thugs were embarked on the 16th July, in the *Tenasserim*, for Moulmein. The wretched-creatures were accompanied to the beach by a crowd of their relatives, weeping for those whom they never can expect again to behold. Deportation is doubtless the very best punishment that can possibly be inflicted on criminals of this description, who hold life at a cheap rate, and have the utmost horror of being sent beyond the sea.

MARCH OF MACHINERY.—A *Punkah* had reached this place from England, moved by clock work.

THE BANGALORE WONDER.—A robust stout Mussulman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, has been of late astonishing Her Majesty's lieges at Bangalore, by his extraordinary keenness of stomach and proportionate power of digestion. This worthy is said to exhibit generally *al fresco*, that is to say, in the bazaar, where he besecats himself, and getting a crowd around him, commences eating any raw flesh that may be offered; his performances in this way are most extraordinary; and our correspondent assures us that he ate the entire carcase of a sheep raw, barring the bones, at one meal, not only without the slightest perceptible inconvenience, but expressed his readiness to take in a fresh supply two hours afterwards.

Bombay.

SECRET GOVERNMENT ORDER.—We have unquestionable authority for stating, that on the 8th September, orders had reached this Presidency from the Supreme Government, that a large force should be got ready to co-operate with the Bengal troops, in the approaching campaign. It is somewhat singular that this order should not have been promulgated during the four days that elapsed between its receipt and the departure of the *Berenice* on the 12th. That it was not so, is very certain, from the fact of all our letters from officers in Bombay being full of bitter complaints at their having no chance of participating in the honours likely to result. The publication of the order will doubtless therefore afford much gratification. Four companies of European troops were to proceed to Karrack immediately, which island, it is said, we are permanently to occupy. Some very warm work is looked for. Dost Mahomed

Khan has, we learn, no less than 20,000 well disciplined horse, and is steadily engaged in recruiting.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT.—A most numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Town Hall on the afternoon of the 28th July (the Lord Bishop in the Chair) for the purpose of considering the most suitable means for preserving in that place the memory of the late highly-gifted, distinguished, and respected Governor, Sir Robert Grant. The Resolutions were moved by the Hon. James Farish, Sir Charles Malcolm, &c., but as our daily contemporaries have forestalled us with the details of the meeting, we may content ourselves with remarking, that the *native* subscriptions for the object proposed were very heavy. The Rajah of Sattara giving Rs. 900; the Rajah of Akulcote, Rs. 500; Gungabye Sahib Suebew of Bhore, Rs. 1,000; Framjee Cowasjee, Rs. 1,000; Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 1,000; Cursetjee Cawasjee, Rs. 500; Juggonath Sunkersett, 1,000, with various others of a like amount. Among the European subscriptions we may name, Hon. J. Farish, Esq., Rupees 2,000; Sir J. W. Awdry, 1,000; Sir John Keane, 500; the Bishop of Bombay, 300; Sir H. Compton, 300; J. P. Willoughby, Esq., 1,000; Capt. Edmunds, 500; W. Meekie, Esq., 500; J. H. Crawford, Esq., 500; O. Felix, Esq., 500; A. Johnson, Esq., 500; W. S. Boyd, Esq., 500; Capt. Hemmell, 300; E. H. Townsend, Esq., 300; Hon. J. Sutherland, 300; Major R. McDonald, 300; R. Brown, Esq., 300; C. R. Reid, Esq., 300; G. Giberne, Esq., 300; Dr. Bird, 250; J. Erskine, Esq., 200; R. H. Kennedy, Esq., 200; W. C. Bruce, Esq., 200; W. R. Morris, Esq., 200; J. Patch, Esq., 200; E. E. Elliot, Esq., 200; Dr. Morehead, 200; Capt. G. J. Jameson, 200, &c. &c.

INDIAN NAVY NEWS.—We have received the following gossiping letter from our usual correspondent. (*Bombay*, Aug. 1) When Capt. Brucks left this on the 13th July for Mocha, I addressed you by him, though fully expecting he would find his way back again very quickly. He returned on the 26th, not having averaged more than 73 miles a day, expending in the same time upwards of thirty tons of coal, and finding the wind and sea more severe as they got on, they put back, with half their coals gone and no chance of making the trip. You can fancy the opinion in Bombay in consequence, particularly as Capt. Brucks had talked very big, pledged himself to make the voyage, &c., &c.—A short time back a letter signed "Censor," was sent to the *Gazette*, containing an overhaul of Sir Charles Malcolm's acts as head of the Indian Navy, but its publication was refused on account of its scurrilous and abusive nature; it has been therefore put in phrase more polite, and given to the public in the *Gazette* of 25th July; previous, however, to any modification, several copies were struck off, and were soon all over Bombay. In allusion to Sir Charles's visiting the ships ~~in~~ gig at all hours of the day as he did when he first came out, Censor calls him a "spy," &c. Sir Charles is told that by his weak and imbecile conduct he has gained the derision of the members of Government and the contempt and hatred of the officers. Capt. Crawford and Lieutenant Wellsted are also most severely handled. Nothing in Bombay has created such a sensation for years. Every body wishes to know who the author is, but no one can tell. Generally, the service would have preferred that Sir C. should have been left unnoticed, but all admit there is much truth in Censor's remarks.

Sept. 9.—Since I last wrote you, we have been going on in the old jog-trot way, the leading topic being Censor's Letter on Sir Charles, who has commenced an action against the *Gazette*, for libel. Captain Brucks is still styled Commodore of the Gulf squadron, but when he goes I can't say. The *Atalanta* came in last night, from Bushire, in eight days—3½ days from Muscat; the best thing yet done. She made nearly as good way going across, having had the wind fresh, but not very monsoony. Robert Lowe having gone sick, Webb remained in charge. The *Semiramis* is still here, with Brucks in command, and may perhaps take the 200 file of the European regiment, ordered to relieve the troops at Karnack. Daniels and Jenkins have charge of the two new schooners, ordered to accompany the *Coote* to Aden. The *Coote* sails this evening, with fifty European troops, and two officers, as a body guard for Haines, the resident. The new schooner, brought the 10th July packet, from Suez, in 19 days. The *Palinurus* was a month. Porter will probably take the *Atalanta*, as Robert Lowe has given her up. Shepherd Smith has been invalided—Wilson has resigned upon the £360. Swan and Purser Boyce go with us to Suez on their way home sick. The *Palinurus* is here in dock.—Shepherd is sick—Nott is now assistant-superintendent and Williams acting comptroller. George Robinson is dep. aud. gen. I. N. Dep. Our Bombay men have voted Mr. Waghorn 5000 rupees as a gift. Lady Grant has been very unwell since Sir Robert's death—it is supposed she will leave for England in Nov. or Dec.—

Our monsoon has been a remarkably light one, and since the first of the month, but for an occasional heavy shower, we could fancy ourselves two months further on in the year. There is no news from the Gulf. Hawkins is in the *Clive*, acting sen. officer—Rogers in the *Elphinstone*, and Sharp in the *Tigris*. The expedition is going up the Euphrates as far as it can. Warry is still in the *Hastings*. Nearly all the officers have tendered their acceptance of the pensions offered—but it is said government will not let them go. In the meantime in the steamers, we get 60 Rs. per mensem Batta, which is better than in the schooners, with no officer's, log's master's and purser's accounts to keep. Capt. Oliver, I fancy, does not much admire his berth. I hear he complains that officers whistle and talk loud, and kick up rows in the office, quite indifferent to his awful presence, and are the most contumacious set he ever met with. I think him a clever practical man, and he seems to know something of every thing going on in the Dock-yard and other departments. He has not been much *fêted*, in consequence of his having lived with Sir Charles till lately—indeed, while they were together, very few of the officers called upon him.

SEZ, Oct. 4.—We have made our passage up without touching any where, but at Cosseir, for a few hours, where we took in 20 tons of coal, but we did not want it—proving we can carry coals enough for the whole trip; for on our arrival we had more than a day's good consumption on board, at one ton per hour. Our trip is the longest on record, having been 18 nights, and 17½ days under steam, while the boilers, machinery, &c. were in capital order. We start again to-morrow, having taken in 300 tons of coal, and we take down a large party of ladies—Mrs. Barr and two daughters, Mrs. Stovell, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ewart, &c. Waghorn has gone to Mocha, with the bishop of Madras, who is *en route* for India.

SIR CHARLES MALCOLM AND THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.—The above letter from our correspondent makes some allusion to the unusual and somewhat extraordinary sensation caused in Bombay by the letter which appeared in the Gazette of the 25th July. It is not a little curious that this is the only paper missing from our otherwise perfect file, and from enquiries we have made among parties in the habit also of receiving files of the paper in question, we learn that they are similarly situated, evidencing that either the paper has been suppressed or that the demand for it on the spot has induced those who supply it, somewhat uncourtously to leave us without it; thus if we had been inclined to present our readers with this noted letter, we should have been unable to do so. From the insight our correspondent gives us into its tenor, and other circumstances, we can, however, form a tolerable opinion ~~thereupon~~. The writers upon the subject are very numerous; we regret to see many more advocating "Censor's" opinions than defending Sir Charles; among the latter, the most energetic is one signing himself, "Free Press," and he has in consequence called forth many violent replies, and might, if he chose to avow himself, have numerous opportunities of practising the *duello* with those members of the Indian Navy who consider his remarks upon that Service derogatory to it and them. Two days after the appearance of the letter, a body of nearly thirty, consisting of mercantile houses and individual subscribers, expressed their unqualified disapprobation at the Editor's admitting a letter, written in a strain of such unmeasured personal abuse. Commander Haines and Mr. Purser Sutherland who had been popularly named as the authors, had explicitly denied being so, and Mr. Montefiore, the Port Surgeon, on the very day of its appearance, disclaimed all participation in its sentiments. Messrs. T. E. Rogers, A. H. Gordon, A. H. Gardner, and F. E. Manners, have also written from Bushire to the same effect. The author's name is thus involved in mystery, which may however shortly be cleared up, since we perceive that on the 8th September, in the Supreme Court, the rule was made absolute, calling upon Mr. McCallum, the Editor of the Gazette, to show cause why an information should not be filed against him for the said libels on Sir Charles. The late Superintendent is termed in the letter *arbitrary, oppressive, imbecile, undignified, incompetent, &c.* From these expressions alone, which are about the mildest, some idea may be formed of the whole.

REMARKS UPON THE ORDER FOR MOURNING FOR THE LATE GOVERNOR.—The Bombay Government order that people should go into mourning for Sir Robert Grant, is, we think, *un peu fort*—we know no instance of a public mourning being ordered in Europe for any one under the dignity of the blood royal, and to extend the mark of respect to the humble rank enjoyed by the late Governor of Bombay, is to trench upon the privileges of royalty. We should not be at all surprised if, when the matter comes to the ear of the Lord Chamberlain, that the Bombay authorities will be duly admonished for their breach of etiquette.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 23.

THE WEATHER.—The latest *Bombay Gazette*, says, "We regret that the want of rain is severely felt in many parts of the Presidency. The season is now so far advanced, that unless we have rain immediately, a good deal of distress will be experienced." We are happy to say we have a letter before us, written just previously to the *Berenice's* packet being closed, saying that there was then a heavy rain falling, and from appearances the serious apprehension of a drought hitherto maintained, were considerably mitigated.

INCREASED FORCE FOR KARRACK.—Instead of the two companies previously ordered, four companies, each consisting of four serjeants, four corporals, two drummers, and sixty-five rank and file, of the Bombay European regiment, are ordered to the Gulf of Persia. The detail of artillery proceeding to the Gulf is also increased to twenty-four. These troops will embark on the *Ernaad*, and be accompanied by ten or eleven European officers. Captain Strong has the command.—*Gazette*, 12th Sept.

THE STEAMERS AND THE NEWS BY THEM.—The H. C. armed steamer *Atalanta*, Lieut. Webb in charge, from Bushire 1st, and Muscat the 5th, cast anchor in the harbour, on the evening of the 9th Sept. The *Atalanta* made the passage on leaving Bombay to Muscat, in six days and a few hours, making good weather against a moderate monsoon, from thence to Bushire in seventy-two hours, then to the island of Karrack in 2½ hours, and then up the river Euphrates to Mohumurra, where she remained two days, returned to Bushire, where she remained for fourteen or fifteen days, left at 10 p. m. on the 1st September, and Muscat at 8 p. m. 5th ditto. Troops all well at Karrack. The *Clive* and *Elphinstone* were at Bushire. The river steamer had gone up the river again, and is now beyond Bagdad. No packet from England, and no intelligence by this opportunity. There was a rumour that Mahomed Ali had advanced his troops within a few days march of Bussorah. We gather from information received by the *Atalanta*, on the authority of a person from on board the *Tigris* to the steamer *Euphrates*, when she sailed for Bagdad on the 15th of July, that three packets from Bussorah to Bagdad had been plundered by the Arabs, and all the letters lost. One packet also from Damascus to Bagdad, on its way to India, had been plundered, as is supposed, by a party of men in the interest of Mahomed Ali Pacha, who had been sent expressly for the purpose. By the same arrival we learn, that a dispatch had been received at Bagdad, on the 13th July, from Constantinople, in which it is stated that Sultan Mahomed is prepared to levy war against Mahomed Ali Pacha. Large bodies of troops had been assembled at Diarbekir, and Ali Pacha of Bagdad had received orders to proceed in person to join the forces at that place for the purpose of making an attack on Ibrahim Pacha at Aleppo. We learn also with regret that it is in contemplation to detain the *Euphrates* at Mocha, on her way from the Red Sea with the August packets, it being considered probable that the presence of that vessel may be required in the Red Sea. Should this arrangement be carried into force, we shall, unless there should luckily be some trading vessel on the berth for Bombay, before the arrival of the steamer now about to sail on her return voyage with the September mails, be without our regular dispatches for the former month till the steamer makes her appearance. This is really too bad, and we trust Government will think twice before it resolves on a project, which could not fail to be productive of the greatest inconvenience to the public.

THE FAMINE.—We are happy to give insertion to the following letter from Agra, of the 13th August, addressed to Lieut. Aston, secretary to the Bombay relief committee. "I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, advising the remittance through Messrs. Remington & Co. of the further sum of Rs. 10,000 for the poor in the N. W. provinces. I am happy to say that the season throughout the district has proved exceedingly favourable, and that almost all the labouring poor have returned to their homes. A remnant however of the weakest and most emaciated are still left; and those are for the most part supported by the asylum; but I trust the number will rapidly diminish." (Signed). M. W. WOOLASTON.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR C. MALCOLM.—At a meeting of the friends of Sir C. Malcolm, held on the 2d of August, the hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, as a testimony how highly Sir C. Malcolm is appreciated by his friends in this presidency, to present him, on his approaching departure from Bombay, with a piece of plate (of such description as may be resolved upon), bearing an appropriate inscription. A committee to carry this object into effect was also formed. Some large subscriptions were immediately recorded. The hon. G. W. Anderson presented 100 Rs., Col. Frederick 200; D. Greenhill, Esq. 100; G.

Giberne, Esq. 100; H. Fawcett, Esq. 100; the hon. J. A. Dunlop, Esq. 100; Col. Dickenson, 100; J. P. Willoughby, Esq. 100; W. S. Boyd, Esq. 200; Captain Short, 100; Dr. Heddle, 100; Dr. Glen, 100; Dr. McLennan, 100; L. R. Reid, Esq. 100; with many other similar amounts.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.—The *Agra Ukhbar*, of August 18, says that Major Parsons, of the commissariat, has proceeded to Simlah, to receive his instructions in regard to the approaching campaign, from the commander-in-chief.—His excellency, it is rumoured, is determined to inculcate, by his own example, the expediency of taking the field with light baggage. His tent will be merely a ruotee, and the rest of his equipage in keeping. We trust, however, the gallant officer will not endanger his valuable life, by a neglect of the comforts which the climate of India renders necessary. Mules and strong tattoos are, it is said, in great request, and camels but little looked after. The former are, we learn, preferred as more convenient and serviceable. Col. Smith has, it is said, declined the command of Shah Soojah's contingent, which has been offered to Col. Hamilton, 61st N. I., an officer well deserving the distinction.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—A government order, dated Bombay, July 12th, states officially, what we have already alluded to, viz. "that the strength of the several regiments of Native Infantry of the army of this presidency (Bombay) be augmented by an addition of ten men per company." On Sept. 3, the hon. the governor in council again directs, that an additional augmentation of ten men and one havildar, and one naick per company, be made to the several regiments of N. I. of the army of the Bombay presidency. The establishment of each company being, from this (latter) date, six havildars, six naiques, and 100 sepoy.

LIEUT. POTTINGER.—This officer has, it is said, been performing extraordinary deeds of valor at Herat.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Mr. Farish, who has temporarily succeeded Sir R. Grant, is a very able and excellent man, of business habits, and enlarged views.—He is the brother-in-law of Bishop Carr, and has laboured with him for years in the great cause of native education and moral advancement. We believe, however, that Mr. Farish has seen but little of the mofussil—the chief part of his career having been spent in the secretary's office.

THE HON. J. A. DUNLOP, Esq.—The hon. J. A. Dunlop, Esq. having been, some time ago, appointed by the hon. Court of Directors, a provisional member of this government, the hon. gentleman took the usual oaths and his seat, in the council of Bombay, on the 25th of July, under the usual salute from the garrison.

COL. SKINNER, C. B.—A correspondent at Kurnaul says, Col. Skinner, C. B. is paying a flying visit for a few days, and puts up at the hospitable mansion of his friend, Col. Palmer, of the 21st. Since the worthy colonel's arrival, Kurnaul has arisen from its torpid state, and dinners have been the order of the day. Gen. D—, a few nights ago, threw open his hospitable doors to a very social party, to meet the gallant colonel. The station folks are all life and spirits at the prospect of the approaching campaign. *Tents* are at a premium.

FIELD FORCE IN CUTCH.—By a letter from Bhoj it is surmised, that a field force of some importance is to be assembled immediately in Cutch. No details have transpired, but it is fully expected that 1,500 Europeans, 3,000 native troops, and a very strong proportion of artillery, will be brought together as an auxiliary to the Scinde division.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 10.

OCCUPATION OF MHOW.—It was confidently stated yesterday, that orders had been received for the occupation of Mhow by Bombay troops, and we have reason to believe that the statement is correct.—*Ibid*, Aug. 31.

OCCUPATION OF JOUDPORE, JEYPORE, AND OUDEYFOR.—THE BURMESE.—There is a rumour, how far founded on fact we cannot say, that it is the intention of the Indian government, in consequence of information received from intercepted papers, which implicate the governments of the Rajpoot states in intrigues with our northern rival, to occupy the countries of Joudpore, Jeypore, and Oudeypore. The news on this head are so vague, and have reached us at so late a date, that we are prevented from offering any comment upon them. We may, however, remark, that the territories which it is said to be our intention to occupy, are precisely those regarding which the greatest suspicion ought to be entertained. It is said, also, that of all the nations threatening our frontier, the Burmese alone are not implicated in the discoveries which have been made, although there is little doubt, from all appearances, that they also have been tampered with. So much for the non-intervention system, which we trust is now at an end.—*Bombay Gaz.* Sept. 10.

OCCUPATION OF ADEN.—The H. C. S. *Coote*, sailed on the 10th September, for Aden, with a detachment of 50 men, under the command of Lieuts. Rose and Western, as a body-guard to Commander Haines, of the Indian navy, who is to take possession of that place, and is appointed resident there. The *Gazette* says, "This step will, it is anticipated, be productive of considerable advantage to our commerce with the Red Sea, as it is decidedly the most commodious port in that quarter, and situated much more conveniently for the coffee trade than Mocha, which has so long, owing to the crooked policy of the Egyptian ruler, superseded it as a depot for that valuable traffic."

Miscellaneous.

CEYLON.

MR. TURNOUR.—The Honorable Mr. Turnour is to be the successor of the Honorable Mr. Anstruther, as colonial secretary.—*Colombo Observer*, June 27.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Ceylon, opened the first session of the newly constituted legislative council of that island on the 28th June. The Right Honorable Gentleman in a very able address, explained to the council the nature of their duties, and introduced to their notice two new ordinances of considerable importance—the 1st, "restricts the sale of salt to those districts where salt is actually manufactured, leaving the possession and sale of salt unrestricted, in all other parts of the island." The 2d ordinance was for the repeal of all regulations and laws relative to auctioneers, and auction duties; leaving the disposal of property of all kinds, free, and unfettered. The proposed ordinances would repeal the acts, No. 3 and 5 of 1836; and were unanimously agreed to by the council. In his concluding address, the governor alluded to the rapid progress of slave emancipation in Ceylon, and mentioned that two Kandyan chieftains had lately set a noble example to the islanders, Dolloswelle Desave, the Saffragan chieftain, having emancipated thirty-nine slaves at the same time. The right honorable gentleman, after eulogizing Lord Brougham's exertions, and censuring the Cooly exportation system, stated that the Ceylon government intended to present gold medals to the Kandyan chieftains, for the philanthropy they had displayed in the voluntary manumission of their slaves.

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

Ceylon, June 14th, 1838.

SIR,—As the Government have just announced a dispatch for Bombay for the overland mail, your correspondent, O. P. Q., although he wrote to you the other day by a sailing ship, takes up his pen to announce to you the events here.

In the first place we are subscribing for a monument to Sir Edward Barnes in the shape of a statue by Chantrey, or some one else, to be placed in a suitable situation in Colombo.

Secondly.—A tablet is to be placed (next to one to Bishop Heber) in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, in memory of Sir William Roush, our late Chief Justice.

Thirdly.—We are going to give a piece of plate to Sir John Wilson, who is much liked here, and who has obtained, and very deservedly, the proud name of the "Soldier's friend."

The only civil appointment lately has been that of G. H. Cripps, Esq., to be acting Government agent of the Southern Province, in lieu of Montague Wilmet, Esq., who has gone on leave to the Mauritius. Simon Casie Chitty, the compiler of the *Ceylon Gazetteer*, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, also Mr. Ackland, a merchant here. The Legislative Council whose number is now fully completed meet for the dispatch of business on the 28th instant. Capt. Skinner will take his seat as acting Surveyor General. Our trade generally is wonderfully on the increase, as the following statements of the import and exports of the Western Province alone will show you.

For 1837.—Total value of exports exclusive of specie, £417,882.—Exports

declared value, £220,516.—Imports warehoused for exportation, £15,592.—Exports from the warehouse, £14,698.—Specie imported, £39,026.—Specie exported, £9,744.

The *Morning Star* sailed from Galle, the 2d of June for Mauritius and London. We have no arrivals from England.

The Head Quarters of the 18th regiment are going to Galle shortly. Colonel Clement, of the Royal Artillery, died on the 10th June, suddenly, in Colombo; his term of service was nearly over. He was in his 60th year, and is much regretted.

A small crop of coffee is only expected this year. At the last monthly sale of Government cinnamon, 410 bales were put up; of this 65 bales of second quality were sold from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 5d.; 70 of the third quality, 9½d and 10½d.,—duty 2s. on first and second quality, and 2s. third quality. Coffee, half-dried and unpacked per cwt. 47s. to 49s. 6d., according to quality; free on board, 20s. to 25s. per cent. on quotations may be added. Cocoa-nut oil, £10. to £10. 17s. 6d. per leagner, of 130 imperial gallons, without casks; (very scarce). Freights:—London, oil, coffee, &c. £4. 10s., £5. 10s. Ebony and broken stowage, £2. and £2. 10s.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. Q.

Ceylon, August 22d, 1838.—1. £368. 10s. 6d. has been subscribed by the Presbyterians in Ceylon, in all about 1,260 persons, for the endowment of a Presbyterian Church in Ceylon, and a petition has been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and also one to the General Assembly's Committee on Colonial Churches, requesting support, &c. A local committee has also been appointed.

2. Another subscription for the relief of the starving population of the North-Western Provinces of India has been also set on foot, and the amount already subscribed by the residents of this Colony, the natives included, up to this date, is £200.

3. A monument is about to be erected to Sir William Rough, Knt., our late Chief Justice. Amount already subscribed, £159. 10s.

At a General Meeting of Subscribers, held on the 10th of August, it was unanimously resolved,—“That the Rev. Mr. Bailey (our senior Colonial Chaplain) be solicited to place himself in communication with H. Tuffnell, Esq., forwarding him £120 of the subscription, and requesting him to make arrangements for the formation of a statue to be speedily sent out to Ceylon, similar to that erected to the memory of Bishop Heber, and suited to occupy the vacant space on the right-hand side of the circular window of St. Peter's Church, which has been appropriated to that purpose by the Venerable the Archdeacon. The following inscription to be engraved on the Tablet. ‘In memory of Sir W. Rough, Sergeant-at-Law. This Tablet was erected by the judicial, civil, military and numerous other attached friends in this Colony in testimony of their deep and affectionate respect for his public and private character, for his extreme learning, his inflexible integrity, his impartial justice, his high moral courage, and his pure humanity as a judge; his amiable disposition, great benevolence and eminent social qualities as a man.’”

4. SHIP AFRICA.—Very little has been received of the cargo, although the Captain (Skelton) is most indefatigable in his exertions. Captain Skelton is most highly esteemed by the Ceylon community who all deeply sympathise in the loss of the *Africa*.

Captain Smith, of Her Majesty's Ship *Volage*, which arrived at Trincomalee on the 8th August, from England, has been obliging enough to lend Captain Skelton an officer and twenty men of his ship to aid and assist Captain Skelton to save some portion of the cargo.

5. On the 29th of July, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, were married, the Honorable P. Anstruther, Esq., Colonial Secretary, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the Right Honorable the Governor.

Note. Mr. Anstruther and his lady proceed through Bombay in November next.

CHINA.

THE HONG DEBTS.—A letter from Linchong on the subject of the Hong debts, addressed (June 24th) to the creditors of the Kingwa Hong, gives every promise of the latter's claims being put in a train of adjustment. An offer is made to pay the debt in annual instalments during ten years, and even interest at the rate of 5 per cent is to be allowed, to be paid in the 11th and 12th years. Satisfactory (says the *Canton Press*, June 30), as this arrangement may be to the creditors, they will, we

believe, not enter into it unless the Co-Hong, i. e. all the Hong merchants collectively, guarantee it.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY OF CHINESE CRIMINALS.—On Sunday last, (June 16, says the *Canton Press*, June 23,) “thirty-five criminals was executed in the usual place, and we are informed that to-morrow (Sunday) week, sixty more will be decapitated. We have not been able to obtain information that can be relied on as to the crimes of these miserable victims of the severe laws of China, nor what caused them to be beheaded at this time of the year; the custom in China being for the Emperor to send his confirmation of such sentences as have been pronounced by the judges during the year, in autumn, when the regular executions take place. We hear that several of these culprits were guilty of piracy.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.—Notwithstanding every exertion has been made to support this society which was established in 1836, we regret to find that its funds are at a very low ebb, through a recent heavy outlay of money in publishing English elementary works on education in the Chinese language; new subscriptions have been called for.

COMMERCIAL.—The price of opium, with the exception of Malwa, continued to decline, and the transactions were very limited. The deliveries of all descriptions from the 1st to the 8th of June, were only 273½ chests. Old Patna was quoted from 480 to 490 Dollars; new ditto, 500 ditto; old Benares, 470; new ditto, 480; Malwa, 600; in consequence of the small stock in hand, and prospects of small supplies for some time to come. Cotton was dull and prices nominal. The *Earl of Balcarra*s and *Charles Forbes*, from Bombay, had arrived with full cargoes, and caused a stagnation in business. Freights to England were looking down. A vessel had been chartered at 8*l.* per ton. Exchange on London, slow at 4 4 @ 4 5 and on Calcutta 210 @ 212 C.'s Rs. per 100 Dollars.

FOREIGN PASSAGE BOATS.—Another Vice-regal admonition has been given to the Hong merchants to do away with the foreign opium boats. It would appear from this document that the Chinese cruisers stationed at the Bogue did actually make some demonstration to overhaul a boat on passing their station, in which attempt they have shown more prudence than courage. Official communications like these, are we presume meant for the eyes of the higher authorities at Peking, to impress on them the belief that the Canton mandarins are actually doing their duty, whilst the contrary is the case. The opium smuggling has hardly ever been less molested than at the present moment; the mandarin boats themselves, in many instances, receiving the opium from the smuggling boats. It is evident therefore that, whatever the Viceroy's proclamations may say to the contrary, the provincial authorities of Kwangtung, all and every one, secretly protect the trade for a ‘consideration.’—*Canton Press*, June 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

A subscriber has politely called our attention to the unprecedented circumstance of answers to letters from England to this colony, having been received in little more than six months, the *Westminster* having made her voyage out in 91 days, and the *Ganges*, her's home in 107. There having been no later arrivals than this, most of the information brought by which was given in our last, we have only a few additional items to mention.

THE LATE HORRIBLE OUTRAGES BY THE NATIVES ON THE SETTLERS.—Our readers have been made acquainted with the dreadful outrages on the European settlers of the Port Phillip territory, which have recently been committed by the Aborigines. We are unable to judge at present where to fix the onus of blame, but strongly suspect from the discussion that has taken place amongst Sydney journalists on the subject, that the natives have not aggressed without pungent cause. Still however, it would be unfair at the present stage of the matter to draw conclusions. The subjoined extracts from a reply of His Excellency the Governor to the memorial of the inhabitants of Port Phillip, respecting the aggressions of the blacks, must be deemed of great importance as affecting equally the interests of the European settlers and the Aborigines. We are glad to perceive, that whilst the reply swerves not from the cause of the Europeans, it is careful in its estimation of what is due to the position of the natives. His Excellency sets out with expressing his concern and regret, at the accounts recently received from the southern parts of the territory (Port

Phillip.) That in order to afford to the settlers in those districts all the protection in His Excellency's power, he had despatched a small force (subsequently increased to 44 men, horse and foot police) to protect the settlers. It was the Governor's intention to establish posts at convenient distances along the road from Yass to Port Phillip, in order to keep open the communication, and a permanent addition would be made for this purpose. The Governor, however, desires it to be fully understood, that it is against certain strict directions which he has received from Her Majesty's Government to declare war against the Aborigines, as seems to be desired by the memorialists who have called forth his reply. He has "most positive directions from Her Majesty's Government to treat the Aboriginal natives as subjects of Her Majesty; on this subject he feels that nothing which has been done in this colony in former times would be a justification for departing from the strict obedience which is due to the orders of Her Majesty's Government." Yet "there is nothing in the Governor's instructions to prevent his protecting to the utmost of his power, the lives and property of settlers in every part of the territory, and this His Excellency is determined to do." Sir George Gipps moreover "readily allows that after having taken entire possession of the country, without any reference to the rights of the Aborigines, it is now too late for the Government to refuse protection to persons who have come, and brought with them their flocks and herds, on its own invitation; though, at the same time, it must be evident that every wanderer in search of pasturage cannot be attended by a military force."

THE MOUNTED POLICE.—An order, it was said, had been sent out by the British Government, that the colonists should, in future, pay the forage expenses of the mounted police, which have hitherto been defrayed by the Commissariat Department. This will amount to an additional tax of from £6,000 to £10,000 per annum; although the colonists have not the slightest control over this police corps! This is another beauty of the convict system.

TYPHUS FEVER—IMMIGRATION SHIPS.—We earnestly entreat His Excellency the Governor, says the *Sydney Gazette*, to make some regulation for the prevention of typhus fever on board vessels bound to this colony, with free emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. The cases of the *Lady Macnaghten*, the *John Barry*, the *Adam Lodge*, the *Minerva*, and the *Amelia Thompson*, demonstrate the impropriety of attempting to make the voyage out direct from England in a vessel crowded with passengers, as all vessels employed in this peculiar service must necessarily be. All of these vessels made the voyage direct, and the fact—we shall not say the consequence—was, that typhus fever broke out in them all in the course of the voyage, and prevailed to an alarming extent.

INCREASE OF VICE—BERRIMA.—We have been informed by a respectable individual from the neighbourhood of Berrima, says the above Journal, that between Berrima and the Cow-pasture, there are *twelve* public-houses, and of these twelve, no fewer than *eight* are kept by notoriously bad characters, or confirmed drunkards!

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MEETING AT HOBART TOWN.—Referring to our short notice of this meeting in our last, we have now an opportunity of giving the most important prayer of the address to the Queen, which was decided upon:—We seek to obtain at your Majesty's hands the natural and inherent birthright of Englishmen; a voice in the making of their laws, and the imposition of their own taxes. So long ago as the year 1823, the existence of this right in the free inhabitants of these colonies, was recognised by the Imperial Parliament; when admitting the necessity, even at that time, of establishing a Local Legislature, it erected within each colony a council appointed solely by the crown. The express ground avowed for this, was, that "it was not then expedient to call a Representative Assembly." But, we beg to represent to your Majesty, that, from the natural progress of events since that period, the time has now arrived, when we are fairly entitled to expect that the pledge so made shall be redeemed. And we humbly assure your Majesty, that the vast majority of the respectable, the wealthy, and the intelligent free inhabitants of this colony, now exceeding thirty thousand, conceive that this, the most valuable of the privileges of Britons, has been already withheld from them too long. A committee was formed for obtaining signatures to the proposed address, receiving subscriptions, &c., towards defraying the necessary expenses.

APPOINTMENT.—We noticed, some time ago, the intended resignation, by Mr. Bethune, of his seat in the Legislative Council. The vacancy thus created has been

filled up by Mr. Lawrence, a gentleman of large property at Launceston, who may thus be considered as the representative for that portion of the island. Mr. Lawrence is believed to be of liberal politics, and a warm friend to free institutions.—*Murray's Review*, June.

INSOLVENT ACT.—The Government have resolved on altering and amending the Insolvent Act, which experience has shown to be highly mischievous in its tendency.

Messrs. GELLIBRAND AND HESSE.—We mentioned last week, that a party had been despatched to Port Phillip, in search of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, who, although generally supposed to be no more, may, by possibility, yet exist in the interior of that vast continent, closely guarded by the natives. When we consider the manner in which Mrs. Fraser and her unfortunate companions were treated and guarded by the natives, we are ourselves inclined to think that such an occurrence is not utterly improbable, and, although almost "hoping against hope," we will not quite despair of their recovery. Indeed, our expectation is heightened by accounts, which have recently reached us, from Port Phillip, and which, we believe, have occasioned the measure now adopted by the friends of these unfortunate gentlemen. By these accounts, we learn, that two white men were seen some months ago, in the possession of a tribe, about three hundred miles in the interior, very much emaciated, and their eye-sight considerably affected with the sun and heat of that trying climate. This report was brought to the settlement by a native woman, who described Mr. Gellibrand very accurately, and, although on a subsequent visit, she stated, the white men had died, there is some reason to suspect that this is not true. The circumstance of no account having ever been received of their horses, saddles, clothes, and watches, together with the ability and intelligence of the parties themselves, have ever operated on our minds against believing, that they were murdered by the natives. We have heard, that the natives, offended, and alarmed at the absence of Buckley, anticipate some extensive aggressions on the part of the Europeans; and it is conjectured, that they have secured Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, to keep them as hostages.—*Colonial Times*, June 26.

MAURITIUS.

MARKETS.—The quotations are—wheat, (Europe) in abundance and sales flat at 2. esc. 6. Dhoil, scarce, inferior qualities going off at 3. 75. esc. 6. Gram, 2. 92. esc. 6. Rice 2. 80. to 2. 85. free from dust, 3. esc. 6.

COOLIES.—The amended Emancipation Act, by which the corporal punishment of the apprentices is prohibited, continues to excite considerable dissatisfaction among the planters. A certain M. Bergesten, modestly proposes, and adds with amiable simplicity, that the proposition finds favor in the eyes of the colonists, to liberate the negroes immediately from further compulsory labour, on receiving an indemnity of 24*l.* a head. The proportion of twenty millions received already by the Mauritius planters, is considered apparently nothing more than a compensation for the humiliation of changing a slave, heretofore at the mercy of the master, into an apprentice, entitled to some slight legal protection. "If we are not to be permitted to have them flogged, according to law, by the magistrate, we may as well get rid of them altogether; and for this sacrifice, we expect 24*l.* per head." They reckon without their host. After the flagrant breach of contract by the planters in the majority of the slave colonies, John Bull will never again pay the half of a farthing to save them from utter ruin; for to their own bad treatment of the apprentices is that ruin almost exclusively ascribable.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. Simpson, a respectable Scotch merchant, had put a period to his existence, in consequence of a cruel report reaching him, that it was vaguely rumoured his firm was in a tottering state.

PROSPERITY OF THE ISLAND.—We are indebted to the *Mauritian* for the following abstract of Imports and Exports during the first quarter of 1838, to which we call the attention of our readers, and on a comparison of which with the abstract for the first quarter of 1837, they will perceive the increasing importance of this colony, in a commercial point of view, to the mother country:—The total Imports for the quarter ending 5th April last amounted to 227,189*l.* Those for the quarter ending 5th April, 1837 to 152,392*l.* Excess of Imports for the first quarter of 1838, 74,797*l.* The total Exports for the quarter ending 5th April last were 303,491*l.* Those for the quarter ending 5th April, 1837, 246,813*l.* Excess of Imports over those for the first

quarter of 1837, 56,678*l*. The quantity of Sugar exported during the first quarter of the present year was 28,714,879 lbs. And that during the same period of 1837, 19,468,309 lbs. Excess in quantity for the first quarter of 1838, 9,246,570 lbs.

But the value of the Sugar exported during the first quarter of last year, as borne on the Customs House books, is 232,272*l*., or nearly twenty-four Sh. (6 drs.) per 100 lbs., whereas that of the quantity exported during the same period of this year is only 286,743*l*., or not quite 20 Sh. (5 drs.) per 100 lbs., so that allowing for this difference of valuation, it will be perceived that the Exports, as well as Imports, have increased nearly fifty per cent., or one half, comparatively with those during the same portion of the previous year.

For the next quarter it is expected that a still more considerable augmentation of Imports will be observed. During June alone, no fewer than seventy-eight vessels, most of them bringing entire cargoes, anchored in the harbour.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE HARBOUR, AND FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF VESSELS VISITING THE ISLAND.—[By Capt. J. M. Ardlie of the *Ganges*, in a letter to the Editor of the *Mauritian*.]—In approaching the coral-bound coasts of this Island, where no anchorage can be obtained until a ship has reached the vicinity of danger, the navigating stranger requires the earliest assistance which the skill of men intimately acquainted with its localities can only afford. A Pilot Station is therefore required on Flat Island; and at least half the number of Pilots employed in the Port should be placed there, with a good decked boat of twenty tons, and whenever a ship heaves in sight, a Pilot should immediately proceed out and use every effort to board her early, especially towards the close of day. To ships coming from the Southward, a Pilot in the boat at present attached to the Port should be sent with general instructions to watch her motions at night, and make every exertion to board her as she nears the land. A light house is required on Cannonier's Point, which might exhibit a red light, and two light houses on Port Blanc, so placed as to be distinguished either from the Northward or Southward, and also when brought on with each other to point out the anchorage. A small strong built tug boat to supersede the present warping establishment is indispensable, and this tug boat should, when occasion requires, from accident or in calms, be available to ships at a greater distance from the Port on the exhibition of a determined signal. The present large establishment of Lascars might be materially reduced, and two-thirds of the present expenditure for warps could also be dispensed with; it is presumed the amount saved by this arrangement would nearly defray the current expenses of the Steam Boat, and the ordinary revenues of the Port (the warping charge and additional fifteen per cent. duty being remitted,) would be abundantly sufficient for the support of the lightermen and the remaining establishment of the Port, to which these revenues should be strictly and *bona fide* applied. The crews of the long boats when not required in mooring or unmooring ships, should be employed in Mud Boats, cleansing the harbour, to which the steam power of the tug vessel might be applicable, and the vessel to tow out the boats, and when emptied bring them back again. The many wrecks which have been permitted to remain in the harbour should be removed, by blasting or otherwise. The tug vessel might be very serviceable in this business.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.—The Lieut. Governor of the Eastern districts of the colony, Capt. Stockenstrom, had left Graham's Town with his family, by land, and was daily expected (Aug. 24,) at Cape Town, on his way to England, whither he proceeds on furlough.—The hon. Col. J. Hare, C. B. K. H., 27th foot, was to perform the duties of the Lieut. Governor, during the latter's absence, or till further orders.

SIR B. D'URBAN.—The promised service of plate consisting of four silver dishes and covers, salver and cup, presented by the inhabitants of the colony to Sir B. D'Urban, has been ordered to be manufactured in London, and there to be placed at his excellency's disposal, in the hands of W. Borradaile, Esq. The several pieces of plate will bear an appropriate inscription.

THE NEW BANK.—The South African Agricultural Bank has already obtained a footing; 1,500 shares, of £50 each, have been subscribed for. The number is to be increased to 2,000. The bank is to be one of *deposit*, not of *issue*.

THE NEW SLAVE EMANCIPATION ACT.—The new apprenticeship act had made its appearance at the Cape, in the middle of August. A complaint had

arisen, that the home government had acted amiss in not directing that the act should be published in the colony, in the Dutch language as well as the English. The omission has caused considerable misunderstanding on the part of the Dutch colonists. The great day of slave emancipation would be according to the tenor of the act, on the 1st of December.

ENGLISH FARMERS' APPRENTICES.—The Cape Town Agricultural Society, having caused to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Government's approval, the particulars of a scheme they had formed for importing into the colony farmer's apprentices from England, the Secretary of State has replied, that Her Majesty's government *could not lend its countenance* to such a measure, which it deemed inexpedient.

COLONIAL RECORDS.—The two first numbers of the Colonial Records, relative to the frontier tribes (the important work to which we have made more than one reference in the *Oriental Herald*) were to appear early in September. If properly managed, this work will prove of great service to the colonists. We understand that whilst one series commences with the first settlement of the colony, another—printing at a separate press, begins in the year 1770, which must speedily, and for the first time, throw some true light upon the most interesting period of colonial history. The forthcoming numbers are, as the *Zuid African* informs us, in the original words of each paper; viz. Dutch. With liberal subscriptions, it will be both easy and satisfactory to procure the desired translation.

LIBEL—EBDEN V. FAIRBAIRN.—An action for libel was, on the 24th Aug., brought by the hon. J. B. Edden, v. the editor of the *S. A. Commercial Advertiser*, and decided that day, against the defendant, with £20 damages and costs. The damages were laid at £100, but the plaintiff's counsel intimated to the court, that a nominal amount would satisfy his client, and the court acquiesced accordingly.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

WEAK STATE OF H. M.'S REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 28th June, 1838.*—The inefficient state of some of Her Majesty's regiments in Bengal, as compared with their numbers on paper, owing to the retention in the ranks of ineffective men, caused by the scruples of Invaliding medical committees, has occupied the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency has communicated with the General Commanding-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Army, on the subject: and he is now pleased to direct, that the following instructions shall supersede, in the East Indies, all those of anterior date, which may be at variance with them.

1. The Regimental authorities (commanding officers and senior medical officer) are authorised to present to the consideration of Invaliding Committees the cases of all soldiers deemed by them no longer equal to their duties in India, with the view of ascertaining their actual state as to efficiency.

2. Those men who appear permanently unequal to the general duties of soldiers, and are unequal to more than barrack, or other minor duties, are not to be retained in India: nor are soldiers who, though not having any palpable medical defect, still may be deemed totally unequal to, and not likely to be able to resume their duties.

3. As it not unfrequently happens that soldiers are brought forward for discharge for reasons not strictly medical on which the invaliding medical officers do not agree with the regimental authorities, or consider that they have not sufficient grounds on which to decide the case in the manner the regimental authorities recommend, the following practice is to be followed in all such cases.

4. A Board is to be assembled (consisting of three field officers) by order of the general officer commanding the division in which the regiment is stationed, and all the cases, in which the invaliding committee may not have agreed with the regimental authorities, are to be submitted to their consideration, for a final decision.

5. In each case, a roll of the soldier, containing a certificate, signed by the commanding officer and medical officer of the soldier's regiment, is to be laid before the Board; in which certificate the nature of the disability under which the soldier may labour must be fully set forth; and it must be stated in what manner the disability may have arisen.

6. The Board must use the greatest caution and circumspection, so that the decision they may give shall be borne out and confirmed on a fair consideration of all the circumstances of the case; and bear the closest subsequent scrutiny.

7. The regimental authorities must be most careful to guard against malingerers: and never bring forward a man whose case bears the smallest suspicion of having that tendency, and they and the committees to be constituted under this order must carefully keep in mind that men sent home, who are not discharged after arrival in England, become a burthen on their depôts, and there remain to the exclusion of recruits.

8. The certificates, ordered in the 5th paragraph, are to be forwarded by each regiment, to the Head Quarters of their respective presidencies with the other invalid rolls, for the final orders of the Commander-in-chief in each.

INSPECTION OF H. M.'s TROOPS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 31st July, 1838.*
No. 149.—Officers commanding divisions will in the course of the ensuing month, assemble the medical committees, for the purpose of inspecting such soldiers of Her Majesty's Service as may be deemed fit subjects to be brought before them, under the General Order of the 28th June, 1838.

Captain Barr, H. M.'s 3d Foot, will, at the period appointed, proceed to Kurnaul, to take charge of those of the 13th Light Infantry, and will march via Meerut, where on his arrival, he will receive those of H. M.'s 16th Lancers and 3d Foot. He will conduct them to Gurmucktesur Ghaut, at which place they will embark, and thence to Calcutta, by water. This officer will report in sufficient time to the officers commanding the several Divisions through which he may pass, the day on which he may expect to arrive at each station, in order that the men to be sent from regiments in each division, may be held in readiness to be made over to him. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Meredith, 13th Light Infantry, will do duty with these detachments, under Capt. Barr.

—The Brigadier commanding the Dinapore Division will issue such orders as he may deem necessary, for the timely arrival of the men of the 49th regiment at that station, so as to join the party proceeding by water, to Calcutta. All the documents which the regulations of Her Majesty's Service require for men about to be discharged together with the proceedings of the boards of officers and medical committees, are to be made over to the officer in charge, and by him to be delivered to the Brigade Major Queen's Troops, on his arrival at Calcutta: copies of the proceedings of these Boards (and of those directed as boards of appeal, in the order of the 28th June, should it prove requisite to assemble such) to be sent to the Adjutant General Queen's Troops, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. These detachments are to be put in motion so as to reach the Presidency by the 15th November. The Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitals will proceed to Calcutta, by water, to preside at the General Invaliding Committee to be assembled there as soon as practicable after the arrival of the detachments.

RANK ADVANTAGES IN THE ARMY.—(June 29).—The Right Honorable the Governor General directs the publication of the following paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the military department, to the address of the Governor General of India in council, No. 3 of 1838, dated 11th April last.

"Para. 1. The Government of Madras have forwarded to us several memorials from officers of the European regiment at that Presidency, bringing to our notice the consequences entailed upon them, as to rank and certain pecuniary advantages, by the arrangement of the year 1829, under which the two regiments of European infantry, of five companies each, were incorporated into one regiment of eight companies, but the officers still remained for purposes of promotion as they stood before the incorporation; viz., in two separate corps or wings.

"2. A memorial, on the same subject, was preferred to us by officers of the Bombay European regiment, in the year 1832, to which we replied on the 24th October, 1832, through the Government of Bengal, in the following terms:—We concur in opinion with the Governor General, (as expressed in his minute of the 7th

November, 1831,) that no supercession, properly so called, has been the result of the new form given to our European regiments, by the orders of your Government of the 2d November, 1829; and that no argument can be founded upon a fortuitous irregularity of promotion among the officers attached to the two wings of those regiments, for setting aside an arrangement which has reduced the expense and improved the efficiency of these corps."

"3. We still adhere to these sentiments; but we are of opinion that for the satisfaction and contentment of the officers, measures should be taken which will have the effect of obviating prospectively, the supercession in regimental duties of one officer by another in the same regiment.

"4. With this view, we now direct, that officers of the European regiment hereafter promoted in any one wing, shall not be entitled to regimental rank, in virtue of that promotion, unless they were previously the senior of their rank in the regiment; but that, so long as they serve with the regiment, their rank so obtained shall be brevet only, and not regimental. They will, notwithstanding, be entitled to the pay and allowances of their advanced rank, and to its full advantages for line promotion.

"5. With a view to the adoption of an eventual arrangement, by which all such questions shall be obviated, we further direct, that no vacancies amongst the Ensigns in one of the wings, (either the right or left, as you may think most expedient) be hereafter filled up, but that as vacancies for Ensigns occur in it, appointments of an equal number be made to the remaining wing. When all the Ensigns now attached to the wing to be reduced shall have been promoted, future vacancies of Lieutenants in it will not be filled in that wing, but by promotions in the wing which is retained, and so on in the other ranks. The establishment of officers in the European regiment will thus eventually be, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns, with 1 Colonel. The number of Colonels in the infantry branch of the service (calculated as including 2 for the European regiment) to remain as at present, the junior of them being unattached.

"6. The number of companies may in future be fixed at 10, instead of 8, with 65 privates each."

The arrangement detailed in the foregoing paragraphs, will be adopted, simultaneously, at the three Presidencies, on the 1st of September next, from which date effect will be given to the orders of the Honorable Court, in regard to the commissioned officers of the Company's European infantry regiments; those of the left wing of regiments, respectively, being gradually absorbed, in the manner prescribed by the Court, as casualties shall hereafter occur in that wing.

From the same date, the regiments above specified will be formed into 10 companies each, of 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 65 Privates per company.

(Signed)

WM. CASEMENT, Major General.

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept.
With the Right Hon. the Gov. General.

COURT-MARTIAL PUNISHMENTS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 21st July 1838.*—No. 145.—In compliance with instructions received from The Right Honorable the General Commanding-in-Chief, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct, that whenever a culprit shall in future be recommended by the Court-Martial which has tried him, to be discharged with ignominy, the following documents from the commanding officer of the regiment to which the culprit belongs, will be required:—

1st.—A copy of the charge (or charges) and sentence.

2d.—A detailed list of the culprit's former crimes, offences, &c., as the same appear upon regimental record, together with a distinct specification of the manner in which each was punished or dealt with.

3d.—A statement of service, and description return, shewing whether the man bears the marks of corporal punishment, and whether there is any probability of his effecting re-admission into the service, or is precluded from practising imposition in this respect, by the effects of medical treatment, or otherwise.

The members of Courts-Martial are desired to recollect, that this extreme punishment is not to be had recourse to, excepting in cases where the culprit has previously received corporal punishment; and (if the soldier is of sufficient length of service to have claims) has been deprived of all claims to increase of pay, or for pension, for service.

They will, however, understand, that a soldier of any standing in the service

whether he has served long enough to have claims, or not, is equally liable to be discharged with ignominy, should his offence have been of so disgraceful or aggravated a nature as to have rendered corporal punishment necessary as an example, and his dismissal from the service expedient.

MR. CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 14th July, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from a military letter from the Honorable the Comdt of Directors, to the address of the Supreme Government, dated the 10th of April last, for the information of those officers who forwarded or concurred in memorials, transmitted to head quarters during the past year, praying for the adoption of a retiring fund:—

“Our explicit rejection of Mr. Curnin's scheme, to which you advert, renders it unnecessary to do more than avow our undiminished conviction of the propriety of that decision.”

THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT.—*General Department, Fort William*, July 23, 1838.—Official intelligence having been received of the demise on the 9th inst., at Dhaporee, near Poonah, of the Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., Governor of Bombay, the President in Council notifies this event to the public with sentiments of deep regret, and directs that, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, sixty minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, and that the flag be hoisted half-mast high until sunset.

By Command of the Honorable the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

THE NUWA NAZIM OF MOORSHEDABAD'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD.—*Political Department*, 18th July.—The Nuwa Nazim of Moorshedabad being about to proceed by water on the *Jellinghee* steamer, on a visit to Allahabad, and thence to Benares, on the 9th proximo, the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that the officers, civil and military, of the districts and stations visited by His Highness, shall be careful to comply with any requisition they may receive from him, connected with the object of his journey, and to show him every appropriate mark of attention and respect. Officers commanding military stations, will cause a salute of nineteen guns to be fired on His Highness's arrival at, and on the occasion of his departure from the station.

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.—*Ecclesiastical Department*, 8th August, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that with the sanction of the Honorable the President in Council, the following amended rule has this day been adopted for regulating the fees to be levied by the chaplains of this Presidency upon interments made in the public burial grounds, provided by Government in the neighbourhood of Park Street.

In modification of that part of the table of ecclesiastical fees passed by the Governor General in Council on the 20th August, and ordered to be published on the 3rd September, 1813, which prescribes that 82 Rs. should be the fee (Head No. 2), for an interment in a Pucka grave; it is hereby ordered, that the total charge for interring a body in a Pucka grave shall from this date be fixed at Co.'s Rs. 50, which fee shall as heretofore be collected by the clerk of St. John's Cathedral, and appropriated as provided for the benefit of the Chaplains.

Ordered also, that the fees levied for monuments under Heads 7, 8, and 9 of the rules above referred to, as published in the Gazette of the 9th September, 1813, shall hereafter be carried to the credit of Government, in replacement of the outlay incurred in the purchase of ground by Government.

Published by order, &c. H. T. Prinsep, Sec. to the Government of Bengal.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. E. F. A. HARTMAN, H.M.'s 9th Foot.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 30th July, 1838.—At a General Court martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday, the 27th day of June, 1838, Lieut. Edmund Fleming Akers Hartman, H. M.'s 9th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—“For insubordinate, unofficer-like and disorderly conduct, in the following instances:—1st. In having, on the night of the 1st May, 1838, appeared improperly dressed at a ball given at Government House, Chandernagore, in celebration of the birth-day of the King of the French. 2nd. In having rudely refused to obey the orders of his superior officer,

Captain Charles Douglas of the same regiment, not to enter the ball room, and to return to Chinsurah, in arrest. 3rd. In having, afterwards, taken hold of the collar of Captain Douglas' regimental jacket, and said to him in a disrespectful and menacing manner, 'Come out here, I have something to say to you.' Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"Guilty of insubordinate, unofficer-like and disorderly conduct in the first instance, and also in the second instance of the charge. The Court find the prisoner Not Guilty of the third instance of the charge, and do, therefore, Acquit him of it.

Sentence.—"To be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved. Signed, H. Fane, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies,—26th July, 1838.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—"This officer has been convicted of insubordinate, unofficer-like and disorderly conduct; and the evidence produced against him before the court martial, shows a degree of contumacy, which renders the crimes of which he has been found guilty, the less deserving of extenuation.

He has partly grounded the defence of his misconduct on a plea that Chandernagore (the scene of his errors), is a foreign settlement, and therefore, that he was not amenable to his superior officer; but was entitled to do as he pleased, and to be disobedient to him.

It would have been proper that the lieutenant should have recollected that he was invited to the public entertainment at Chandernagore, from the quarters of his regiment, as a British officer; and that such was the character he was therefore bound to maintain.

As he had totally disregarded the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, by appearing at a public assembly in the dress described in the evidence, Capt. Douglas (the prosecutor) acted with propriety in the step he took of ordering him not to enter the public rooms; and the captain would have neglected his duty had he failed to do so.

The lieutenant has also pleaded his youth in extenuation of his offences, but as he has been more than two years a lieutenant, the Commander-in-Chief does not admit it to be any excuse for insubordination, and apparent ignorance of the Articles of War.

Had the lieutenant really doubted the competence of Captain Douglas to issue an order to him, he should have known that his proper course was to obey; and if he thought himself aggrieved, to have subsequently appealed, instead of contumaciously persevering in disobedience to the orders of his superior officer.

On the whole Lieutenant Hartman's conduct has well merited the reprimand awarded by the court martial, and the Commander-in-Chief reprimands him accordingly.

He is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

R. TORRENS, MAJOR GENERAL,
Adj. Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces in India.

CAPT. H. WOOTTON, H. M.'s 44TH FOOT.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 4th Aug., 1838.*—At a general Court-Martial held at Benares, on the 11th July, 1838, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Henry Wootton, H. M.'s 44th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—"1. For having submitted to be grossly insulted by Cornet (now Lieutenant) Macartney, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, by being told to consider himself horse-whipped, on board the *Bengal Merchant*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, in 1834, without having hitherto taken any proper and adequate steps for the vindication of his character." *Additional charges* against Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Wootton:—"1st. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having addressed a letter to me, dated Boulogne Sur Mer, Sept. 20, 1834, wherein he *falsely* accuses me of having prevented Capt. Burslem's being his friend in an affair with Cornet Macartney, H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons. 2d. For having *falsely* accused me in the same letter, of having been the means (or cause) of Cornet Macartney's refusing to grant him a meeting after I had left Europe in September, 1834; whereas, in truth, the friend of Cornet Macartney (Lt. Laurie, 11th Lt. Dragoons,) had declared to me in July, 1834, that, so long a period had been allowed to transpire, that if Lieut. Wootton then made his appearance the Cornet should not grant him a

meeting. 3d. For using towards me, his superior officer, in the above quoted letter, expressions grossly false and slanderous. In breach of the articles of War.

(Signed) C. E. O'NEILL,
Brevet Major, 44th Regt."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"Guilty, excepting the 2d additional charge.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him (with the exception of the second additional charge of which they acquit him), do sentence him, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Henry Wootton, of H. M.'s 44th regiment of Foot to be Cashiered."

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court.—"The Court having performed their duty, in accordance with the Articles of War, feel induced to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the great length of time which has elapsed between the occurrence of the circumstances on which the prisoner has been tried, and the trial, together with the very unusual description of evidence on which he has been convicted; on these grounds, and in consideration of his length of service, the Court earnestly recommend him to mercy."

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—"The Commander-in-Chief does not deem, that the nature of the evidence offered to the Court, or the lapse of time, have any weight in the case; but he is willing to give the prisoner the advantage of the recommendation of the Court, and consequently he remits the sentence."

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

R. TORRENS, Major General,
Adj. Gen. to H. M.'s Forces in India.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil

June 30.—Capt. A. D. Malcolm, 3d Bombay N. I. &c., to be assist. to Resident at Hyderabad, v. Major Cameron, deceased.

—Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, dep. coll. for investigating claims to hold land exempt from payment of rev. in district of Mozuffurnuggur, 6 months leave on med. cert.

July 3.—Mr. J. Dunsmure to be Sudder Amoen in zillah Bancoora.

13. Mr. F. B. Kemp removed from zillah Tipperah, and app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Chittagong.

—Mr. A. S. Annand removed from Chittagong, and app. to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Tipperah.

14. Mr. H. H. Greathead to be an assist. with spec. powers, to political agent at Umballa.

17. Mr. J. Reid to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Behar.

18. Mr. T. H. Maddock assumed charge of office of sec. to Govt. of India in legislative jud. and rev. depts., on 9th July.

—Mr. H. J. Chippindall, member

Tanjore commission arrived at Calcutta, and attached to Bengal Pres. for employment under the dep. Governor or Govt. of India.

—Mr. J. J. Ward's serv. placed at disposal of Gov. Gen. for N. W. Prov.

19. Mr. C. Whitmore to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.

23. Mr. O. Greene is app. an assist. overseer in public works, v. Nicolls removed: Mr. Greene is placed at disposal of Lieut. Aycock, superintendent of Benares and Burdwan roads.

24. Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th N. I., confirmed, in app. of assist. to superint. of operations for sup. of Thuggee.

—Mr. D. Cunliffe, furlough 2 years, N. S. W., health.

25. Ensign W. S. Sherwill, 66th N. I., to be an assist. rev. surveyor for the survey of Cawnpore.

—Mr. W. Crawford of the C. S., embarked for England on board the ship *Bussorah Merchant*.

—Mr. W. J. Morgan's services placed at disposal of Gov. Gen. for N. W. P.

28. Mr. C. T. Scaly to exercise powers of joint mag. and deputy collector of Backergunge.

30. Mr. F. B. Cubbins to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar.

31. Mr. C. C. Hyde retired from the service.

Aug. 4.—Mr. T. C. Trotter to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Patna.

10. Mr. A. Grant to officiate as an additional judge in zillah of 24 Pergunnas.

15. Mr. F. Macnaghten, the Government Agent, and secretary to Savings' Bank, leave to the Upper Provinces and to the Hills for 6 months, health.

— Mr. G. F. McClintock will conduct the duties of the above offices during Mr. Macnaghten's absence.

21. Mr. T. C. Loch to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddeah.

Ecclesiastical.

July 30.—Rev. W. Sturrock to be chaplain at station of Futteghur.

— Rev. W. Ewing to be ditto at Meerut.

Military.

May 3.—Lieut. J. Stubbs, 49th N. I., to be 2d in command of the Joudpore Legion.

11. Brig. Gen. J. Cock, appointed to command of Benares division.

— Brig. G. Pollock, C. B., to command Dinapore division during absence on leave of Major Gen. Richards, C. B., or till further orders.

— Brig. A. Lindsay, C. B., app. temp. to command of troops at Barrackpore.

— Lieut. G. Ramsay, 26th N. I., to be aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Cock.

June 5.—The services of Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N. I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

8. Lieut. G. Murray, 8th L. C., to be adjutant, v. Moore, permitted, to resign the appointment.

15. 1st Lieut. R. R. Kinleside to act as adjt. and quartermast. to 3d brig. horse art., v. Brind, promoted.

— Capt. T. S. Burt, of Engrs., to act in room of Lieut. Willis as executive engr. in 5th, or Benares div., dept. of public works, till further orders.

18. Lieut. G. Salter, 4th N. I., to have rank of Capt. by brevet from 28th June, 1838.

23. Ensign F. I. Smalpage to join and do duty with 11th N. I., at Saugor.

30. Lieut. T. T. Wheeler, 56th N. I., appointed to do duty with Ramgurh L. I. battalion, to join.

— Lieut. G. W. Golding, 35th N. I., leave to pres. prep. to furlough, priv. aff.

July 4—Lieut. R. S. Trevor, 3d L. C.,

to be interp. and quartermast., v. Marsh, app. to a civil situation.

6. Ensign T. Pottinger, lately admitted, to do duty with 3d N. I., at Barrackpore, conf.

10. Capt. F. V. M'Grath, 62d N. I. and second in command of Arracan local battalion, to be commandant of that corps, v. Capt. G. Burney, resigned.

— Ensign H. A. Sandeman, 49th N. I., removed at his own request to the 41st N. I., as junior of his rank.

16. Lieut. A. Balderston, 16th N. I., to be adjutant, v. Balders, deceased.

— Ensign J. T. Gardiner, 16th N. I., to be Lieutenant, v. Balders, deceased.

— Brev. Capt. T. Dalryell, 42d N. I., to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign J. S. Knox to be Lieut. in succession to Capt. A. M'Kinnon, retired on pension of a Major, from 6th July.

— *To rank as Captains by Brevet.*—Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st N. I., from 10th July; Lieuts. C. Graham and E. Meade, 53d N. I.; W. B. Gould, 42d ditto; J. H. Hampton, 50th ditto; J. W. V. Stephen, 41st ditto; W. L. Hall, 36th ditto; G. B. Mitchell, 9th ditto; J. H. Wakefield, 17th ditto; H. Hunter, 58th ditto; B. Kirke, 12th ditto; H. Alpe, 41st ditto; R. M. Hunter, 73d ditto; W. F. Grapt, 63d ditto; F. Gresley, 14th ditto; C. Cheape, 51st ditto; and R. Smith, 28th ditto; all from 11th July.

— Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N. I., returned to duty.

— Ensign F. H. Hawtrey, 37th N. I., ditto.

17. *Artillery Removals.*—Captain J. Alexander, from 2d comp. 5th bat., to 2d comp 3d bat.; Capt. J. L. Mowatt (new prom.) to 2d comp. 5th bat.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Miloe (interp. and quastm. 6th bat.) to 6th comp. 6th bat.; 1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, from 4th comp. 1st bat., to 2d troop 1st brig. horse art.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Campbell (interp. and quartm. 7th bat.) to 2d comp. 7th bat.

18. *To do duty.*—Ensigns W. L. M. Bishop, R. Campbell, and R. C. Stevenson, with 57th N. I., at Barrackpore, W. Fraser with 58th ditto, at ditto.

20. Lieut. W. Hore, 18th N. I., and offic. interp. and quartm. to the 8th L. C., to offic. as dep. jud. adv. to a Eur. general ct. martial, to assemble at Secrole, Benares; Benares ord. confirmed.

23. Maj. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N. I., furl to Eur., health.

— Maj. C. F. Urquhart, 54th N. I., invalidated,

24. Lieut.-Col. C. W. R. Povoleni's, (invalid estab.) unexp. portion of leave of abs. granted 3d Oct. last, cancelled at his request.

25. *Removals.*—Art., Col. G. Swiney, on furl., from 2d to 3d brig. H. art.; Col. W. S. Whish, new prom., to 2d brig. H. art.; Lieut.-Col. J. Tennant, on leave to Cape, from 4th bat. to 2d brig. H. art.; Lieut.-Col. T. Chadwick, new prom., to 4th bat.; Major T. L. Pew, on special duty, from 2d to 4th bat.; Maj. G. Blake, new prom., to 2d bat.; Capt. C. Grant, 4th comp. 3d bat., to 2d troop 2d brig. H. art.; Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, new prom., to 4th comp. 3d bat.; 1st Lieut H. Apperley, new prom., to 1st comp. 3d bat.; 1st Lieut. M. Dawes, new prom., to 2d comp. 6th bat.; Lieut. D. Pott, 47th N. I., app. to act as adjt. to the corps during abs. on leave of Lieut. Corfield.

— Lieut. G. P. Brooke, 68th N. I., to be adjt., v. Bryant, to Europe on furl.

27. Ens. F. J. Smalpage, attached to 11th Regt., to join and do duty with 50th N. I. at Mirzapore; Benares ord. conf.

28. *To do duty.*—Ensigns G. M. Brodie, with 15th N. I., at Barrackpore; H. T. Repton, with 6th ditto at Cuttack. — Brev. Capt. G. H. Swinley, H. art. 3d brig., to be adjt. and quartmtr., v. Brind prom.

30. Lieut. A. Conolly, 6th L. C., to have rank of capt. by brev., from 30th July, 1838.

— Cadet of Art.—H. P. de Teissier, admitted and prom. to 2d Lieut. Cadets of Infantry; E. J. Rickards, E. J. Boileau, R. Reynolds, J. Lambert, C. Newton, H. G. Burnester, W. Baillie, C. S. J. Terrot, F. P. Layard, D. Mac Leod, W. F. N. Wallace, F. W. Salusbury, and J. A. H. Gorges, admitted and prom. to ensigns.

— Capt. C. S. Maling, 68th N. I., returned to duty.

— Lieut. G. P. Austin, 18th N. I., leave to Allahabad and Pres. prep. to furl.

31. Maj. A. Pope, 10th L. C., leave to Deyrah Hills and Pres., prep. furl. to sea, health.

Aug. 1.—Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L. C., permitted to resign app. of 2d in command of 3d Local Horse, and to rejoin his regt.

3. Lieut. F. C. Burnett, late app. to 2d troop 1st brig. H. art., reposted to 4th comp. 1st bat. art.

6. *To do duty.*—Ens. M. Dunsford, J. G. R. Cookson, with 12th N. I. at Barrackpore; I. M. Cance, P. I. Comyn, and L. P. Faddy, with 15th ditto, at do.; R. I. Meade, and I. R. McMullin, with 58th ditto, at ditto; G. Holroyd, with 65th ditto, at ditto; H. B. Lumsden, with 34th ditto at Futteghur.

— Cornet F. J. Alexander, brought on off. str. of cav.

6. *Rank assigned.*—To the undermentioned 2d Lts.—Cornet, and Ensigns from the dates expressed opp. their names: Artillery.—2d Lieut. H. P. de Teissier, and R. R. Bruce, 11th Dec. 1837. Cavalry.—Cornet W. Young, not yet admitted, 17th March, 1838. Infantry.—Ens. E. W. Salusbury, G. O. Jacob, not arr., W. Baillie, J. Lambert, J. A. H. Gorges, D. Macleod, H. T. Repton, E. J. Boileau, R. Reynolds, W. F. N. Wallace, C. S. J. Terrot, W. S. Ferris, not arr., E. D. Vanrenen, F. G. Crossman, J. M. Lockett, W. Campbell, not arr., C. M. Sneyd, not arr. R. Campbell, C. N. and E. N. Dickenson, not arr., 11th Dec., 1837. C. T. Chamberlain, H. Hopkinson, J. P. Caulfield, and A. G. C. Sutherland, 12th Dec., 1837. G. E. Ford, F. T. Paterson, R. Mainwaring, C. S. Reynolds, and H. J. Edwards, 21st Dec., 1837. E. Leith, dec., F. J. Smalpage and A. S. Mills, 11th Jan., 1838. A. J. Vanrenen, T. W. Gordon, and E. P. T. Nepean, 14th Jan. 1838. G. M. Brodie, 11th Feb., 1838. J. G. Wollen, 17th Feb., 1838. F. H. Warren, not arr., and F. T. Wroughton, not arr., 18th Feb., 1838. W. Fraser, and W. L. M. Bishop, 21st Feb., 1838. J. J. Macdonald, not arr., 26th Feb., 1838. T. Pottinger, G. H. Powell, J. Comyn, G. R. Cookson, H. B. Lumsden, L. P. Faddy, M. Dunsford, J. McCance, R. J. Meade, and J. R. McMullin, 1st March, 1838. R. C. Stevenson, 8th March, 1838. G. D. Bonar, not arr., F. P. Layard and H. G. Burnester, 11th March, 1838. E. J. Rickards, 27th March, 1838. E. C. Scott, not arr., and T. F. Wilson, not arr., 24th April, 1838.

13. Ens. F. Adams, 24th N. I., to be lieut., v. Spry, dec.

— Cadets of Infantry.—W. Campbell, J. J. Macdonald, G. D. Bonar, G. O. Jacobs, C. M. Sneyd, F. T. Wroughton, W. S. Ferris, F. H. Warren, and E. N. Dickenson, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

17. Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d N. I., furl. to Egr. on priv. aff., cancelled.

20. Lieut. P. W. Willis, engr., leave to Presidency prep. to furl. to Europe, health.

— Ens. H. A. Sandeman, 4th N. I., furl. to Eur., health.

— Ens. W. K. Halsewood, Eur. regt., (L. W.) to be lieut., v. Lieut. H. B. Walker, dec.

— Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brev.

27. Brev. Col. H. T. Roberts, C. B. Cav., to be col.; Maj. G. J. Shadwell, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. H. F. Salter, 2d L. C., to be major; Brev. Capt. G. C.

Ponsonby, to be capt. of a troop; Cornet G. C. Crispin, to be lieutenant, in suc. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Brown, K.C.B. dec.

27. Cornet J. J. Galloway, brought on off. str. of cav.

— Capt. P. Brown, 29th N. I., to be major; Brev. Capt. J. Bracken, to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. H. T. Daniell, to be lieutenant in suc. to Major Satchwell, dec.

— Brev. Capt. J. Woodburn, 44th N. I., to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. L. Hassell, to be lieutenant in suc. to Sir R. Colquhoun, bart., dec.

Medical.

June 25.—Assist. Surg. W. B. O' Shaughnessy, M. D., to be sec. to Committee on Indian Materia Medica. Date Oct. 16th 1837.

30. Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, 48th N. I., to afford med. aid to the artillery at Dinapore. Dinapore div. ord. conf.

July 12.—Surg. T. G. Stevenson, M. D., furlough to England two years, health.

16. Messrs H. H. Bowling, W. Veal, and A. Paton, admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons.

— Surg. J. Langstaff, 1st member med. board, retired from the service.

18. Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, (resigned app. to Oude auxiliary force) re-posted to 4th L. C.

25. Assist. Surg. J. A. Dunbar, M. D., and E. Boulton, at general hospital, to join and do duty, the former with H. M.'s 26th, and the latter with H. M.'s 9th foot, (pres. div. ord. conf.)

— Assist. Surg. T. Russell, 1st L. C., to rejoin from 30th N. I., and afford med. aid to his own regt. during indisposition of Surg. Darby, confirmed.

27. Vet. Surg. J. Purves, leave to pres. prep. to furlough, Europe.

— Surg. J. Griffiths, leave to Serohee, prep. to furlough, health.

31. Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, app. to charge of med. duties of civil station of Humeerpore.

Aug. 4.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, M. D., 3d L. C., to officiate as superint. Surg. to division, v. Campbell, app. to med. board (Sirhind order confirmed.)

6. Rank assigned.—Assist. Surgeons James Alexander Dunbar, M. D., 12th Dec., 1827; Richard William Faithful, 10th Feb., 1838; Edmund Boulton, 11th Feb., 1838; Henry Charles Eddy (not arrived) 18th Feb., 1838; William Veal, Henry Hawkins Bowling and Andrew Paton, 1st March, 1838; Alexander Greig, M. D. (not arrived) 10th March, 1838; Thomas Murray, M. D. (not arrived) 6th May, 1838.

N.B.—Assist. Surgeons Philip Ottey Egerton Baines and Luke Kelly, M. D., having been struck off the list of assistant surgeons, No. 1 of 1837, the rank assigned to them in Government General Orders, No. 148, of the 24th July, 1837, is hereby cancelled.

6. Mr. R. W. Faithful admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

11. Superint. Surg. S. Ludlow removed from Agra circle to Sirhind division, v. Campbell app. to med. board; Superint. Surg. W. Pantton, ditto from Cawnpore div. to Agra circle, v. Ludlow; Superint. Surg. G. King, ditto to Cawnpore div., v. Pantton; Superint. Surgeons Ludlow and Pantton to remain at their present station till relieved.

— Surg. R. Brown, 37th N. I., to be garrison surgeon at Chunar, v. King.

13. Messrs A. Greig, M. D., and H. C. Eddy, M. D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

20. Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M. D., returned to duty.

Her Majesty's Forces.

June 27.—Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M. D. 11th L. D., to be assist. surg., cancelling his app. in 26th foot.

July 3.—Appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.—16th Foot.—Capt. A. D. Colley, from 29th foot, to be Capt., v. Mylius, who exchanges, 2d July, 1838.

26th Foot.—Capt. G. Mylius, from 16th foot, to be Capt., v. Colley, who exchanges, 2d July, 1838.

3d Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, leave to pres., and thence to England, for 2 years furl., on urgent private affairs.

57th Foot.—Ensign E. A. T. Lynch to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Shadforth, dec., 4th July, 1838.

12. Ens. E. Stanley, 57th foot, to be Lieut., v. Westwood, dec.

— The appointment of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, 54th foot, to act as adjt. to that corps during absence of Lieut. and Adjt. Holt, on leave; confirmed.

19. Lieut. R. Parr, 54th foot, sent to England 2 years, health.

4th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Anderson to be Capt., 9th June, 1838 (in the E. I. only.)

26. 4th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. H. Ruxton, from 24th June to 23d August next, to proceed to Calcutta on priv. affairs.

— 62d ditto.—Lieut. and Adjt. F. E. Corfield, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on med. cert.

The leaves of absence granted by Maj. General Sir Willoughby Cotton, C. B.

and K. C. H., to the undermentioned officers, are confirmed:—

26. 9th Foot.—Brev. Capt. F. Battine, to England, for 6 months, on med. cert. He will report his arrival to the Adj. Gen., Horse Guards.

— 62d ditto.—Lieut. J. Grant, furl. to England for 2 years from date of embarkation, on med. cert.

— 3d Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. W. White, leave from 1st Aug. to 1st Nov., to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

— Ditto.—Ensign H. C. A. Clarke, leave from 1st Aug. to 17th Nov., to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 6 months from date of embarkation, where on arrival he will report himself to the Adj. General, Horse Guards.

— 31st ditto.—Lieut. J. C. Stock, leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on priv. aff.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. J. C. L. Carter, 44th foot, furl. to England, 2 years, health.

— Lieut. W. G. White, 44th foot, furl. to New South Wales, ditto.

BIRTHS.

June 25.—In Camp near Rajkote, the lady of Major A. T. Reid, 12th regt., of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of the late A. E. Dobbs, Esq., of a son.

July 3.—At Sylhet, the lady of R. R. Sturm, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

5. At Mhow, the lady of J. B. Claperton, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Mason, of a son.

10. At Delhi, the wife of Lieut. Van Homrigh, 48th N. I., of a son.

— At Goruckpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Brind, art., of a son.

12. At Simla, the wife of Major R. Ross, 18th B. N. I., of a daughter.

15. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. G. Ellis, art., of a daughter.

— At Grah, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a son.

16. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Garstin, sup. eng., of a son.

17. At Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Juanpore, the lady of H. St. G. Jucker, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, art., of a son.

22. At Midnapore, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

23. At Rajkote, the lady of Assist.-Surg. P. Gray, of a daughter.

— At Jessore, the lady of J. Oman, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Gascoyne, 5th cav., of a son.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Currie, Esq., of a son.

31. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Mc Mullen, of a daughter.

August 1.—At Allyghur, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N. I., of a daughter.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of H. R. Alexander, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of W. Stevenson, Esq. senior: surg. 48th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Allyghur, the lady of Lieut. G. Prior, adj. 64th N. I., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Little-dale, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of H. A. Poulson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. Torckler, art., of a daughter.

9. At Benares, the lady of L. Abádié, Esq., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Jobling, Esq., commanding ship *Java*, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Warde, of a son.

27. The lady of Capt. G. Smith, 26th N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 12.—At Calcutta, Assist.-Surg. G. F. Bowbear, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. Echaud.

14. At Calcutta, C. C. Bruce, Esq., to Miss L. Du Bois de Jancigny.

18. At Dum Dum, Lieut. R. Walker, art., to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late W. Curling, Esq., of Sandwich, Kent.

July 12.—At Allahabad, Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, to Miss E. H. Wall.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Humphreys, H. C. Marines, to Ann, daughter of the late A. Moffat, Esq.

25. At Calcutta, Capt. John Welchman, 10th N. I., to Harriet young daughter of the late J. W. Martin, Esq. H. M. S.

26. J. Bott, Esq., 5th L. C., to Miss E. Satchwell.

August 6.—At Meerut, Lieut. C. W. Duffin, 26th N. I., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. H. Pigou, 3d dragoons.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Sanderson, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late J. Savage, Esq., late of the secret and political department.

DEATHS.

May 4.—At Mussoorie, the lady of G. Gibbon, Esq.

9. At Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. A. Role.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. P. da Costa, aged 46.

— At Dacca, Mrs. C. M. Simeon.

13. At Calcutta, Miss Joanna D'Cruz, aged 13.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. A. Howe, aged 51.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Pratt.

— At Calcutta, Mr. E. Jones.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Stone.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Gilbert.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. A. Hay.

26. At Howrah, Mr. J. Thomas.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. W. Chill, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Hobbs, aged 29.

28. At Calcutta, J. D. Watt, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Justina*.

29. At Calcutta, Miss Matilda Pereira, aged 21.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. B. McNeale, aged 18.

— At Mirzapore, W. Barlow, Esq., aged 38.

31. At Mirzapore, Mrs. C. Goldsmith.

June 1.—At Patna, Mons. L. H. Carville.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. E. Stanley.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Lidiard.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Bagnell.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Gash.

10. At Delhi, Mr. E. Parsons.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Smith.

13. At Ajmere, Mr. A. Vanzeyst.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Williams.

15. At Midnapore, Charlotte, wife of W. F. Pennyngton, Esq.

— At Bhaugulpore, the wife of F. Lopes, Esq.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. J. Duhan.

18. At Asseerghur, the wife of Lieut.

T. L. Jameson, 3d N. I.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Gallagher.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Parker.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Farrow.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Cornelius.

27. At Cossipore, the wife of D. Calder, Esq.

July 2.—At Calcutta, Miss Margaret Agg.

4. At Allahabad, Mrs. Ovenger.

6. At Allahabad, Mr. T. Walters.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. G. Gray.

10. At Allahabad, Mr. T. Francis.

— At Entally, Mr. F. H. Penny (by suicide.)

12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Smith; Mr. A. Myers; Mr. P. Le Blanch.

13. At Calcutta, Miss Letitia Humphries, aged 19.

16. At Allahabad, the lady of M. Ball, Esq.

17. At Calcutta, the daughter of Mr. J. Burton, late H. C. marine, aged 12.

— At Calcutta, Miss Maria Lumsdaine, aged 26.

18. At Khyouk Phyo, the daughter of Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N. I.

19. At Entally, the infant son of the late J. Campbell, Esq.

22. At Allahabad, the infant son of Mr. D. Hall.

25. At Allahabad, the lady of Mr. W. P. Murphy.

30. At Dinapore, the infant daughter of J. M. Mackie, Esq.

31. At Dinapore, Mr. D. Harris, civil engineer.

Aug. 3.—At Futtigurh, Mrs. E. Gray.

4. At Rungpore, the child of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Metcalfe.

7. At Calcutta, the daughter of Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N. I.

8. At Calcutta, J. A. Grant, Esq., of Speymouth, N. B.

— At Calcutta, the infant child of F. Macnaghten, Esq., C. S.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Holloway, aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Miss M. J. Rivett, aged 5.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Bishop of the *Upton Castle*.

— At Monghyr, the infant son of J. P. Dessa, Esq.

13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Cowley.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Smith, marine registry office.

16. At Calcutta, the son of F. R. Cock, Esq., of Agra.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. M. H. Staggs.

20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Legh, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Witherd, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Augustin.

22. At Kidderpore, G. Cayll, Esq., aged 40.

— At Kidderpore, Master W. Dryden.

27. On board the ship *Java*, Mr. C. Fuller, aged 23.

Lately.—At Gowhatty, Assam, Mr. C. Moore, aged 49.

— At Scaldah, Mr. J. Blaquiery,

19.

— At Calcutta, the daughter of Major A. Brown, Madras estab., aged 27.

— At Agra, Lieut. H. Watson, Eur. regt.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

COLONEL CONWAY—*Fort St. George*, 13th July.—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the army, with the sanction of Government, the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 14th March, 1838."

"We cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by you in the G. O. of the 21st April, 1837, on the eminent and distinguished services of Colonel Conway, and we fully participate in the regret expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, in his G. O. of the 17th May, 1837, at the loss which has been sustained by the death of that valuable officer."

HORSE ARTILLERY, (31st July).—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the effective establishment of subaltern officers for the Horse Brigade of Artillery, shall hereafter consist of twelve 1st lieutenants, and six 2d lieutenants, instead of eighteen 1st lieutenants. This order will not affect the officers at present attached to the corps.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS, (31st July, 1838).—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules, for the guidance of all officers vested with the charge, and payment, of pensioners, and holders of family certificates, and other disbursements of public money, not before expressly provided for, and to direct that they be in future strictly conformed with in every particular.

1. The responsibility connected with the custody of public money, is in all cases fixed with the officer who draws the funds, and whose duty is to make, or superintend the disbursements. 2. Payments are invariably to be made in the presence of the officers, who draw allowances for the performance of that duty. It is to be distinctly understood, that the provisions of the above regulations, are not intended, in any way, to interfere with the authority, and general superintendence of commanding officers, and heads of departments over their staff, or the other officers charged under them, with the custody and disbursement of public money.

ENGINEERING REGULATIONS—(*Fort St. George*, 1st July, 1838. No. 128 of 1838).—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations for the engineer department in the provinces under the Presidency. Para. 1. Under the authority of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council abolishes the appointments of superintending engineer at Bellary, Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Masulipatam, and directs that henceforward the Madras territory, exclusive of Madras itself, be distributed into eight divisions, as follows:—1st Division, Ganjam, Rajahmundry, and Vizagapatam. 2d. Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Nellore. 3d. Bellary and Cuddapda. 4th. North Arcot, Chingleput, and South Arcot, with the exception of the Munnargoody, and Chellembrum Talooks. 5th. Tanjore and Trichinopoly, with the Munnargoody and Chellembrum Talooks, in South Arcot. 6th. Salem and Coimbatore. 7th. Malabar and Canara. 8th. Madura and Tinnevely.

2. To each of the above divisions, an engineer will stand appointed, who will be charged with the superintendence of public works of all descriptions in his division, excepting the military buildings, which will be placed under charge of the division staff of the Quarter Master General's department under control of the military board. The Civil buildings in the provinces will be under the charge of the judges and collectors, to be repaired as the necessity is pointed out by them, by Civil engineers, who will themselves, as in the Tank department, be under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

3. As the extent of the charge of the officers already holding the appointment of Civil engineer will be considerably diminished, a suitable allotment of the assistants will be made. [Here follow a number of regulations for giving effect to the above measure, but which are mere details, only interesting to the parties immediately concerned.—ED.]

FRANKING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC RETURNS TO DR. O'CONNER—(*Bangalore*, Aug. 9).—The Governor in Council authorizes officers commanding military stations, to frank the returns of sacred offices, which the Roman Catholic priests in the in-

terior may have occasion to transmit periodically to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Conner, under the order of Government of 19th December last.

PALANKEEN ALLOWANCE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS—(*Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1838*).—Sanctioned to all medical officers holding a separate military charge, inferior to that of a wing of a corps, and for which no salary is drawn, 30 Rs. per month, as Palankeen allowance.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

May 28.—J. Paternoster, Esq., to be judge and crim. judge of Bellary.

June 1.—T. Clarke, Esq., to be head assist. to Register to Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt.

6. R. B. Sewell, Esq., furl. to Europe, health, with benefit of absence regulation.

20. A. S. Mathison, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, reported his arr. at the Pres., from N. S. Wales, on the 17th June.

21. E. Smith, sen. merchant, attained rank 13th June; R. Davidson, do. 16th June.

22. J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura, during employ. of Mr. Hooper, on other duty, or till furth. orders. (cancelled July 10.)

— G. D. Drury, Esq. principal coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, to give over charge of that district to H. Frere, Esq., the head assist., on availing himself of leave of absence.

July 3.—G. Bird, Esq., acting judge of principal Court of Appeal, &c. for West div., has assumed duties of that office.

9. T. H. Davidson, Esq., sen. deputy reg. to Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, leave for 18 months to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate.

10. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to England, 3 years, sick cert., with benefit of full allowance.

— J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as assist. and joint crim. jud. of Salem, during abs. of Mr. Thompson, or till furth. ord., [cancelled at his req. on July 24.]

— J. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as judge and crim. judge of Madura, during abs. of Mr. Hooper, on other duty.

— W. Elliott, Esq., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Salem, during employ. of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty, or till furth. orders.

— J. Bird, Esq., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Nellore, during employ of Mr. Parker on other duty, or till furth. orders.

17. Capt. Dalrymple, mast. atttd. at Madras, furl. 12 months, to Cape, health.

24. E. Smith, Esq., to act as dep. regr. to court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt,

during abs. of Mr. Davidson, on sick cert. or till furth. ord.

24. H. Frere, Esq., to act as assist. jud. and joint crim. jud. of Salem, during abs. of Mr. E. P. Thompson, on other duty, or till furth. orders.

— A. S. Mathison, Esq., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Nellore, during abs. of Mr. Parker on other duty, or till furth. orders.

— J. Bird, Esq., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, during abs. of Mr. H. Frere on other duty, or till furth. orders.

— Col. W. Monteith, K. L. C., chief engr., to act as a trustee of St. George's Cathedral, during abs. of Mr. Morris, or till furth. ord.

— C. R. Cotton, Esq., relieved from all duty in the provinces, connected with the Canara commission.

Aug. 1.—Mr. J. F. Bishop, attained rank as sen. merch. on 20th July; Messrs. C. J. Bird, H. Frere, F. B. Elton, A. S. Mathison, J. Bird, and J. Rohde, do. as junr. merchts., from 7th July.

3. E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as assist. judge, &c. of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Baynes, on sick cert., or till further orders.

— Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N. I., to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin, during employ. of Col. Fraser, on other duty.

7. R. J. Sullivan, Esq., adm. a writer on this estab.

— T. J. P. Harris, Esq., to be regr. to provincial court of appeal and circ. for S. div.

14. H. Dickinson, Esq., to be 1st judge of prov. court of appeal, and circ. for S. div.

— A. R. Taylor, Esq., to be 2d judge of ditto, ditto.

— A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be postmaster-general.

— A. Freese, Esq., to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

— E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judg. and crim. jud. of Chicacole.

— T. L. Blanc, Esq., to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.

— C. Pelly, Esq., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary.

17. Major J. Purton, civ. engr., 6th

div., leave to Pres. prep. to retiring from the serv.

18. ~~E.~~ E. Ward, Esq., assist. to princ. collr. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, leave to Pres. prep. to furl. to Cape and N. S., Wales, health.

21. H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as dep. regtr. to court of Sudder, and Foujdaree Udalut, during Mr. Smith's abs. on leave.

— M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as head assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, during abs. of Mr. Ffere on other duty, or till furth. ord.

24. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be sole commr. for final adjustment of small claims withdrawn from Carnatic fund.

28. E. C. Heywood, and W. E. Cochran, Esq., admitted as writers.

31. C. T. Kaye, Esq., to act as assist. jud. and joint crim. jud. of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Baynes, on sick cert., or till furth. ord.

— C. R. Baynes, Esq., furl. to Cape, 12 months, health.

— E. E. Ward, Esq., furl. to Cape and N. S. Wales, 18 months, health.

Ecclesiastical.

Aug. 31.—The Rev. J. C. Street, to be chaplain of Nagpore.

— The Rev. C. Jeaffreson, to be ditto of Cannanore.

Military.

May 29.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Cunningham, 37th N. I., furl. to sea, 2 years, health, [since dead.]

— Capt. W. H. Macaulay, 21st N. I., furl. to Eur., health, via Bombay.

June 1.—Capt. J. Wilson, 30th N. I., to be fort adjt. at Trichinopoly, so long as his regiment may form part of that garrison, or till furth. ord.

— Lieut. H. Watts, Engrs., to be 2d assist to civ. engr. of 8th div., but to continue to act as 1st assist., [since dead.]

— Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L. C., retired from the serv. on pens. of a maj.

8. Brev. Col. R. L. Evans, C. B., to be a brig. of 2d class, and to command Palaveram.

12. Capt. S. Stuart's permission to retire, cancelled.

— Ens. T. Clerk, 34th L. I., to be lieut., v. Plees, dec.

— Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L. C., furl. to Eur., to embark from Western Coast.

15. Lieut. W. A. Orr, art., to be act. aid-de-camp to the governor.

17. Lieut. J. K. B. Timmins, art., furl. to Eur.

— Capt. J. Blackland, 47th N. I., ditto.

19. Ens. J. Robertson, 15th N. I., to be lieut., v. Bueé, dec.

— Maj. W. Macleod, 35th N. I., retired on pens. of lieut. col.

— Lieut. E. Marriott, 45th N. I., retired.

— Capt. D. Littlejohn, 4th Regt., to join detach. of that corps at Pres.

20. Ens. W. S. Simpson, 13th Regt., to proceed to Bangalore with party of young officers, ord. to accomp. detach. of 48th regt., under command of Capt. Watts.

22. Cadets Impey, O. G. De Wet, and R. Adamson, admitted and prom. to Ens.

— Capt. J. Back, art., returned to duty.

— Lieut. F. Gottreux, ditto

26. Lieut. A. Salmon, 47th N. I., returned to duty.

— Brev. Capt. W. C. McLeod, 30th N. I., a-sist. to commr. in Tenasserim provs. app. by Govt. of India, assist to resident at Ava.

— Ens. R. F. J. Impey, to do duty with 38th N. I.; O. G. De Wet, ditto; R. Adamson, ditto; E. Paley, ditto, 2d N. I.; F. Tower, ditto; T. A. Turquand, ditto; C. J. Power, ditto.

30. Lieut. E. H. Impey, 31st L. I., app. to command of detach. of that regt. at Pres., v. Lieut. J. J. Jackman, 2d N. V. B. relieved and ord. to rejoin his station.

— Lieut. F. Burgoyne, horse art. brought on off. strength of that corps, v. Timmins, to Europe, and will do duty with its head quarters, at St. Thomas's Mount, till furth. ord.

July 2.—Capt. D. Buchanan, 22d N. I., relieved from the duties of the special invaliding committee assembled in Fort St. George, of which Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, 37th N. I. is Pres.

3. Lieut. H. F. Siddons, 3d L. C., reported qualified in Hindoostanee.

6. Maj. J. R. Haig, to continue to act for Lieut.-Col. Hanson during his abs. at Cape of Good Hope, or till furth. ord.

— Maj.-Gen. J. Doveton, to be Pres. of the general prize committee, which is to be completed to its original numbers. Lieut.-Cols. H. Walpole, F. I. Doveton, J. Hanson, and S. W. Steel, to be members of ditto.

— Brev. Capt. R. H. Richardson, to be capt., and Sen. Cornet R. Hunter, to be lieut., v. Campbell, retired.

— Lieut. T. T. Pears, engr., app. to command of sapp. and miners, v. G. A. Underwood, app. sec. to board of rev. in dep. public works.

— Brev. Capt. R. Hall, 49th N. I., permitted to resign the app. of adjut. to that corps.

6. Lieut. R. A. Bruere, 33d N. I., is permitted to proceed to sea on sick cert., with leave of abs. until 1st Jan., 1839, and to embark from Tutacorin.

— Cadet G. F. Shakespear, adm. and prom. to ens., to do duty with 36th N. I.

7. Lieut. C. J. Otter, H. M.'s 4th regt., reported qualified for interp. by profic. in Hindoostanee.

10. Major Havelock, 4th L. D., to be mil. sec. to the governor.

— Cpts. T. Biddle, art., removed from 2d bat. to 3d bat.; J. Buck, ditto, 3d to 2d ditto; 2d Lieuts. F. C. Vardon, ditto, 4th to 1st ditto; J. D. Scott, ditto, 1st to 4th ditto.

13. *To do duty.*—Ensigns S. P. Scott, 1st N. I.; J. H. J. Grant, C. O. Lukin, and A. A. Shaw, 16th N. I.; H. M. Fergusson, 19th N. I.; Charles P. Molony, J. L. St. Clair, and H. G. W. Rich, 21st N. I.; D. I. Money, 38th N. I.

— Lieut. G. E. Russell, 5th L. C., to be aid-de-camp to the governor.

— Lieut. J. Stewart, 12th N. I., to be adjt., v. Hall, resigned.

— Lieut. W. Drysdale, 15th N. I., furl. 3 years.

— Sen. Lieut. J. Bower, 28th N. I., to be capt.; and sen. Ens. R. Woolley, to be lieut., v. Craigie, dec.; date of com. 3d July, 1838.

— Cadet of Cav. Mr. H. O. Mayne, admitted and prom. to cornet.

— Cadet of Engrs. Mr. R. B. Smith, ditto, ditto, to 2d lieut.

— Lieut. G. Leacock, 51st N. I., leave to Bombay, to 18th Jan., 1839.

— Lieut. C. Newsam, 20th N. I., at his own request transfd. to the invalid estab.

— Capt. G. W. Moore, 3d L. I., returned to duty.

— The leave of abs. to Col. R. West, 42d N. I., cancelled, and that officer granted furl. 2 years to Cape, sick cert.

— Lieuts. F. J. Carruthers, 2d L. C.; A. Barker, Lt. Wng., M. Eur. regt.; C. Mann, 11th N. I., returned to duty.

— Second Lieut. R. B. Smith, engr., to join head quarters of sap. and miners on the Neilgherries.

— Ens. R. Western, from doing duty with 38th to do duty with 32d N. I., till furth. ord.

14. First Cornet of Cav., J. M. Mc Gregor, with 4th L. C., posted to 6th L. C., continuing to do duty with 4th L. C. till 1st Jan., 1839, when he will join; 2d Corn. H. O. Mayne, posted to 6th regt. L. C., to join and do duty with 4th L. C. till 1st Jan., 1839, when he will join his own regt.; 3d Corn. G. K. Newberry, posted to 6th L. C., not arr.; Lieut. C. Newsam and J. O'Brien, inval d estab., posted to Carn. Eur. vet. bat.

14. Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, removed at his req. from 32d to 11th regt., to rank next below Ens. J. Carr, but will continue to duty with 32d regt. till 1st Nov., when he will join his corps at Kamptec.

17. Sen. Lieut. J. H. Bean, 15th N. I., to be capt., and sen. Ensign G. N. Smith, to be lieut., v. McNair, dec.; date of com., 11th July, 1838.

— Sen. Ens. W. S. Snow, 20th N. I., to be lieut., v. Newsam invalided; date of com. 13th July, 1838.

— Second Lieut. R. B. Smith, of engr., to act as adjt. of the corps during abs. of Lieut. Lake, on sick cert., or until furth. ord.

— Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th N. I., to be adjutant.

— Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, H. M.'s 31st Foot, aid-de-camp to the gov., joined his lordship's staff 8th July.

— Lieut. W. Cook, 1st N. I., furl to Cape and N. S. Wales, 2 years, health.

— Lieut. C. Cooke, 33d regt., qualified in Hindoostanee.

— Pensioned Ens. Mr. W. Ritchie, permitted to return to Europe.

18. Capt. D. Fenning's (5th L. C.) leave of 28th June cancelled.

— Brev. Col. T. King, 47th regt., removed to L. W., M. E. regt.

— Lieut.-Col. R. Fenwick, do. from L. W., M. E. regt. to 37th regt.; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, from 37th to 47th regiment.

20. Ens. W. R. Studdy, at his req., removed from 25th to 15th N. I., to rank as 1st ensign.

21. Capt. T. B. Forster, act. mil. sec. to Com.-in-Chief, to proceed to the Pres. and await the arrival of His Excellency.

23. Capt. Ross, 15th N. I., relieved from charge of young officers arr. from Vellore; to rejoin his corps.

— Second Lieut. R. Macpherson, 1st bat. art., leave to Pres. prop. to furl., Eur., health.

— Capt. R. Prettyman, 1st N. V. B., app. to the command of a detach. of veterans employed as a guard over the convicts on the high western road.

24. Lieut. P. Shaw, 31st L. I., resigned the app. of adjt. of that corps.

— Capt. G. T. Pinchard, 3d L. I., invalided.

— Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L. C., to act as barrack mastr. at Pres. during abs. of Capt. Lindsay.

— Lieut. H. W. Tulloch, 52d regt., qualified in Hindoostanee.

25. Lieut. T. Thompson, 34th L. I., to act as adjt. to that corps, v. Shaw, resigned.

— Brev. Col. M. Riddell, removed from 1st to 7th L. C., and Lieut.-Col. R.

James from latter to former corps, [from 31st Aug.]

27. Lieut. W. G. Yarde, 3d L. I., to be capt., and Ens. J. Keating, to be lieut., v. Pinchard, invalided.

— Lieut. J. W. Fothergill, 29th N. I., has resigned the app. of adjt. of that corps.

— Capt. J. Johnstone, relieved from duties of sec. to Canara commission, and directed to resume his office of dep. assist. com. general.

— Second Lieut. R. B. Smith, engr., to act as adjt. of that corps, cancelled.

— Capt. G. T. Pinchard, posted to Carn., Eur. vet. bat.

— Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. to Eur., health.

28. Ens. J. F. Fotheringham, with 38th, removed to do duty with 18th regt. till furth. ord.

— Lt. Col. C. Herbert, 30th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. to furl., Cape, health.

— Lieut. J. Sibbald, 34th L. I., leave from 24th July, 1838, to 24th March, 1839, to eastern coast, health.

29. Brev. Col. W. Morrison, C. B., art., removed from 2d bat. to 20th bat., and Lieut.-Col. T. T. Paske, do. from 4th do. to 2d do.

31. Capt. F. B. Forster, to resume charge of the Pres. pay office, from 1st August.

— Cadet Mr. W. Swinton, admitted and prom. to Ens.

— Lieut. J. Forbes, 20th N. I., returned to duty.

Aug. 1.—Capt. L. McLean, 6th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. to furl. Europe, health.

— Ensign W. Swinton, to do duty with 16th N. I.

3. Lieut. W. Bissett, 15th regt. reported qualified in Hindostance.

— Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N. I., leave from 4th Aug. to Feb. 1839, to Neilgherries, health.

— Capt. J. M. Ross, 5th N. I., leave Pres. prep. to furl., Cape, health.

— Capt. C. A. Cosby, 25th N. I., leave Sept. 1838 to April 1839, Eastern coast and Pres.

— Ensign A. Ross, doing duty with 18th N. I., furl. to Eur., health (to embark from Western coast.)

— Ens. E. J. Yates, 18th N. I., leave Aug. 1838 to Feb. 1839, to Kamptee.

4. Brevet Capt. J. Forbes, 20th N. I., app. to charge of inf. recruits recently arrived.

— Lieuts. A. Barker, M. E. regt., and C. Mann, 11th N. I., to do duty with the detach.

6. Ensign J. H. Butler, removed (per req) from 18th to 49th N. I., to do duty

with 18th, till Nov. 1st, then to join at Kamptee.

7. Lieut. J. O. Neill, 27th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. to furl. Eur., health.

— Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23d L. I., leave to Pres. prep. to Eur. on furl.

— Major S. W. Steel, from 51st N. I., to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf., v. Cunningham, deceased.

— Brevet-Major R. R. Hutchins, 51st N. I., to be Major; Brevet-Capt. G. Leacock, to be Capt.; and Ensign F. Templer to be Lieut. in succession to Steel, prom.

— Cadets F. Stratton and B. Hodson, admitted and prom. to Ensigns.

— Capt. P. Dudgeon, 44th N. I., returned to duty.

— Capt. R. W. Ottey, 28th regt., replaced (after short leave) at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

— Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, 47th N. I., furl. to Eur.

— Lieut. R. Bryce, 19th N. I., furl. to Eur., health.

— Lieut. R. Farquhar, 28th N. I., ditto.

8. Lieut.-Col. S. W. Steel (late prom.) posted to 36th regt.

— Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, 29th regt., removed from doing duty with detachment of sappers and miners at Masulipatam, and appointed to act as adjt. of his corps till further orders, v. Fothergill, resigned.

— Ensign F. Stratton, to do duty with 5th N. I., and B. Hodson, ditto with 16th N. I.

10. Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st M. L. C., appointed to charge of post-office at Kamptee.

— Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N. I., to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin, during employ of Col. Fraser on other duty or till further orders.

— Brevet-Capt. E. J. Gascoigne, 30th N. I., furl. to Eur., health.

— Second Lieut. W. H. Horsley, Engrs., to be 1st Lieut. v. Watts; super 2d Lieut. J. W. Tombs, brought on off. strength.

13. Major J. C. Williams, 1st N. I., to relieve Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, 47th N. I., as a member of invaliding committee at Fort St. George.

— Ensign E. J. Yates, 18th regt., who lately had leave; same cancelled.

14. Cornet S. T. Watson, 4th L. C., to be Lieut. v. Garnier, deceased.

— Lieut. C. J. Cook, to be adjt. of A troop horse brigade, and to detachment of art. in Mysore, v. Gunthorpe.

17. Cadets of Infantry, A. C. Silver, R. J. C. Smith, J. G. Russell, A. Cooper, A. C. Macartney, J. Campbell, G. W.

Mackenzie and G. Free, admitted and prom. to Ensigns.

17. Ensign J. Campbell, to do duty with 2d N. I., Ensigns Silvor, Smith, Russell and Cooper, ditto with 10th N. I., A. C. Macartney ditto with 18th N. I., G. W. Mackenzie and G. Free with 24th N. I.

19. Second Lieut. J. W. Tombs, sappers and miners, leave from Aug. 1838 to Oct. 1839, to Ootacamund, health.

21. Brevet-Col. R. Home, 12th N. I., Lieut.-Col. T. T. Paske, art., Capt. J. D. Rippon, 8th N. I., Capt. G. Logan, 41st N. I., Lieut. J. Campbell, 38th do., all returned to duty.

— Lieut. F. Gottreux, to act as quarterm. and interp. of 1st regt., till further orders.

— Col. J. Hackett, 51st N. I., leave in extension till March 1839, Cannanore and Western coast.

31. Ensign S. J. Corfield, 39th N. I., to be Lieut. v. Hughes, deceased.

— Brevet-Capt. R. Hall, 49th N. I., to be Capt. and Ensign H. Man, to be Lieut. in succession to Whannel, prom. date of commission, 2nd June.

Medical.

May 29.—Assist.-Surg. J. Jamieson, M. D., to be surg. v. Meikle, dec., date of commission, 16th May 1838.

— Surg. C. Desormeaux, to be a superint.-surg. from 16th May, v. Meikle, dec., and posted to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

— Surg. R. Davidson, to act as superint.-surg. during absence of superint.-surg. Wylie on other duty, and is attached to the centre division of army.

— Surg. W. A. Hughes to be gar. surg. of Masulipatam, v. Desormeaux, prom.

— Surg. R. Baikie, M. D., to act as garrison surg. at Bangalore, during absence of Surg. Davidson, or till further orders.

June 25.—Assist.-Surg. J. M. Jackson, from doing duty with H. M.'s 63d regt., app. to afford med. aid to detachment of art., at Moulmein.

26. Assist.-Surg. C. Woodford, to do duty under surg. of horse art., cancelled, but to do duty under surg. of 2d bat. art., at St. Thomas' mount.

27. Assist.-Surg. W. Mackenzie, removed from 8th L. C. to 21st N. I., D. Macpherson, M. D., from doing duty with H. M.'s 41st foot, to 8th L. C.

July 6.—Surg. J. Underwood, 2d member med. board to resume his seat at the board, and superint.-surg. L. G. Ford and J. Wylie, and garrison surg. R.

Davidson, to resume charge of their respective depts.

9. Surg. D. Munro, of zillah of Malabar, leave to Pres. prep. to furl., Eur.

10. Assist.-Surg. B. J. Everitt, to be civil surg. of zillah Chingleput.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Gill, to be ditto of Tinnevely.

— Messrs. J. Kennedy, M. D., D. T. Morton and H. W. Porteus, admitted as assist.-surgs., to do duty as follows: the first two under surg. of general hospital, the other under surg. of 2d bat. art., at St. Thomas's mount.

— Assist.-Surg. Cadenhead, attached to civil station of Ganjam, has his services replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regt. duty.

12. Assist.-Surg. P. Roe, M. D., removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 41st foot, and posted to 37th N. I.

16. Assist.-Surg. W. A. Cardew, and G. D. Gordon, M. D., removed from duty in garrison hospital at Pres., to do duty the former with H. M.'s 41st, and the latter with H. M.'s 39th regt.

17. Assist.-Surg. J. Kennedy, M. D., to do duty under surg. of 2d bat. art., at St. Thomas's mount.

23. Assist.-Surg. Maillardet, 36th regt., to afford med. aid to young officers recently arrived at Bangalore, and app. to do duty with 2d regt., till their arrival at the French rocks, when he will rejoin at Cannanore.

25. Assist.-Surg. P. Roe, M. D., recently posted to 37th regt. at Trichinopoly, to join his corps, via Madras.

Aug. 10.—Assist.-Surg. Ladd, furl. to Europe.

— Assist.-Surg. J. C. Campbell, returned to duty.

13. Assist.-Surg. M. P. Molle, removed from sappers and miners to 37th regt., Assist.-Surgs. P. Roe, do. from 37th to 14th ditto, J. Williams ditto from 4th bat. art. to sappers and miners.

14. Assist.-Surg. J. Adams, M. D., to be civil surg. in Malabar.

BIRTHS.

May 30.—At Moulmein, the lady of H. T. Compton, Esq., acting paymr., H. M.'s 63d regt. of a son.

June 4.—The lady of Capt. Chisholm, Madras art., of a son.

9. At Ootacamund, the lady of J. Sullivan, Esq., of a son.

11. At Mangalore, the lady of G. Bird Esq., of a son.

15. At Madras, the lady of Dr. Cumming, Madras army, of a daughter.

16. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. H. Prior, 23d L. I., of a son still born.

17. At Secunderabad, the lady of T. White, Esq., assist.-surg., of a daughter.

22. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens, art., of a daughter.

23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. W. Russell, Esq., 2d L. C. of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Vizianagram, the lady of Capt. C. W. Young, 14th N. I., of a daughter.

28. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Cantis, 15th N. I., of a son still born.

July 6.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lt.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, 34th L. I., of a daughter.

7. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I., of a daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Stuart, of a daughter.

16. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. W. H. L. Hadley, Queen's Royals, of a son.

18. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. E. Roberts, 49th regt., of a son.

19. At Jaulnah, the lady of G. S. Cotter, Esq., M. H. art., of a son, (died.)

— At Vizagapatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Porter, of a son.

20. At Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomson, of a daughter.

22. At Madras, the lady of M. B. Pollock, Esq., assist.-surg. 1st N. I., of a daughter.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. W. Nepean, of a son.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. Barlow, paymr., H. M.'s 54th foot, of a daughter.

27. At Yetwall, Mysore, the lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq., of a son.

— At Hursale, the lady of Capt. G. Smith, 26th N. I., of a daughter.

31. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. E. Armstrong, A. C. General of a son.

Aug. 2.—At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wynch, horse art., of a son.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr. Morrough, Madras horse art., of a son.

— At Vellore, the lady of Brigadier G. M. Stuart, commanding that station, of a daughter, (still born.)

— At Madras, the lady of Major-Gen. Sewell, H. M.'s deputy quarterm. gen. of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. H. Colbeck, 4th regt., of a daughter.

3. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N. I., of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Willins, 30th N. I., of a son.

4. The lady of J. Walker, Esq., C. S., of a son.

6. At Masulipatam, the lady of J. T. Hery, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Q. Jamieson, M. D. art., of a son.

10. At Nellore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Wapshare, 10th N. I., of a son.

15. At Black Town, Mrs. T. Dashwood, of a son.

— The lady of Dr. Murray, of Madras, of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. Miller, 1st L. C., of a daughter.

— The lady of Major Campbell, 4th Madras N. I., of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. H. Cunningham, 4th Cav., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10.—At Jaulnah, A. Curás, Esq., 7th L. C., to Charlotte, youngest daugh. of the late Col. Nuthall of the Madras Cavalry.

May 9.—At Cottayam, Mr. B. L. W. Norton, to Harriet, eldest daugh. of the late S. Spragg, Esq., of Hampshire.

June 13.—At Madras, Mr. R. W. Urquhart, to Caroline, only daughter of the late W. Vinson, Esq., surg. S. div.

14. At Cottayam, Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N. I., to Sarah, 2d daugh. of the Rev. H. Baker, of the ch. miss. society.

15. At Secunderabad, Capt. J. W. Richards, 21st regt., to Louisa, 6th dau. of the late Rev. M. Carthew, vicar of Mattishall, Norfolk.

21. At Bellary, W. Chatfield, Esq., 10th N. I., to Ellen Matilda, eldest dau. of W. M. Hill, Esq., of Dublin.

30. At Vepery Church, J. W. Humphreys, Esq., of the Kellie Castle, to Mrs. S. Howard.

July 2.—Mr. J. Gregory, to Mrs. M. Eccles, daughter of Lieut. A. Dickson, R. N., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

4. At Vizagapatam, Mr. S. H. Cully, to Miss H. Griffin.

16. At Mangalore, C. W. Reade, Esq., Madras C. S., to Harriet, eldest daugh. of M. Lewin, Esq., C. S.

18. At Madras, Mr. J. D. Johnson, med. dep. horse art., to Miss H. P. Williams.

21. At Vizagapatam, A. D. Butler, Esq., Lieut. 21st regt., son of the late Hon'ble B. Danvers, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Col. Freese, Madras art.

25. At Vepery Church, Mr. H. C. Harvey, 4th son of the late Major H. Harvey, 19th N. I., to Miss A. Walter.

31. At Bangalore, Lieut. J. H. Bordieu, art., to Harriet, 4th daugh. of the Rev. W. G. Huet, of Kensal green.

Aug. 2.—At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. J. Power, to Miss E. Klyne.

8. At Guntoor, E. Newberry, Esq., C. S., to Frances, 2d daugh. of the late Capt. H. Fullerton, Madras engrs.

— At Madras, Mr. C. W. Gaudoin, to Cordelia, daughter of the late Capt. F. Mouat, of the country sea service.

Sept 3.—At Secunderabad, the Rev. J. C. F. McEvoy, M. A., chaplain to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, to Susannah, widow of the late Lieut. W. Hope, H. M.'s 55th regt., and daughter of W. Tucker, Esq., of Regent Street, St. James's.

DEATHS.

June 1.—At Hemptaugor, on the Tomboodra, Emma, daugh. of Maj. Simmons, H. M.'s 41st regt.

6. At St. Thomas's Mount, Miss E. Rumley, aged 80.

11. At Ootacamund, the inf. son of G. D. Drury, Esq., aged 2.

15. On board the *Anna Robertson*, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Cunningham, 35th N. I.

16. At Bangalore, the lady of Assist.-Surg. J. Lawrence, 34th L. I.

30. At Cuddalore, Brev. Capt. W. Vineys, H. M.'s 39th Foot.

July 3.—At Mercara, Capt. W. Craigie, 28th N. I., aged 31.

July 4.—At Veprey, Henry, son of H. de Vienne, Esq., aged 21.

5. At Nellore, Mr. J. Browne, aged 67.

6. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Evans, 1st N. I.

— Mr. J. Law, aged 41.

10. At Malligaum, of cholera, Maxwell,

second son of Surgeon T. H. Graham, 5th N. I., aged 3.

11. At the Luz, Mrs. J. Bernadi.

14. At Kamptee, ridg. mast., W. Hamilton, 1st L. C.

— At Madras, H. Bell, Esq., eld. son of the late W. Bell, Esq., M. C. S., aged 23.

15. At Hyderabad, Maj. J. Cameron, 52d N. I., actg. residt. at Hyderabad.

20. At Madras, T. S. Fanning, Esq., aged 46.

30. At Pursawalkum, Mrs. M. McFarlane, relict of the late Mr. G. McFarlane, engrs. office, aged 43.

31. At Gooty, on route to Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. Houghton, Mad. Eur. regt.

Aug. 3. —At Pursawalkum, inf. son of Mr. J. W. Vexon.

4. N. Webb, Esq., late postm. gen. at Madras, aged 76, [60 years a resident in India].

8. At Secunderabad, the infant son of Dr. Morrogh, horse art.

15. At Bowenpilly, Secunderabad, Gertrude, daugh. of E. C. Collins, Esq., 6th L. C., aged 13 months.

29. At Madras, R. Skill, Esq., late actuary and acct of the gov. bank.

— At Bellary, Lieut. Morris, H. M.'s 41st regt.

— At Bellary, the lady of Maj. Simmons, H. M.'s 41st regt.

— At Madras, Lieut. Ramsay, late of H. M. S. *Favourite*.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

STEPS THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE INDIAN NAVY.—The Superintendent publishes for the general information of the service, the following extracts from the letters of the Honorable Court of Directors under dates 28th February and 9th May last, relative to the substituting Steam for sailing vessels in the Indian Navy.

The conveyance of mails for packet service being provided for, the remaining purposes for which the Indian Navy would be required are, against an enemy in case of war, for the transport of troops, stores and treasure, the protection of the trade from Piracy, and for surveying; and as we have no doubt that all these objects would be attained more effectually by Steam than by sailing vessels, it is our intention to effect the arrangement with the least possible delay, and as a first step towards it, we have resolved to build two suitable Steam vessels of war.

We shall hereafter take into consideration the alterations which may be necessary in the establishment of officers consequent on the substitution of Steam vessels, for sailing vessels in the Indian Navy; in the meanwhile, we think it desirable that

an opportunity should be afforded to the officers, if possible, of obtaining information and experience upon the subject of steam navigation and marine engines, which will, in the altered state of the service to which they belong, be expected of them in addition to the ordinary professional acquirements of a naval officer, and you have our authority to make such arrangements as may appear to you calculated to encourage and facilitate the attainment of the desired qualification.

The establishment of our steamers employed as vessels of war must of course differ in grade as well as in number from the establishment of our Steamers employed as packets, and the same difference exists in the Royal Navy. The accommodations for the officers in the packets cannot consistently with the purposes of such vessels, be so convenient as they are in vessels of war, but so long as the officers employed are members of the same service and have relative rank, according to seniority in the Indian Navy, there can be no distinction between the Commander and officers of a war vessel, and of a packet, except that which naturally arises from the dates of their respective commissions, but in order to remove any ground of complaint on that head, we direct that the command of the Steam vessels when employed as packets, be restricted to Lieutenants, unless an officer holding the rank of commander shall be desirous of such command; due regard to be had in all cases to seniority when combined with efficiency.

We however positively interdict the employment of Mates of Merchantmen or any other than commissioned or Warrant Officers of the Indian Navy, in any situation of command or responsibility on board any of our vessels excepting in the engine room.

In the event of any of the officers being desirous of quitting the Indian Navy, in consequence of the altered condition of that service, we have resolved to permit them to retire from it, upon the following scale of pensions, provided however, that the total number of the officers who may be desirous of availing themselves of this permission, do not exceed one third of the present strength of the Indian Navy, and that preference be given to the senior grades, viz:—

To the Captains, £360 per annum, the amount of the retired pay fixed for that rank by the regulations, without prejudice however to succession to the pensions of the senior list as vacancies occur therein.

To Commanders, £360 per annum, the present retiring pay of Captain, but without further prospect.

To Lieutenants who have actually served fifteen years in India, £290 per annum, the present retired pay of Commander, but without further prospects.

To Lieutenants who have not actually served fifteen years, £190 per annum, being the retiring pay of Lieutenant after twenty-two years service, without further prospects.

The offer of retirement is to be made to each Captain, Commander and Lieutenant who must signify his determination therein, within three calendar months from the receipt of such offer.

You will forthwith promulgate this arrangement, but you are not to make any promotions, on the vacancies occasioned by its operation, until you shall have received our further instructions.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE TO SIR CHARLES MALCOLM—*Bombay Castle*, 2d July, 1838.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council requests Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm will accept his cordial thanks, on the occasion of his quitting the important office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy, in which he has for the last ten years, faithfully and zealously watched over, and advanced the interests of the honorable and scientific Corps under his command; and ably assisted Government in his station.

During this period he has been eminently successful in elevating the character of the Service, and in encouraging and promoting the scientific objects in which its enterprising Officers have been engaged. Geography and Navigation have received many interesting and valuable additions in the surveys and researches carried on during his superintendence, in which much is attributable to his judicious instructions and suggestions. In the introduction and establishment of Steam Navigation to the Red Sea, Sir Charles Malcolm's exertions have been conspicuous.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that such honor be continued to Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, during his residence here, as he has hitherto received.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. Wood, Lieut. Colonel, Sec. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JAMESON—August 25.—The Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing on the occasion of Capt. Jameson's retirement from the audit department, his approbation of the very efficient manner in which Capt. Jameson has conducted the duties of that department.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE TO COL. FREDERICK.—Extract from Government Notification (Sept. 6).—"A long and honourable course of military employment, and the able fulfilment of high and important duties in the Civil administrations of the public service, enhance the value of Col. Frederick's services in the estimation of Government, and claim for them the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors which it will give the Government much pleasure to invite; [consequent on Col. Frederick's vacating the office of Commissary General.]

GRANTS OF LAND FROM NATIVE CHIEFS.—*Political Department*, July 25.—Published the following extract from a dispatch from the Hon. Court of Directors dated March 14, 1838. "We further direct that no agent of the British Government, whether European or Native, be permitted to receive grants of land or other favours from Native Chiefs. By order, &c. (signed) E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN NAVY.—*Bombay Castle*, 2nd July, 1838.—Captain Robert Oliver, R. N., who has been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy, having arrived at this Presidency by the Honorable Company's Steamer *Berenice*, will take upon himself the duties of Superintendent of the Indian Navy, from this date accordingly.

REPRIMAND TO ENSIGN F. M. STEER.—By the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—*Head Quarters. Poona*, 19th June 1838. The commander-in-chief has had laid before him, a charge which it has been found necessary to prefer against Ensign F. M. Steer of the 15th regiment N. I., for disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty, in wilfully absenting himself from parades and drill, although fully and repeatedly warned of the consequences of his persisting in such unofficerlike conduct. It would appear that, Ensign Steer during the short period that has elapsed since his admission into the service has by a series of acts of impropriety and misconduct, called forth already, on more than one occasion, the severe reproof, not only of his immediate commanding officer, but of the higher authority of the officer commanding the garrison of Bombay, in which the Regiment he belongs to is now serving. The commander-in-chief is very unwilling to bring so young and inexperienced an officer as Ensign Steer before a general court martial, upon such charges as are now preferred against him by his commanding officer, in the hope that this public admonition will be a warning to him to avoid conduct so reprehensible in future. Unhappily, however, it should not have the desired effect, that officer may rest assured, that a continuance of a line of behaviour such as has occasioned his name to be so frequently brought unfavourably before his superiors, will inevitably cause his ruin, and removal from a profession where neither unofficerlike nor ungentlemanly conduct can be tolerated or overlooked, and he will have himself alone to blame for any misfortune which may befall him hereafter, by inattention to the rules of discipline, and to those by which gentlemen are guided. The officer commanding the 15th Native Infantry, will be pleased to make this order known to Ensign Steer, in the manner which he may deem the most likely to make an impression upon him, and to report on the 1st of each month, until further orders, to the adjutant general, for the commander-in-chief's information, the progress made by Ensign Steer in acquiring a knowledge of drill, and the other duties of his situation. Ensign Steer is to be released from arrest.

(Signed.) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

NEW SCALE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—*Fort St. George*, 14th August, 1838. —No. 137 of 1838.—1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in assimilation to the system obtaining in Bengal, all officers holding staff situations, the duties of which do not render them liable to move, shall cease to draw Regimental tent allowance. 2. In lieu of the Regimental tentage, forfeited as above, the following special rates of "House Rent or Tentage" drawn by staff officers in Bengal, are established for staff officers of this Presidency. At the Presidency:—Field Officer, 180; Captain, 135; Subaltern, 90. In the Provinces or at Out Stations:—Field Officer, 120; Captain, 90; Subaltern, 60; to be drawn in Staff Abstracts. N. B.—Officers in Staff situations at the Presidency, the duties of which render them liable to move, do not forfeit Regimental Tent allowance, but while at the Presidency, they draw the superior rates above established, in which Regimental Tent allowance is held to be included. 3. Staff officers provided

with public quarters are not entitled to the superior rates of "House Rent or Tentage," but draw pay and regimental allowances (full or ordinary, as attach to their appointments) less tent allowance. 4. During absence on duty, medical certificate, or private affairs, within the prescribed limits and periods, staff officers resume their right to Regimental Tentage, forfeiting the superior rates. 5. The following are the rates of consolidated pay and regimental allowances, less tent allowance, henceforth to be drawn by staff officers in receipt of superior House Rent or Tentage.

	Cavalry.			Art. and Engineers.			Infantry.		
	Consolidated Pay and Full Regimental allowance deducting Tent allowance.	Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regl. allowance deducting Tent allowance.		Consolidated Pay and Full Regimental allowance deducting Tent allowance.	Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regl. allowance deducting Tent allowance.		Consolidated Pay and Full Regimental allowance deducting Tent allowance.	Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regl. allowance deducting Tent allowance.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Lieutenant Colonel	887 0 0	682 10 0		852 4 0	617 14 0		852 4 0	647 14 0	
Major	689 6 4	541 1 10		639 3 0	510 11 6		639 3 0	490 14 6	
Captain	398 6 4	356 11 4		378 10 0	317 5 0		340 6 0	299 1 0	
Lieutenant	255 4 0	224 6 0		215 12 0	184 14 0		206 10 0	175 12 0	
Ensign or Cornet	200 10 4	179 15 10		163 5 0	142 10 0		152 6 0	131 5 8	

6. Staff officers in receipt of full batta in virtue of locality, draw that allowance, consolidated as above, with other regimental allowances. 7. Staff officers in receipt of full batta in virtue of their appointments draw in the usual manner in their Staff Abstracts "Difference between full and half batta deducting house rent." 8. The foregoing provisions will have effect from the 1st August, 1838; but the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall not be applied to the *present Incumbents*, not in receipt of Full Battas, of Staff appointments, whose allowances would be reduced thereby.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Ettil.

June 12.—Lieut. J. W. Auld, adjt. of Candesh Bheel corps, to be an assistant and mag. in that province.

13. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, to be assist. to princ. coll. of Surat.

-- Mr. W. J. Turquand, to be assist. to princ. coll. of Tanna.

— Lieut. G. Fulljames, to be assist. to mint engr., and Lieut. W. S. Stuart, to do duty under the same.

18. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to be sec. in attendance on right hon. the governor.

28 Mr. G. Grant, extension of furl. six months, (at Cape of Good Hope,) health.

July 19.—Mr. J. Harkness, professor of general literature in Elphinstone College, furl. to Eur., health.

20. Lt. J. Jacob, art. to be superint. of experiments in boring for water in Guzerat.

21. Mr. W. S. Boyd, to be coll. and

mag. of Belgaum, and political agent in S. Mahratta country, and to continue to act as sec. to Government in general department.

— Mr. J. A. Dunlop, to be 2d puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdare Adawlut, and judicial commr. for Guzerat and Concan. The present acting appointments in Court to continue in force.

25. Mr. A. S. Le Messurier, adv.-gen. leave four months to sea, health.

— Mr. D. A. Blane, to be coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

-- Mr. W. Simson, to act as coll. and mag. of Belgaum, and political agent in S. Mahratta country.

— Mr. R. K. Pringle, to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna.

— Mr. H. P. Mallet, to act as 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Candesh. Mr. E. Montgomerie, to act as dep. civil auditor and mint master.

25. Mr. J. M. Campbell, to be acting adv.-gen. and extra official president of committee for management of house of correction.

28. Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, in charge of bazaars, to be postmr. at Belgaum.

Aug. 18.—Mr. G. B. S. Carr, assist. to coll. in Candeish, leave to Pres., to undergo an examination in Mahratta language.

22. Mr. W. Stubbs, coll. of Kaira, leave in extension; for six months.

29. Mr. W. E. Frere, to be deputy register of Sudder Dewance and Foudaree Adawlut.

— Mr. A. Remington, to be assist. judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Sept. 4.—Mr. D. Davidson, confirmed in situation of 3d assist. to coll. of Tanna.

5. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, assist. to coll. of Tanna, leave to Pres., to be examined in the Persian language.

Ecclesiastical.

June 27.—Rev. A. Stackhouse, M. A., (admitted on estab. 13th June) to take charge of duties of Colaba, during absence of the Rev. E. P. Williams, on leave to Poonah.

Aug. 10.—Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A., to be lord bishop's chaplain, and to hold himself in readiness to accompany his lordship on his visitation of Guzerat.

— Rev. A. Stackhouse, to be acting chaplain, and to take charge of duties of Byculla charge and district, during abs. of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher; meantime to proceed to Poonah, to assist chaplain in the Deccan, until his services are required at Byculla.

Military.

May 19.—Capt. C. J. Westley, 20th N. I., invalided.

June 4.—Lieut. D. Graham, adjt. and commandant of Blue Corps in Candeish, leave to Pres., health.

5. Lieut.-Col. P. Fearon, removed from 13th to 2d or gren. N. I., and Lt.-Col. F. Roome, from latter to former corps.

7. Super. 2nd Lieut. G. McLeod, engr., to be temp. assist. superint. engr. at Presidency.

— Brevet-Capt. C. Lucas, art., to be Capt. and 2nd Lieut. T. Gaisford, to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Foy, deceased.

— Major F. P. Lester, to be agent for manufacture of gun carriages, in succession to Brevet-Major Foy, deceased.

— Lieut. H. Creed, to act as adjt. to 2d bat. art., on dep. of Lieut. R. Creed, with detachment to Persian gulf.

7. Lieut. J. Sinclair, 23d N. I., to act as adjt. to detachment of that regt. at Tanna, from 1st June.

— Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d N. I., to act as adjt. to wing of that regt. at Malligaum, consisting of 5 companies.

— Brevet-Capt. C. Blood, art., six months leave in extension, health.

— The leave to Ajmere granted to Major E. W. Jones, 3d N. I., on 17th May, cancelled.

— Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N. I., to be adjt. v. Leckie, played under orders of political agent in Myhee Caunta, Lieut. P. Shaw, to continue to act as adjt., till Lieut. Lewis joins.

— Lieut. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N. I., to be adjt. v. Ramsay to Eur.

— Lieut. C. F. Honnor, to act as quarterm. to 2d L. C., v. Hamilton, dec.

— Capt. J. Pope, 17th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostance and Mahratta, to left wing of that regt. on depart: of right wing and head-quarters to Malligaum.

11. Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N. I., furl. to Eur., private affairs.

14. Lieut. W. S. Stuart, engr., to be superint. of repairs and surveyor of buildings without the limits of Bombay.

16. Major F. Schuler, art., to be Lt.-Col. v. Lester, deceased.

— Brevet-Major G. W. Gibson, to be Major, Brevet-Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, to be Capt. and 2d Lieut. J. B. Woosuan to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Schuler, prom.

18. Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N. I., to command detachment over subsid. jails at Trombay and Sion.

— Lieut. R. J. Shaw, to act as brigade major at Deesa, on dep. of Capt. Wenn from station, until arrival of Capt. Wilson.

— Second Lieut. W. Massie, to act as quarterm. to 1st bat. art., v. H. Creed, app. acting adjt. to 2d bat.

— Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N. I., to be quarterm. and interp. in Hindoostance to that regt., v. Skinner, who resigns on being app. acting dep. judge-adv. gen.

21. Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. G. Pope, app. to charge of commt., duties at Ahmedabad—his app. to act as assist. com. gen., cancelled.

21. Maj. E. H. Willock, to command art. in N. div. of army.

— Maj. G. W. Gibson, (late prom.) to join head quarts of Golundauze bat. at Ahmednuggur.

— Lieuts. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I., and T. Cleather, art., to be capt. by brev.

22. Lieut. Strachey, engr., to be temp. attach. as an assist. to exec. engr. at Poona.

26. Ens. J. Rose, to do duty with 25th N. I., till furth. ord.

— *To do duty.*—Cornets L. M. Jones, and P. L. Brooke, with head quartr. of M. art., at Poona; Ens. W. J. Anderson, with 24th N. I.; S. Thacker, 21st ditto; W. E. Macleod, 15th ditto; W. W. Taylor, 25th ditto; H. Lancaster, 23d ditto; T. S. Sorell, 21st ditto; H. Miles, 25th ditto; H. Pottinger, 23d ditto.

27. Capt. G. C. Robertson, 4th N. I., returned to duty.

29. Ens. C. J. Symons, at his own req., removed from Eur. regt. to 5th N. I., as 4th Ens.

July 2.—Lieut.-Col. F. Schuler, (late prom.) posted to Golundauze bat. of artillery.

3. Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d L. C., to be staff offr. to detach. at Balmeer, in succ. to Lieut. Supple, rejoined his corps.

4. Lieut. C. R. Lescorn, 25th N. I., returned to duty.

5. Lieut. R. Creed, to be adjt. to 2d bat. art., v. Grant, app. dep. com. of ordp.

12. Capt. C. Teasdale, 25th N. I., to command detach. over convicts employed in making a road between Trombay and Sion.

— Brev. Capt. Farquhar, Fort adjt. at Surat, to act as interp. to L. W. 17th N. I., during abs. of Capt. Pope, on duty.

— Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N. I., to act as adjt. to L. W. of that regt.

— Capt. J. S. Grant, engr., returned to duty.

— *Postings.*—Cadets of Inf. W. A. Anderson, to L. W. Eur. regiment; S. Thacker, 9th N. I.; W. E. Macleod, 20th N. I.; C. Trower, R. W. Eur. regt.; J. Rose, 15th N. I.; D. Cameron, L. W. Eur. regt.; S. W. Brown, 26th N. I.; A. Morris, 4th ditto.

13. Ens. R. Richards, to rank from 13th November, 1835, and reposted to 3d N. I.; J. L. P. Hoare, ditto, 5th Dec., 1835; ditto 13th N. I.

14. Lieut. A. Welstead, 21st N. I., furl. to Eur., health.

— Capt. J. Grant, to act as senr. dep. com. of ord. at Pres. till arr. of Capt. W. Webb.

18. Capt. J. S. Grant, engr., to act as insp. engr. of N. div. of army, during abs. of Major Jopp.

— Brev. Capt. H. Hart, 6th N. I., furl. to Eur., 1 year, priv. aff.

19. Ens. A. Hogg, 5th N. I., to be lieut., v. Cruickshank, dec.

— Ens. H. Stanley, to rank from 7th July, 1838, and posted to 5th N. I., v. Hogg, prom.

— Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st N. I., invalidated.

— Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N. I.,

to be fort adjt. at Surat, on arr. of his regt. at that station.

19. Lieut. and Adjt. G. Hutt, to act as quartr. mast., and Ens. H. Fenning, 21st N. I., to act as interp. to Golundauze bat. during period Lieut. Cleather may hold charge of the bat.

— Lieut. R. Dennis, 5th N. I., to be adjt., v. Cruickshank, dec.

25. Lieut. R. J. Shaw, Eur. regt., to be sub. assist. com. gen., in charge of bazaars at Poona; Lieut. Preedy, to act as bazaar mast. until arr. of Lieut. Shaw.

— Lieut. W. B. Salmon, assist. bazaar mast. at Poona, to act as sub. assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars at Deesa.

26. Ens. W. H. C. Lye, 13th N. I., to be lieut., v. Chambers, dec.

— Ens. A. C. Honner, 1st N. I., to be lieut., v. Crockett, invalidated.

— Major H. D. Robertson, 9th N. I., furl. to Eur.

— *Ranked and posted to regts.*—Ens. W. M. Leckie, v. Lye, prom. 10th July, to 13th N. I.; J. M. Wiseman, v. Honner, prom. 19th ditto, to 1st N. I., (gr.)

30. Capt. J. H. Chalmers, 4th N. I., app. to command of marine bat. in succ. to Capt. Hunt, app. dep. div. adv. gen. to Poona, div. of army.

31. Lieut. T. Minster, 11th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. to furl., Eur.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. N. P. McDougall, 13th N. I., to be commissariat agent at Surat.

7. Capt. E. Stanton, art., to be act. ord. assist.; Capt. Coghlan, continuing in charge of office till arr. of Capt. Stanton at Pres.

— Lieut. T. Minster, 11th N. I., to act as line adjt. at Bhooj, during abs. of Lieut. Postans.

— Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee, to L. W. 13th N. I., from 8th June.

13. Lieut. L. Brown, 5th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to wing of 3d N. I., at Malligaup, from 27th May.

— Lt. W. B. Salmon, assist. superint. of bazaars, to act as sub. assist. com. gen. and in ch. of bazaars at Poona, and Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N. I., to act as assist. superint. of ditto, from 7th June.

14. Maj. E. W. Jones, 3d N. I., conf. in command of Asseerghur, as a govt. command, from 1st March last.

21. Lieut. R. Creed, art., to be bazaar mast. to field detach. to Persian Gulf, from 22d June.

25. Capt. G. J. Jameson, relieved at his request from marine and store duties of audit dept., from 1st September.

30. Lieut. & Quarterm. Hadley, Queen's Royals, to perform duties of paymr., also during abs. and on respons. of paymr. Darby, on duty at Pres.

30. Lieut. D. Halket, H. M.'s 4th L.D., to act as interp. to H. M.'s 17th Foot, till furth. ord.

— Second Lieut. R. Strachey, engrs., to be an addl. assist. to civ. engr. in Candeish, as a temp. measure.

Sept. 1.—Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, 13th N. I., confd. as quartm. and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt.

— Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., and Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N. I., placed at disp. of govt. of India.

4. Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, Eur. reg., returned to duty.

— Brev. Col. E. Frederick, inf., to be col., v. Cox, dec., and Maj. W. Spiller, to be lieut.-col., v. Frederick, prom.

— Cap. T. B. Aitchison, 5th N. I., to be maj.; Lieut. J. C. Heath, to be capt., and Ens. A. J. Alcock, to be lieut. in suc. to Spiller, prom.

— Ens. W. M. Taylor, to rank from 19th July, 1838, and posted to 5th N. I.

— Capt. C. C. Rebenick, 25th N. I., to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. Poona, div. of army, till arr. of Capt. Mant, tho offr. app. to that situation.

— Lieut. W. Purves, 9th N. I., furl. to Eur.

6. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., and Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N. I., to be employed under resident of Scinde.

— Col. Frederick, resigned app. of commis. gen. and has furl. to England.

— Lieut.-Col. James, dep. com. gen., is appointed to succeed to that situation from date of Col. Frederick's departure. Lieut.-Col. James has returned to duty, and his remaining period of leave to Cape cancelled.

— Lieut. A. Hogg, 5th N. I., furl. to Eur. 3 years, health.

10. Lieut. J. R. Keily, 26th N. I., to take rank, v. James, retired.

— Ens. E. Baynes, 20th N. I., to be lieut., v. Lang, prom.

— Capt. J. Forbes, ditto, to be major; Brev. Capt. H. H. Hobson, to be capt., and Ens. T. H. Godfrey, to be lieut. in suc. to Shaw, dec.

— Enss. R. R. Younghusband, posted to 20th N. I., v. Baynes, prom; H. Lancaster, ditto, v. Godfrey, prom.

Naval.

June 11.—Mids. Christopher, to be act. lieut.

July 20.—Lieut. Webb, to command the st. vessel *Atalanta*, in room of commr. R. Lowe, abst. on sick cert.

— Capt. Brucks, to supersede commr. Hawkins, as senr. offr. in Pers. Gulf, and to be act. commodore, from 12th June.

— Lieut. Buckle, to commd. *Euphrates*,

in cons. of Act. Com. Nott being permitted to visit Pres., on med. cert.

Aug. 18.—Capt. Pepper, to be commodore in the Pers. Gulf, in room of Capt. Brucks, who will pro tem. retain command of H. C. st. *Semiramis*.

— Lieut. E. S. Smith, I. N., invalidated at his own regt.

23. Lieut. Swan, furl. to Eur., health.

25. Lieut. G. Robinson, I. N., to be assist. to mil. aud. gen., for mar. and st. store duties.

29. Commander J. H. Wilson, resigd. the service upon pension laid down by the hon. court, of 9th May.

— Lieut. A. S. Williams, to be controller of the dock-yard, pending a reference to the hon. court. He will receive charge from, and act for Commr. Wilson, until his final departure.

— Lieut. A. H. Nott, I. N., to be assist. to superint. of I. N., during Lieut. Williams' employment as controller of the dock-yard, or till furth. ord.

30. Mr. P. Boyce, I. N., furl. to Eur., health.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Smith, inv. estab., permitted to reside on Malabar Coast for 6 months, health.

Medical.

May 7.—Surg. Graham, 4th regt., to aff. med. aid to N. V. B. on depart. of Surg. Duncan, on med. cert.

18. Assist.-Surg. Brickwell, 2d N. I., to proceed to Bariah, and aff. med. aid to details at that station, under command of Capt. Earl.

— Assist.-Surg. W. H. Bradley, attach. to irregular h. in Cutch, being reported fit for duty, to join.

June 13.—Assist.-Surg. A. Gibson, to be superint. of botanic gard. at Dapoorce.

14. Surg. J. McMorris, posted to 26th N. I.

30. Surg. J. McLennan's unexpired portion of leave to Egypt granted 24th March last, cancelled.

July 2.—Surg. A. Tawse, posted to 7th N. I.

12. Mr. R. Collum, M. D., adm. on estab. as an assist.-surg.

— Assist.-Surg. Durham, placed at disp. of superint. I. N., for duty.

13. Mr. W. Neilson, M. D. adm. on estab. as an assist.-surg.

19. Assist.-Surgs. Deas, and J. McKenzie, to proceed to Pres. for the purpose of being emp. in I. N., the one as succr. to Assist.-Surg. Thatcher, the other as med. offr. in waiting.

24. Assist.-Surg. C. Thatcher, placed at disp. of com.-in-chief.

Aug. 20.—Assist.-Surg. J. H. Peart

app. to med. duties of civ. station of Broach.

21. Assist.-Surg. Cramond, app. to med. charge of Bhooj resdy. in add. to his regimtl. duties, during abs. of Assist.-Surg. Deacon, in Sinde.

Sept. 6.—Assist.-Surg. J. McKenzie, placed at disp. of superint. of I. N., v. Assist.-Surg. Carnegie.

8. Assist.-Surgs., Messrs. A. R. Morton, P. Cannan, G. M. Grant, W. P. Gillanders, D. Costelloe, M. D., admitted on estab., dates of app. adjusted.

BIRTHS.

June 9.—At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Stack, 3rd L. C., of a daughter.

11. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. Short, 13th regt., of a son.

17. At Bombay, the lady of H. Collins, Esq., of a son.

25. At Surat, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq., C. S., of a son.

28. At Malligaum, the lady of Surg. T. H. Graham, 5th N. I., of a son.

30. At Colaba, the lady of T. G. Fraser, Esq., Bombay regt., of a son.

July 1.—At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. B. N. Ogle, H. M.'s 4th L. D., of a dau.

5. At Malligaum, the lady of Major Stirling, 17th N. I., of a daughter.

14. At Bombay, the lady of Major Keith, of a son.

16. The lady of Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley, 2d Royals, of a son.

23. At Rajcote, the lady of Assist.-Surg. P. Gray, of a daughter.

25. In Camp, near Rajcote, the lady of Major A. T. Reid, 12th regt., of a son.

27. At Hursole, the lady of Capt. G. Smith, 26th N. I., of a daughter.

28. At Colaba, the lady of W. M. Brownrigg, Esq., of a son.

29. At the Keera Baugh, near Poona, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 2.—At Hope Hall, Bombay, the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., C. S., of a son.

18. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. J. Lloyd, art., of a son.

19. At Poona, the wife of Mr. Dep.-Assist. Commissary Delley, of a son.

22. In Upper Colaba, the lady of Lieut. W. Btyts, Esq., act. commr. of the court of requests, of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. Wood, sec. to Govt., of a daughter.

30. The lady of Capt. Hennel, of a dau.

— At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, sub assist. com. gen., of a dau.

Sept. 6.—At Colaba, the lady of J. Buchanan, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 17.—At Belgaum, Major R. Car-

ruthers, of H. M.'s 2d regt., to Marg. dau. of A. Dingwall, Esq., of Raineston, Aberdeenshire.

June 21.—At Bellary, W. Chatfield, Esq., 10th N. I., to Ellen, eldest daugh. of W. Moore Mee, Esq., of Dublin.

Aug. 8.—At Poona, Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N. I., to Louisa, only dau. of the late W. Cotes, Esq., Bengal army.

10. At Deesa, Capt. J. Stafford, to Mary, eldest daugh. of Dr. McAndrew, surg. H. M.'s 48th regt.

18. At Bombay, John Page, Esq., to Miss Charlotte H. Rooke, of Brighton.

Sept. 3.—At Malligaum, Capt. W. Smee, 5th N. I., to Sarah, youngest dau. of W. Hughes, Esq.

5. At Poona, Lieut. Wilson, 6th Royal regt., to Rupertia, youngest daugh. of the late H. J. Pestlethwaite, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 4.—At Baroda, Lt.-Col. Lester, artillery.

9. At Sholapoor, the inf. son of H. W. Brett, Esq., h. brig. art.

12. At Necreend, Andre, inf. son of Assist.-Surg. Bowstead, 13th N. I.

15. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. W. Brett, art.

18. At Punderpoor, the inf. son of N. A. Goslin, Esq., 2d L. C.

23. At Lower Colaba, Mr. R. Eckford, aged 26.

29. In the Fort, Henry, inf. son of Mr. F. Leggett.

July 4.—The inf. son of Capt. H. Lyons, commanding at Akulkote.

10. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N. I.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Mr. W. Leech, aged 20.

31. At Kirkee, the lady of Lieut. J. M. P. Warde, H. M.'s 4th L. D.

Aug. 4.—At Poona, the youngest son of Lieut. G. F. Johnstone, 10th regt.

17. At Bombay, the inf. daughter of Mr. J. Taylor, accountant gens. office.

Sept. 3.—At Vingoria, Mr. Condr Goodall, ord. dep.

Lately.—At Baroda, Maj. D. W. Shaw, 20th N. I.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. J. Jeremie, Esq., to act as Ch. Justice; the Hon. J. F. Stoddart, Esq., to act as Senr. puisne Justice; and the Hon. W. O. Carr, Esq., to act as 2nd puisne Justice of the sup. Ct. of the Island of Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

July 27.—At Colombo, P. Austruther, Esq., col. sec., to Miss S. Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the governor of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

May 19.—At Nuwera Ellia, the Hon. Sir W. Rought, Kt., Ch. Justice of the Supreme Ct. of Ceylon.

25. At Point de Galle, Capt. W. Smith of the bark Soebrow.

June 10.—At Colombo, suddenly, Col. J. A. Clement comm. R. Art. (after 40 years serv. in that corps.)

Aug. 9.—At Colombo, Ensign W. G. C. Caulfield, H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regt., aged 23.

25. At Colombo, R. Crowe, Esq., aged 32.

Lately.—W. Percy, Esq., of the Ceylon corps.

Singapore, Penang, &c.

BIRTHS.

July 5.—At Malacca, the lady of B. Rodyk, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Penang, the lady of J. Paddy Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 1.—At Penang, G. Waller, Esq., late Sec. to his Ex. Rr. Admiral Sir. F. Martland, K. C. B. the Naval comm-in-Chief, to Harriet youngest daughter of the late R. Scott, Esq., of this Island.

DEATHS.

July 14.—At Singapore, Mrs. E. Bernard.

19. At Singapore, J. Loch, Esq., Senr. sworn clerk to the Court of Judicature at that station.

China.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26.—At Macao, Mr. J. Smith, Merchant.

March 28.—At Bangkok Siam, of Cholera, the lady of the Rev. J. T. Jones of the American Baptist Mission.

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SYDNEY.

BIRTHS.

June 7.—Mrs. Cooper, of a daughter.
— At Sydney, the lady of J. W. Gosling, Esq. of a daughter.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Barnett, of a son.
25. At Sydney, the lady of T. Gore, Esq. of a son.

July 30.—At Sydney College, Mrs. W. T. Cape, of a daughter.

Lately.—At Sydney, Mrs. G. Taylor, of a son.

— The lady of Fred. Parbury, Esq. of twin daughters (one since dead).

MARRIAGES.

June 7.—At Sydney, E. Agnew, Esq., of the Col. Eng. Dep., nephew of Sir A. Agnew, Bart., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of S. Bate, Esq., of Belvoir House, Surrey Hills.

28. At Parramatta, W. Wopple, Esq. to Miss Hall.

29. At Sydney, Capt. H. H. Browne, (of the *British Sovereign*) to Ellen, eldest daughter of Major G. Barney, Com. Royal Engrs.

DEATHS.

June 2.—At Sydney, T. F. Carroll, Esq. solicitor, of Ireland.

23. At Sydney, J. Giles, Esq., formerly purser of the H. C. S. *Dunvia*.

26. At Sydney, Capt. J. A. Payne.

28. At Sydney, Mr. C. Burney, (by poison.)

July 5.—At Sydney, the lady of Mr. T. Weston.

— Mrs. G. Buckingham.

Lately.—Capt. Hutchins, of the ship *Sir D. Ogilby*. (Killed in an affray with the natives at Barotta.)

— At Sydney, Mr. A. Murray.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

July 30.—At Port Louis, Major G. Cunningham, late of Bengal Army, and especial judge of the province of Moka

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

July.—E. G. Emmet, Esq. to be just. of peace for dist. of Colesberg.

Aug. 31.—M. West, Esq., to act as civ. commr. and resident mag. for dist. of Albany.

— G. H. Meyer and W. Gadney, Esqrs. to be mem. of water com. in Cape Town, v. Vos and Rutherford.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 7.—Mr. J. T. Legg, to Miss E. Smith.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3.—Maj. J. G. Rorison, 13th M. N. I. aged 45.

25. The infant son of Mr. G. Morton.

BIRTHS.

July 27.—At Cape Town, the lady of Mr. J. Smuts, of a son.

Lately.—Mrs. F. J. Muller, of a daughter.

— The lady of T. Maclear, Esq. F.R.S. Royal Observatory, of a son.

St. Helena.

DEATH.

July 26.—Lieut. C. B. McMurdo, H.M. 91st regt.

MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—*Arrivals.* *Aug. 6.*—Lady Raffles, from London. 9.—Java, from London. 15.—Carnatic, from Mauritius. — Cholydra, from Bristol. 20.—Eleanor, from Bombay. 21.—Bencoolen, from Penang. 23.—Emma Eugenia, from Singapore. 27.—James Holmes, from Liverpool; Lady Cornwall, from Glasgow; Mahomed Shah, from Moulmein. *Departures.* *July 16.*—Princess Victoria, for London. 17.—Ann Lockerby, for Liverpool. 20.—Neptune, for London; Freak, for N. S. Wales. 28.—Bolton, for China. *Aug. 4.*—Standard, for Demerara. 15.—Gaillardon, for N. S. Wales. 17.—Addingham, for Cape; Liverpool, for Bristol; Clyde, for London; Abberton, for ditto; Irt, for Liverpool. 18.—Isabella, for London. 25.—William Lée, for Hull; Upton Castle, for London. 26.—Recovery, for ditto. 27.—Malcolm, for ditto. 28.—Ludlow, Cassiopeia, and Vigilant, for Mauritius; Suffren, for Bourbon; Elizabeth, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.—*Arrivals.* *July 28.*—Courier, from Mauritius. *Aug. 3.*—Greek, from N. S. Wales. 13.—Branken Moor, from London and Mauritius. 14.—H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake, from Rangoon. 15.—Orwell, from London. 18.—Miranda, from Mauritius. 19.—H. M.'s S. Wolfe, from Penang. 23.—Cashmere Merchant, from Calcutta. 29.—Samuel Brown, from Moulmein. *Departures.* *Aug. 1.*—Lady Raffles, for Calcutta. 14.—La Belle Alliance, for China. 18.—Caledonia, for N. S. Wales. 19.—Courier, for Moulmein. 21.—H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake, for Ceylon and England. 22.—Ballochan, for Havre. 25.—Branken Moor, for Coringa. 30.—H. M.'s S. Wolf, for Ceylon and England.

BOMBAY.—*Arrivals.* *Aug. 6.*—Hugh Lindsay, from Persian Gulf. 8.—Ganges, from Mauritius. 16.—Donna Pascoa, from ditto. 18.—Palinurus, from Red Sea. 21.—Hydrass, from Mocha. 24.—Strabane, from Greenock. 26.—Adrasser, from China; Mahee, from Red Sea. 28.—Ernaad, from Calcutta. 29.—Regia, from Colombo. *Sept. 1.*—Waverley, from Muscat. 9.—Atalanta, from Persian Gulf. 10.—Bellhaven and Swallow, from ditto. *Departures.* *July 7.*—Jeune Nelly, for Madras. 11.—Vansittart, for China. 12.—Java, for London. 22.—City of Poona, and Helen, for China; John Woodhall, for Calcutta; Clutha, for Clyde. 24.—Viscount Melbourne and Mary, for China. 25.—Ingis, ditto. 27.—Claremont, ditto. 29.—Eleanor, for Calcutta. *Aug. 3.*—Drongan, for China. 7.—Benares, for China. 8.—Harsingar, for Penang. 17.—Cleveland, Julia, and Oriental, for China. 18.—Indus, for China. 21.—John Marsh, for Karrak; Earl of Clare, Fazil Curim, and Sir H. Compton, for China. 24.—Betsey, for Madras. 26.—Sultana, for China. 29.—Duke of Lancaster, ditto. *Sept. 2.*—Soobrow, for Malay Coast. 4.—Hydrass, for Calcutta; Parrock Hall, for China. 9.—Ruparell, for China. 12.—H. C. St. Berenice, for Red Sea.

CEYLON.—*Arrivals.* *July 28.*—Achilles, from Lands' End. *Aug. 7.*—H. C. Sch. Royal Tiger, from Bombay. 8.—H. M.'s S. Volage, from Plymouth. 11.—British Monarch, from Mauritius. *Departures.* *Aug. 8.*—British Monarch, for Pondicherry. 11.—H. M.'s S. Volage, for Madras. 14.—Achilles, for London.

SINGAPORE.—*Arrivals.* *June 20.*—Scaleby Castle, from Bombay. 24.—Hannah, from ditto; Diana, from Penang. 25.—H. M. B. Algerine, from ditto. 26.—Anna

Robertson, from Madras; Fort William, from Bombay; Watkins, from Mauritius. 27.—Glenarm, from Liverpool; Selma, and Mary Anne Webb, from Calcutta; Elizabeth, from N. S. Wales. 29.—Paul, from Batavia. *July 5.*—Emma, from Mauritius; Water Witch, from China. 6.—Rüfger, from Batavia. 7.—Emma Eugenia, and Grecian, from N. S. Wales. 9.—Sylph, from Calcutta; Amelia, from Batavia. 10.—Antonio Pereira, from Calcutta. 12.—Castle Huntley, and Hero, from Bombay. 14.—Tartar, from Persian Gulf; Cowasjee Family, from China. 17.—Bencoolen, from Sourabaya. 18.—Cornwallis, from Bombay. 27.—Lady Grant, Asia Felix, and Tranquilidade, from Bombay; Charlotte, from Batavia; Hero, from Siam; Angelica, from Goa. *Departures. Previous to June 21.*—Shah Allum, for China. 27.—Glenarm, for Manilla; Selma, for Canton; Regia, for N. S. Wales; Kite, for Mauritius. *July 1.*—H. M. R. Algerine, and Anna Robertson, for Canton. 2.—Scaleby Castle, for Canton. 4.—Mary Anne Webb, for Bengal; Marq. of Hastings, for London, (since put back); Gaspé, for Manilla; Capt. Cook, for Penang. 6.—Water Witch, for Calcutta. 10.—Paul, for Timour. 11.—Antonio Pereira, for Canton; Comala, for Liverpool; Sylph, for Canton; Grecian, for Calcutta. 12.—Watkins, for Mauritius. 15.—Castle Huntley, for Canton. 16.—Elizabeth, for N. S. Wales. 17.—Charlotte, for China. 18.—Emma Eugenia, for Penang.

JAVA AND BATAVIA.—Arrivals. *June 22.*—Grecian, from New South Wales. 29.—Apthorp, from Manilla. 30.—Sulimany, from China. *July 1.*—Gunga, from Liverpool; General Chassé, from Batavia. 2.—Falcon, from London. 3.—Amelia, from Bremen. 9.—Bencoolen, from Liverpool. *Aug. 4.*—Elizabeth Walker, from Liverpool; Superior, from ditto; Aurelius, from ditto; Robert Le Diable, from ditto; Palmer, from Mauritius; Mary Ann, from N. S. Wales. *Departures. June 30.*—Ranger, for Singapore. *July 6.*—Blenheim, for Cowes; Falcon, for ditto. 23.—Regia, for Sydney; Adrasser, for Bombay. 29.—Gerard, for Canton. 31.—Cesilia, for Bourbon. *Aug. 4.*—Tamar, for New South Wales; Canada, for Liverpool; Euphrates, for ditto; James Turcan, for ditto.

CHINA.—Arrivals. *May 12.*—Elizabeth, from Bombay. 13.—Corsair, from Singapore. 14.—Pearl, from Bombay; Richard Alsop, from Lima. 15.—Bonanza, from Liverpool. 26.—Volunteer, from Calcutta. 27.—Thomas Lowry, from Liverpool; Mandarin, from Singapore. 30.—Adrasser, from Bombay. *June 2.*—Water Witch, from Calcutta. 3.—H. M. S. Larne, from Madras; Commerce, from Manilla. 5.—Cowasjee Family, from Calcutta. 6.—Red Rover, from Cochin China. 7.—Splendid, from Manilla; Logan, from Batavia. *Previous to June 12.*—Harlequin, from San Blas; Osprey, from Bengal. 12.—Charles Forbes, from Bombay. 23.—Glencelg, and Lowjee Family, from ditto; Good Success, from Singapore. 26.—Hellas, from London. 30.—Parkfield, from Liverpool. *Departures. April 30.*—Eleanor, for Hobart Town. *May 16.*—Canton, for Valparaiso. 17.—Concordia, and Luconia, for Manilla. 25.—Baptiste, and Philip the 14th, for ditto. 28.—Griffin, for Sandwich Islands. *June 22.*—Elizabeth, for Liverpool. 28.—Alexander, for London; Syed Khan, for Singapore; H. M. S. Larne, for Manilla. 30.—Bonanza, for Liverpool.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Arrivals. *Aug. 23.*—Helen, from Moulmein. 26.—New Grove, from Calcutta. 29.—China, from London. *Sept. 4.*—Narcissus, from Moulmein. 7.—Blake, from China. *Departures. Aug. 11.*—Neptune, for Singapore; Wm. Rodger, for New South Wales. 12.—Cheerful, for Batavia; Fred. Huth, for Mauritius. 21.—Spartan, for Ceylon. 27.—Eden, for N. S. Wales; Velocity, for Mauritius. 29.—Renown, for Hobart Town. *Sept. 2.*—Briton, for Singapore; Catherine, for India. 4.—Dortenaar, for Holland. 6.—Telegraph, for Bourbon. 7.—Senator, for Nantes. 9.—Carnatic, for Bombay. 10.—China, for Madras; Apprentice, for Mauritius.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—We can at length positively announce that Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., will succeed the late Sir Robert Grant as Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. CASEMENT.—A Court of Directors was held, November 8, at the East India House, when Major Gen. Sir W. Casement, K. C. B., was

appointed provisionally a member of the Council of India, to take his seat therein on the 16th June, 1839, when the term of Colonel Morrison's service in the Council will expire, or upon the death, resignation, or coming away of Colonel Morrison, should either of those contingencies occur previously to that date.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. R. C. FERGUSSON.—Our obituary of this month records the death at Paris (after a severe illness) of the Rt. Hon. Cutlar Fergusson, M. P., and Her Majesty's Judge Advocate General. Mr. Fergusson formerly practised at the Bar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and by his profession, combined with some successful indigo speculations, realized a handsome fortune. Shortly after his return from India, he was elected M. P., for Kircudbright, which seat he held until his death. He was also a member of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but resigned the office upon being appointed Judge Advocate General in succession to the late Sir Robert Grant. While in India Mr. F. took a prominent part in advocating the freedom of the Press, and other liberal measures.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The committee appointed to investigate Captain Barber's proposition for carrying out this important object, are steadily pursuing their labors, and we hear there is every probability of a satisfactory report being shortly issued.

EAST INDIA INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—This Company will, it is expected, very soon be in full operation. A general meeting was held, Nov. 21, at the office of the Company, Major General Briggs in the Chair. The Report of the Committee was then read to the meeting by the Secretary; and it was moved by Colonel de Havilland—Seconded by Major Gen. Wright. 1st—That the Report be adopted; carried *nem. con.* Directors were then nominated to carry out the Company according to the principles laid down in the Report that had been adopted. All the Directors not having yet signified their acceptance of office, it will be premature perhaps to give their names at present.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—Sir John Hobhouse has presented Mr. Erskine, a grandson of the late Sir James Mackintosh, with a writership.

THE PRINCE OF OUDH.—The following communication reached us too late to be inserted in its proper place, or to allow us the opportunity of making any remarks upon it:—*The Editor of the Oriental Herald*—Sir,—I am obliged by your permitting my last to appear in your Journal. You are, however, still in error when you say, "What Vigil says of Shums-ood-dowlah's being heir presumptive is not quite comprehensible, since in the reign of the late king, Nusseer-ood-deen, he was dead." Nusseer-ood-deen ascended the throne, 20th October, 1827, Shums-ood-dowlah died in December following; therefore, he was to all intents and purposes heir presumptive during his life—a right which descended to his son Ekbal-ood-dowlah—a right that Ekbal-ood-dowlah might have been legally deprived of had Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder during his life-time appointed his successor to the throne; a privilege the Mahommedan law admits of, but which was not exercised by the late king.

Yours, &c., VIGIL.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE.—We are informed that Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, are compiling a work on the Civil Service, of the East India Company; this work, we believe, will contain the names alphabetically arranged, with the dates of rank as writers, and the important offices held by the Company's Civil Servants since the year 1780. A work of this description, if completed with accuracy, will become an important addition to the works the same gentlemen have before brought before the public, in reference to the Servants of the Honorable Court.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

6th Foot (*Bombay*), Ensign E. J. Blanckley, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. English, dec. Ensign G. Finlay, 39th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Blanckley. Nov. 9.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), C. S. Gaynor, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, v. Hilton, appointed to 3rd Foot. Nov. 9.

39th Foot (*Madras*), O. W. Gray, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, v. Finlay, appointed to 6th Foot. Nov. 9.

40th Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut. C. M. Wilson, 36th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Bowen, who exchanges. Nov. 9.

44th Foot (*Bengal*) Ensign F. J. C. Fortye, 35th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Shelton, promoted to 9th Foot. S. Swinton, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Mitchell, appointed to 96th Foot. Nov. 9.

57th Foot (*Madras*), Ensign G. H. Hunt, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Darling, promoted. L. Cassidy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Hunt. Nov. 9.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*), Capt. W. H. Christie, to be Major by purchase, v. Bowler, who retires. Lieut. C. Steuart, 13th L. D., to be Capt. by purchase, v. Christie. Nov. 9.

94th Foot (*ordered for Ceylon*) Lieut. R. McCleverty to be Capt. by purchase, v. Acklom, who retires. Ensign E. Morris to be Lieut. by purchase, v. McCleverty. G. Mahon, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Morris. Nov. 9.

95th Foot (*ordered for Ceylon*), Major General Sir J. Buchan, K. C. B., to be Colonel, v. Lieut. General Sir C. Pratt, K. C. B., dec. Nov. 20.

(*Ceylon Rifle Regiment*), Capt. T. Bonnor, h. p. unatt., to be Capt. v. M. Conrady, who exchanges receiving the difference. 2d Lieut. W. Price to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Fenwick, whose promotion without purchase, has not taken place. 2d Lieut. H. C. Bird to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Mylius, promoted. 2d Lieut. N. Fenwick to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Bird, whose promotion without purchase, has been cancelled. 2d Lieut. J. U. Vigors to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Smith, who retires. G. Dorchell, Gent., to be 2d Lieut. by purchase, v. Vigors. Nov. 20.

Brevet.-- Capt. T. Bonnor, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. F. Lushington, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Heron, who retires. Ens. W. Shelton, from 44th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Lushington. Oct. 30.

91st Foot (*St. Helena*), Gent. Cadet F. J. Bayly, from Royal Mil. Col., to be Ensign without purchase. Oct. 30.

95th Foot (*Ordered for Ceylon*), Ens. J. F. T. Dennis, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Newcombe, who retires. 2d Lieut. W. H. Underwood, from Ceylon rifles, to be Ens., v. Dennis. Oct. 30.

51st Foot (*Ordered for Van Diemen's Land*), Ens. C. S. Dickson, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Paget, whose promotion has not taken place. Ens. G. E. E. Warburton, 81st Foot, to be Ens., v. Paget, dec. Nov. 2.

54th Foot (*Madras*), Ens. J. A. Skurray, 80th Foot, to be Ens., v. Hollinsworth, who exch. Nov. 2.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*), Ens. H. A. Hollinsworth, from 54th Foot, to be Ens., v. Skurray, who exch. Ens. W. H. Hopper, from 38th Foot, to be Ens., v. Maxwell, who exch. Nov. 2.

94th (*Ordered for Ceylon*), Capt. J. E. Acklom, h. p. to be Capt., v. J. G. Best, who exch. Nov. 2.

96th (*Ordered for New South Wales*), Ens. E. W. Scovell, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Irvine, who retires. Ens. L. Mitchell, 11th Foot, to be Ens., v. Scovell. Nov. 2.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 2d Lieut. N. Fenwick, to be 1st Lieut., without purch., v. Percy, dec. W. Bagenall, gent., to be 2d Lieut., v. Fenwick. Nov. 2.

3d Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. W. J. Dorchill, to be Lieut., without purch., v. Whitworth, dec. Ens. R. H. Gall, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Dorchill, whose promotion has not taken place. Ens. W. D. Hilton, 9th Foot, to be Ens., v. Gall. Nov. 9.

13th L. D. (*Bengal*), Cornet J. A. Cameron, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Stewart, prom. to 80th Foot. M. Kirwan, gent., to be Cornet by purch., v. Cameron. Nov. 23.

6th Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut.-Col. T. Powell, from 40th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Fearon, who excha. Nov. 23.

17th Foot (*Bombay*) Staff Assist.-Surg. A. N. Thomson, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Barnes, dec. Nov. 23.

18th Foot (*Ceylon*), Capt. J. Grattan, from a particular service, to be Capt., v. R. Dunne, who retires upon half pay. Serj.-Maj. D. Edwards, to be Ens. without purch., v. Caulfield, dec. Nov. 23.

26th Foot (*Bengal*), Assist.-Surg. W. G. Bace, M. D., 45th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Baird, who exch. Nov. 23.

10th Foot (*Bombay*), Brev.-Col. R. B. Fearon, from 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Powell, who exch. Nov. 23.

19th Foot (*Bengal*), Mr. R. H. Garrett, M. D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Robertson, dec. Nov. 23.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.—October 30, 1838. Calcutta, Beattie, from Bengal, 5th June. Tory, Ross, from Sandwich Islands, 3d December. 31. Thos. Lowry, Bulley, from China, 6th July. Tweed, Lawson, from Manilla, 5th March. Sarah Barry, Evans, from China, 10th May. Hope, Riley, from New Zea-land. Jean Graham, Thornton, from Mauritius, 15th July. Nov. 1. Thalia, Graham, from Bengal, 13th June. Hooghly, Bayley, from Bombay, 26th June. Giraffe, Burn, from Launceston, 4th July. Phoenix, Eltjees, from Batavia, 12th July. Marg. Connall, Morris, from Bengal, 7th June. 2. Pearl, Stark, from Bengal, 9th June. 3. Alfred, Jameson, from Bengal, 8th June. Kyle, Fletcher, from Bengal, 2d July. 5. Java, Todd, from Bombay, 12th July. 7. Enterprise, Fearon, from Cape, 4th Sept. 10. Crusader, Wickmay, from Bombay, 26th July. Clorinda, Hawks, from Batavia, 13th June. 20. Braganza, (S.) —, from Gibraltar, 10th June. 21. Claudine, Kemp, from Madras, 20th July. Claudine, Kemp, from Madras, 20th July. 6. Larkins, Ingram, from Calcutta, 9th July. 23. Vigilant, Morphew, with 1,000 barrels of oil, from Sydney, South Seas, 23d April. 24. Pekoe, Gillies, from Manilla, 30th May. Morning Star, Linton, from Galle, 2d June. 26. New Grove, Johnstone, from Calcutta, 5th June. Tapley, Mallory, from China, 10th June. Justina, Young, from Calcutta, 21st June. 27. Princess Victoria, from Calcutta, 16th July.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.—October 7. Mercury, the Clyde, to Batavia and Singapore. 22. Isabella, Liverpool, to Manilla. 23. Mona, Liverpool, to Batavia. Nov. 3. Eucles, Liverpool, to China. 5. Spencer, Liverpool, to Cape. Copeland, Liverpool, to China. Cassandra, Clyde, to Bombay. Cherub, Deal, to Ceylon. 6. Vixen, Deal, to Cape. Royal George, Portsmouth, to New S. Wales. Westbrook, Deal, to Mauritius. Lord Wm. Bentinck, Portsmouth, to N. S. Wales. 7. Claudine, Clyde, to V. D. Land and N. S. Wales. 8. William, Clyde, to Batavia. 9. Garrow, Belfast, to N. S. Wales. 10. H. M. S. Lily, Plymouth, to Sierra Leone and Cape. Europa, Swansea, to Cape. Hebe, Deal, to Ascension. 11. Robert Syers, Liverpool, to Batavia. Lawrence, Liverpool, to Calcutta. Prince Regent, Deal, to N. S. Wales. Persia, Deal, to Cape, Ceylon, and Mal. Coast. Golconda, Deal, to Bombay. Indemnity, Deal, to New South Wales. Cheviot, Deal, to Hobart Town. Palestine, Portsmouth, to New South Wales. Apolline, Deal, to Hobart Town. Antigua Packet, Deal, to Mauritius. Woolsington, Deal, to the Cape. 13. Thomas Harrison, Plymouth, to South Australia. Roberts, Portsmouth, to the Cape, Mad. and Cal. 14. Fairfield, Liverpool, to South Australia. Abbotsford, Liverpool, to Bombay. Higginson, Liverpool, to Bombay. Orator, Deal, to Mauritius. Frances, Liverpool, to Calcutta. Orient, Plymouth, to New South Wales. 15. Aliquis, Liverpool, to New South Wales. John Barry, Sheerness, to N. S. Wales. Eliza Heywood, Portsmouth, to Mauritius. Duchess of Kent, Yarmouth, to N. S. Wales. 16. Augustus Cæsar, Deal, to N. S. Wales. D'Auvergne, Plymouth, to South Australia. 18. Trinculo, Liverpool, to Singapore. Hindoo, Liverpool, to Calcutta. Planter, Deal, to New South Wales. 19. Lively, Deal, to Algoa Bay. Fama, Liverpool, to Batavia. 20. Trafalgar, Liverpool, to N. S. Wales. Royal Saxon, Deal, to N. S. Wales. Hero of Malown, Liverpool, to N. S. Wales. Regulus, Deal, to N. S. Wales. 21. Ariel, Deal, to Mauritius. Gulanare, Liverpool, to Singapore. 22. Mary Imrie, Liverpool, to Cape and Mauritius. Pyramus, Deal, to Hobart Town. 24. Royal William, Falmouth, to Calcutta. Hindoo, Liverpool, to Cape and Van Diemen's Land. Lady Paget, Liverpool, to Batavia. William Wise, Deal, to Launceston.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The following vessels have been spoken with on their outward bound voyages, all well:—Charles Kerr, Boyne, Glenbervie, Mermaid, Lady Kennaway, Statesman, James Pattison, Medusa, all for Sydney. Porter and Dorset, for S. Australia. Louisa, Frances, Mayflower, for Van Diemen's Land. Earl Grey, Earl of Hardwicke, John Knox, Bland, Scotia, Cambria, Matilda, Lord Hungerford, John Cole, Sophia, for Calcutta. Carnatic, and Colombo, for Madras. Princess Charlotte, Reliance, Lady East, George Canning, Clydesdale, Lady Faversham, Lady Melville,

Mary Bibby, for *Bombay*. Nile, York, Ingleboro', Tapley, for *China*. Earl of Dalhousie, for *Singapore*. Sybella, Madagascar, Mary, Eagle, Calypso, William Thomson, Malay, and Stratford, for *Mauritius*. Mercury, and Bencoolen, for *Batavia*. Dream, and Hope, for *Cape*.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Africa of London* was totally lost during the evening of the 18th July, having struck on a sunken rock nearly three miles from shore off Venloos Bay, about forty miles S. of Trincomalee. She sunk in seven fathoms water; crew, &c. saved.

The *Hindustan* arrived at Madras, from London, 28th Aug. Saw a ship of 600 tons, with a poop and forecabin apparently recently wrecked on shore on the Car-gados, (N. of Mauritius) about the 1th Aug. Two schooners were alongside.

The "*Commodore Decatur*," reports the total loss of the brig "*Bridget*," (of Liverpool) on the coast of Africa, (one of the crew on board the *C. D.*) She also reports having spoken the brig *Arcadia*, (of London) about twenty-five miles to the N. of St. Thomas. Original captain and crew all dead. The vessel navigated by the second mate of the brig *Alfred*, and a crew of Kroomen.

The hull of the transport ship "*Nouvelle Louise*," of 500 tons, which was put up for sale by auction at Calcutta, in August, fetched about 6000 Rs., and her stores, upwards of 5000.

The *Regina*, Gothenburg, to the East Indies, put back leaky 7th Nov., with much damage and part of cargo thrown overboard, and must discharge the remainder having been on shore in the channel.

The *Larkins*, from Bengal, arrived at Falmouth on the 19th Nov., with eight feet water in her hold, having struck on a sunken rock off Scilly, she was surveyed the following day, and immediately commenced discharging her cargo. No exertions would reduce the water in her hold; she has been in consequence run on the ground above Green Bank.

The *Blake* from China, was detained at the Cape of Good Hope, (16th Sept.) The captain and officers committed for cruelty to the crew, to be sent home for trial.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Abberton, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Shuttleworth and child; Mrs. Trotter and child; — Trotter, Esq., C. S.; C. C. Hyde, Esq., C. S.; Capt. R. G. Roberts; Capt. George; Mr. A. Burder.

Per Isabella, from Calcutta, (expected)—L. Carmichael, Esq.

Per Ariadne, from Calcutta, (expected)—Capt. Codrington; Lieut. Carter.

Per Malcolm, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Liddle; R. Richardson, Esq., C. S.; Col. Tuite, H. M.'s 3d L. D.; Dr. Langstaff; Lieut. Grant; Lieut. Richardson.

Per Petrel, from Bombay, (expected)—Capt. McCauley; Mr. McCauley; Mr. Carter.

Per Upton Castle, from Calcutta, (expected)—Capt. Buchan, R. N.; Messrs. R. Edwards and E. Edwards.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon,—Capt. Egerton, 80th Regt.; Capt. Edson; Lieut. Fenwick, 61st Regt.; Dr. Blake; Mr. Wenham.

Per Recovery, from Bengal,—Capt. Rawlins, H. M.'s 63d Regiment, (for Bimlipatam).

Per Giraffe, from Launceston,—Mrs. Burn and child; Mrs. and Mr. J. Corbett; two Misses Powell; Mr. Powell; Mr. Bell; Dr. Koeler; servants.

M. N. I.; Lieut. Rattray, H. M.'s 72d Foot; A. Mackey, Esq.; G. Watermeyer, Esq.; Master C. Farquharson; Miss Staniforth, (landed at Cape).

Per Sesostri, from Bengal and Madras, (see *O. H.* No. 10,) corrected:—Two Misses and Master Milligan; Miss and Master Haines; two Masters Lane.

Per Agrippina, from Ceylon,—Mrs. Richards and children; Miss Ricardo; Mr. and Miss Vandocken; Capt. Hodson; Lieut. Turner; Mrs. Titherton.

Per Claudine, from Madras, (corrected)—Mesdames McKinnon (lady of Dr. McKinnon, Bengal Service), Conway, (passenger from *Duke of Northumberland*), Bushby, (do.); two Misses Gordon; Miss Wilkinson; Miss and Master Nesbitt, (children of H. Nesbitt, Esq., B. C. S.); Mr. Sewell, (passenger from *Duke of Northumberland*); Lieut. and Mrs. Parr, H. M.'s 54th Regiment, (ditto); the orphan child of Lieut. Corfield.

Per Pekoe, from Manila,—Miss Lannoy, (Mrs. Lannoy died at sea); John Wise, Esq., Merchant.

Per Justina, from Calcutta,—J. S. Judge, Esq., and lady.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Perfect, Capt. Snell, R. N., for Sydney,—Capt., Mrs., and Master Kennedy; Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Kennedy and Miss Kennedy; Miss Moffatt; Mrs. and Miss Hayley; the Rev. George and Mrs. Otter; Mr. and Mrs. Read; Messrs. MacRae, H. C. S., Haverfield, Webb, Stapleton, R. and J. Barclay, Dick, Scott, Elkins, Dunlop, Mackay, Sampson, Henderson, Christin, and Reynolds, and 15 steerage passengers.

Per Bardaster, Capt. Virtue, to South Australia and Sydney,—Mr. and Mrs. Nonnus and family; Mr. and Mrs. Yates and family; Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson; Messrs. Parkinson, Michel Smith, Williams, Gorton, Purvis, and Chirnside; and 30 steerage passengers.

Per Duchess of Kent, for Sydney—Mrs. Grose; Miss Fox; Mr. and Mrs. Bayley and Miss Bayley; Mr. Curtis; Mr. Shum; and 14 steerage passengers.

Per Persia, for Cape and Ceylon,—Sir W. Doveton; Mrs. and Miss Greentree; Mrs. Walker; Misses Miller, Bailey, Metcalfe, and Gibbon; Major Singleton; Capt. Hornby; Lieut. Cobb.

Per Gaillardon, from Calcutta to New South Wales, August 25,—Mrs. Rupson; Mrs. Cunliffe; Miss White; Mr. D. Cunliffe, C. S.; Lieut. White, H. M.'s 44th Regiment; Rev. Mr. Mackay; — Mackay, Esq., and C. Gale, Esq.

Per Royal Saxon, for Sydney—Mesdames Hutchins, Isaacs, Backhouse, and Brabason; Capts. Chauval and Collins; Drs. Hutchins and Johnson; Messrs. Bennett, Clark, Crawley, Brown, Blyth, McCrea, three Messrs. Johnson, Isaacs, Brabason, Gore, Bryan, Sherrard, Villiers, and Isbell.

Per Juliet, for Hobart Town,—Capt. Campbell; Messrs. Lister, F. Browne, Williams, Dwyer, W. H. Rea, Turner, G. B. Lee, Harper, Solomons, lady and child; Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family.

Per Augustus Caesar, for Sydney.—Mrs. George, three ladies and two children; Mrs. Gravenor and child; Mr. and Mrs. Allport and six children; Dr. Reid, Surgeon; Messrs. Godwin, Earle, Williamson; Mr. and Mrs. Logic; Messrs. Niblock, H. Smith, Pettett and two sons, Charles Forbes; Mr. and Mrs. Hill; two Misses Reid.

Per Indemnity, for Sydney,—Mrs. Harris, daughter and son; Messrs. A. and S. Lyons and Mr. Smith.

Per Euphrates, for Bombay,—Mrs. and Miss Armstrong; Miss Pilkington; Mr. and Mrs. Freeman; Miss Sprey; Major, and Mrs. Parby and family; Capts. Fisher and Gilley; Messrs. Farquharson, Robert and John Stein.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7.—At Alexandria, Egypt, the lady of J. Tibaldi, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 17.—At Cheltenham, the lady of A. R. McDonnell, Esq., Mad. civ. serv., of a son.

Nov. 3.—At Hampstead, the lady of Archdeacon Hollingsworth, of a daughter.

Lately.—At Langstin House, near Modbury, the lady of A. G. Sheil, Esq., 49th regt., (Bengal), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 18.—At Kenilworth, R. Gouger, Esq., of Adelaide, South Australia, to Sarah, eld. daugh. of J. Whitten, Esq., of the former place.

31. At Edinburgh, W. Lavin, Esq., Mad. civ. serv., to Elizabeth, 2d daugh. of J. Hay, Esq., late a member of the med. board, Madras.

— At Cheltenham, D. Robertson, Esq., E. I. C.'s Bengal estab., to Elizabeth, eld. daugh. of J. C. Hickson, Esq.

Nov. 5.—Capt. R. D. Bingham, R. N., to Jane, widow of the late Capt. Howard, of the H. C.'s Eur. regt., Calcutta.

6. G. W. Bishop, Esq., 71st regt., Bengal army, to Mary, eld. daugh. of the late Lieut.-Col. Meadows, H. M.'s 16th regiment.

15. At Camberwell, Major Cruickshank, E. I. C.'s serv., to Eliza, young daugh. of the late J. Bothamley, Esq., of Camberwell.

20. L. W. Winkley, Esq., of Birchinn Lane, to Julia Mary, daugh. of W. Corbett, Esq., of Grosvenor Street.

Lately.—At Devonport, J. Hamlyn, Esq., Madras med. Estab., to Charlotte, eld. daugh. of the late Capt. W. Bennett, H. E. I. S. serv.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2.—Ernestine, the wife of C. B. Rodwell, Esq., on her passage to Adelaide.

Sept. 2.—At Sea, on board the *Clau-dine*, Capt. W. H. Clarence Dalrymple, late master attendant at Madras.

Oct. 28.—At Garlinge, near Margate, Harriet, the daughter of Capt. A. A. Younge, E. I. C.'s St. Helena regt., aged 11.

30. In Duke St., Portland Place, Maj. Gen. W. Brooks, E. I. C.'s serv.

Nov. 4.—At Shrewsbury, General R. Phillips, H. E. I. C.'s Bengal army. [He distinguished himself in several actions in India].

— In St. James's Street, Lieut.-Col. J. Gillespie, H. E. I. C.'s serv., aged 86.

5. At Tonbridge Wells, Sir J. E. Colbrooke, Bart., aged 77, formerly of the Bengal C. S.

13. At Brixton, the widow of the late Paymr. Vinicombe, of the 50th regt. (Stationed in N. S. Wales).

14. Capt. W. W. Rees, late of the Bengal army.

16. At Brighton, from paralysis, Joanna, the widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Olney, of Cheltenham.

— At Paris, the Rt. Hon. R. C. Ferguson.

18. At Hammersmith, of apoplexy, W. Bidwell, Esq., formerly of the E. I. C.'s serv., aged 53.

21. In Cumberland, Lt.-Gen. Peachey. — At Ramsgate, Mary Ann Henrietta, daugh. of the late Capt. H. G. Nash, 62d Bengal N. I.

22. At Cleasby, Yorkshire, Captain Wray, Bengal Eur. regt.

24. In Lombard Street, John Innes, Esq., late of Broad Street Buildings.

26. At Brompton, Capt. T. Pearce, H. M.'s Royal Marines, aged 61. [He had served in every part of the world.]

Lately.—At Reading, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Cockell, of Berkshire.

— Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Pratt, K. C. B., 95th Foot, (orl. for Ceylon).

— At Gosport Barracks, H. Bayly, Esq., eld. son of Capt. P. Bayly, late a lieut of 55th regt., (stationed at Madras).

— At the Isle of Man, Capt. W. Jones, late of 49th Foot, Bengal.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1838.

While anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Overland Dispatch which was announced to leave Bombay on the 4th ultimo, and which in due course should have reached London this morning, via Marseilles; we give below the latest particulars from Persia, upon the correctness of which the utmost reliance may be placed.

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF HERAT.—Advices from Constantinople, dated 31st October, announce that on the 29th a cabinet messenger arrived at the British Embassy with the official and important intelligence that the siege of Herat had been raised. The Shah, in conformity with his promise to Mr. M'Neil (whose conduct in the affair is highly praised), had retired from before the place with his entire army, and was already three days' march on his road to Teheran. Colonel Stoddart himself took this intelligence to Mr. M'Neil at Tabriz, where he arrived on the 5th October, and Mr. M'Neil would leave that place for Teheran on the 8th, so that he and the Shah would probably arrive there at the same time; it is in consequence very possible that the demonstrations made by the British Indian Government will not result in actual hostilities. It is reported that previous to the failure of the Shah in his attempts upon Herat, a body of more than 1,000 of his troops with 72 officers had been deluded into the town by a pretended deserter from the Herattees, that the gates were immediately closed upon them, and the whole massacred. This defeat, coupled with the reports of a large British Force being on its way to Herat, it is said at once decided the Shah to accede to the terms proposed and to raise the Siege.

INSURRECTION OF THE GEORGIANS—MASSACRE OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE LESGHIS.—The same messenger brought accounts from Erzeroum, which stated that the Georgians were in full insurrection against the Russians. It was reported in that city, that Shira had been pillaged and totally destroyed by the Lesghis, and that 6,000 Russians had been massacred. Two Russian generals were said also to have been murdered by the Lesghis, who were in considerable force not far from Teflis, and, it was apprehended, would march on that city, in which they had numerous partizans. It would appear that this insurrection had not come upon the Russians unforeseen, as intelligence received in Constantinople on the 30th October from the Crimea, announced the sailing of the Russian fleet with 15,000 troops on board for Ridout Kalch, who were to march thence for Georgia.

THE COURT OF RUNJEET SINGH.—We are sure that anything new regarding our powerful Indian ally,—the Lion of the Punjaub—will be acceptable at the present time to our readers; we have therefore pleasure in giving the following extracts from the journal of Major C. M. Wade, (the political agent) written during a late mission to Runjeet Singh, and we return our best thanks to the correspondent, through whose kindness they have been put in our possession.

"During my visit at the court of Lahore, I was engaged in a very gay scene, on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharajah's grandson, a very fine intelligent young man. In order to give every possible *éclat* to the nuptials, the Maharajah invited His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, to honor the ceremony by his presence. His Excellency accepted the invitation, attended by all his staff, and a considerable escort. Such a concourse of Europeans had not been seen in the Punjaub, since the time of Lord Lake, who then came in pursuit of an enemy who had fled for refuge to that country, whereas the visit of Sir Henry Fane was one of peace, friendship and festivity, and strongly contrasted with the former in being graced with the presence of six ladies, the first (with the exception of one other) who had ever crossed the frontier; amongst the number, was Miss Fane, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief. After the celebration of the marriage, which was held near Armister, Runjeet Singh conducted his guests towards Lahore, and treated them on the way to a grand illuminated fête, in the gardens of Shalemor, celebrated by Moore in his 'Lallah Rookh'; the sight of which in their brilliancy of illumination reminded the poetical part of the spectators of the royal progress of the emperors of Delhi, from that capital to Kashmere, that 'Valley of Vallies!' While at Lahore, the Maharajah endeavoured to amuse his guests by the display of his troops, and the pleasures of the chase; the exhibition of his army was a fine spectacle, and particularly interesting to Sir Henry Fane, whose commanding mien, and perfect knowledge of the mysteries of his profession, made a strong impression on the Maharajah and his Sirdars. Though military amusements chiefly occupied the time at Lahore, Runjeet Singh's gallantry would not allow him to forget the ladies. He gave them another illumination in his *palace*, (which though not of so costly a description as the one at Delhi,) was built by Aurungzebe, and improved by his successors, and wherever the Moguls have reared structures, they strike every one who views them with admiration of their architectural magnificence."

Besides the illuminations in the palace, which displayed the gold and silver fretted work of the walls to great advantage, his highness introduced the ladies to some of his wives. The graceful manner in which he acquitted himself towards his female guests on that occasion, seemed to have given them the highest gratification. His natural intelligence of character, and sincerity of disposition, when he wishes to please, are seldom exerted in vain. The commander-in-chief, after a week's sojourn at Lahore, took his leave; and I, having finished my business with the Maharajah, left at the same time. At the audience of leave, the commander-in-chief and myself were invested with an order instituted by his highness, which he had been long projecting, and now carried into effect, on the marriage of his grandson; and every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of the two great men. Our cataps consisted of sixty ladies and gentlemen, and nearly five hundred Europeans, one thousand native troops, with all the incumbrances of an Indian camp. On the Maharajah's side there were nearly fifty thousand troops assembled, with whom our camp was daily commingled; and such was the harmony and cordiality which prevailed between both parties, that the Sikh troops and our own mixed with each other as if they had been old fellow campaigners, even to the extent of eating and drinking together: for the Sikhs are free from the prejudice of caste, though, like other nations, they have habits and customs peculiar to themselves; such as not smoking! a luxury they do not indulge in."

NOVEMBER, 28.

The Mail has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay, October, 6, and from Calcutta and Madras, Sept. 24. We hasten to place before our readers the principal items of intelligence.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE NEPAULESE.—A corps of observation, composed of a considerable portion of the regiments in the Lower Provinces, is to be formed for the purpose of watching the passes from the Nepaul territory into our provinces. Accounts in the *Delhi Gazette* mention that the Nepaulese had not left their mountains. Later accounts in the *Englishman* of 20th Sept., say, "that though there are no immediate signs of a Goorkah aggression, the people are arming themselves and hiding all their valuables; but whether they intend attacking, or from our preparations are suspicious of attack, cannot be ascertained."

ARRACAN AND AYA.—Accounts from Akyab state, that all was quiet in that direction. The arrival of an additional European regiment (wherefrom is not said, but we presume from Madras,) at Moulmein is said to have had considerable influence in causing Tharawaddie to remain quiet. This soporific influence, as the writer terms it in the *India Gazette*, seems by other accounts not to have been of very long duration, since it is represented in the *Englishman* of 17th Sept., that Tharawaddie had left his capital under pretence of illness, but that it is surmised that the indisposition arises from his desire to avoid an interview with our Resident. Now this is but surmise, as is above stated, and therefore little entitled to credit, unless backed by further intelligence, of which we find no trace in the papers before us. Indeed, so far to the contrary, that from the later files, it appears, that Colonel Benson, the British envoy had actually been received by the king with all cordiality and respect, and that orders had been issued to build a house for his reception. This is certainly no evidence of hostile feeling. It was likewise said, that his Majesty had expressed himself pleased to find a gentleman of such high reputation and exalted character appointed to his court. There were minor points on which dissatisfaction existed, such as the continuance of the residence of Dr. Bayfield, which was deemed objectionable by the Court; this, however, it was supposed, might easily be remedied. On the whole the intelligence from this quarter must be deemed pacific. Whether the Burmese authorities are awed by the preparations now making in our territories, or they have thought better of their ill-advised evil intentions, it matters not; had there been any hostile intentions the intelligence from that quarter would have been of a more decisive character, and the absence of such, intimates the non-existence of any immediate cause of apprehension.

FROM JOODPORE.—In this quarter it had been anticipated that Maun Sing, whose well known turbulent character led to the supposition that he would take advantage of the necessity which exists for the dispatch of our troops elsewhere, would become troublesome; it seems however that all is at present tranquil, nor is it supposed that any disturbance is likely to occur.

Extract from a Letter, dated Calcutta, 18th Sept.—"Every thing is at a complete stand just now, little is as yet known about the army collecting on our North-West. Frontier, but 1½ cent. paper is down to 6½ discount to day, it is thought that there is more going on than appears. You will observe by the papers that Mr. Laruletta's splendid house at Sook Saugor, has been washed away, and there is no question but that an immense quantity of Indigo has been destroyed; the crop will not exceed 90,000 maunds, they say 75 to 80,000, but you may always add 10,000 to the latest estimate."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DRY-NURSE.—Some sensation appears to have been created by the report that Mr. Macnaghten was to proceed with the Cabel Force as Agent to the Governor-General; and the papers of Bengal and Bombay have both touched on the subject. It is thought that Capt. Burnes alone would not be a sufficient check on Sir Henry Fane, who is to command the Force, while the Bombay papers say that the Commander-in-Chief's judgment must be but little in consideration, if such a check is requisite. The Calcutta *Englishman* settles the question by saying that where there has been a deficiency in knowledge of political affairs relative to the scene of operations, the appointment of a dry nurse to the Commander-in-Chief has been usual. Instances *pro and con* are given which, and the arguments used, satisfactorily settle the point.

INUNDATIONS.—Dinapore.—Houses in numbers have been rendered uninhabitable, and the residents had removed. The barracks had been flooded, and the soldiers obliged to take up their residence in boats; nothing eatable to be procured, **Sooksagur.**—Has been again afflicted with this calamity; the banks of the River have been cut away and immense loss of property has taken place. **Jessore** and

Kishnaghur.—The loss of lives from drowning has been great, and the inhabitants and their cattle are all collected on a few high patches that have as yet escaped being inundated.

MR. PRINGLE'S CASE.—Mr. W. Pringle, whose very extraordinary case has excited so much attention, has been, it is said, suspended from the Civil Service for two years. In this case Mr. Pringle was accused, by one of his native officers whom he had occasion to report to the superior authorities for misconduct, of malversation of office in having had pecuniary dealings in horse-flesh with persons in his district. The charge having been investigated, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to whom the case was referred, declared Mr. Pringle reprehensible, though in no great degree. When the proceedings were sent home, the President of the India Board, Sir J. Hobhouse, directed the Court of Directors to *dismiss the whole of the Judges of the Court, five in number*, for having given this decision!!! This attack on the independence of the Bench was resisted by the Court, and effectually; and we suppose that this sop to Cerberus has been given to appease the Board. Should not this case be brought before Parliament, that the right of the President to dictate to the Courts in India might be ascertained?

CALCUTTA.

Letters from Simla received in town, state, that the following movements of corps have been ordered:—

2d Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—From Mhow to Meerut, to march when relieved by troops from the armies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.

Head Quarters and 1st Company 3d Bengal Artillery, with Field Battery—From Mhow to Benares, ditto, ditto.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry—From Mhow to Ghazee pore, ditto, ditto.

60th Regiment Native Infantry—From Mhow to Benares, ditto, ditto.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—From Mhow to Lucknow, ditto, ditto.

72d Regiment Native Infantry—From Mhow to Allahabad, ditto, ditto.

6th Regiment Native Infantry—From Cuttack to Dinapore, ditto, ditto.

19th Regiment Native Infantry—From Cuttack to Dinapore, ditto, ditto.

56th Regiment Native Infantry—From Berhampore to Dinapore, when relieved by the 69th.

69th Regiment Native Infantry—From Saugor to Berhampore, to move on the 15th October, 1838.

65th Regiment Native Infantry—From Barrackpore, to coast of Arracan, to move on the 20th November 1838, or as soon after as the transports are ready.

67th Regiment Native Infantry—From Coast of Arracan to Benares, to disembark at Calcutta, and march up to Benares.

Volunteering from the Horse Artillery to form a corps for special service (*i. e.* Shah Shooja's corps) had also been sanctioned.

POSTING OF CADETS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 1st September.*—The following Ensigns to whom rank was assigned in Government Gen. Ord. of the 6th ultimo, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their respective names, and directed to join:—Ensign E. N. Salisbury, Eur. regt. at Agra; Ensign G. O. Jacob, Eur. regt. at Agra; Ensign W. Baillie, 47th N. I. at Agra; Ensign J. Lambert, Eur. regt. at Agra; Ensign John A. H. Gorges, 57th N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign D. Macleod, 74th N. I. at Nusseerabad; Ensign H. T. Repton, 47th N. I. at Agra; Ensign E. J. Boileau, Eur. regt. at Agra; Ensign R. Reynolds, 57th N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign W. F. N. Wallace, 74th N. I. at Nusseerabad; Ensign C. S. J. Terrot, 29th N. I. at Bandah; Ensign W. S. Ferris, 51st N. I. at Dinapore; Ensign E. D. Vanrenen, 37th N. I. at Agra; Ensign F. G. Crossman, 45th N. I. at Shahjehanpore. Ensign J. M. Lockett, 3d N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign W. Campbell, 39th N. I. at Neemuch; Ensign C. M. Sneyd, 27th N. I. at Kurnaul; Ensign R. Campbell, 47th N. I. at Agra; Ensign C. Newton, 16th N. I. at Delhi; Ensign E. N. Dickenson, 24th N. I. at Midnapore; Ensign C. T. Chamberlain, 28th N. I. at Mynpoorie. Ensign H. Hopkinson, 15th N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign J. P. Caulfield, 57th N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th N. I. at Saugor; Ensign G. E. Ford, 72d N. I. at Mhow; Ensign F. T. Paterson, 48th N. I. at Delhi; Ensign R. R. Mainwaring, 7th N. I. at Cawnpore; Ensign C. S. Reynolds, 49th N. I. at Neemuch; Ensign H. J. Edwardes, 50th N. I. at Mirzapore; Ensign F. J. Smalpage, 55th N. I. at Lucknow; Ensign A. S. Mills, 58th N. I. at Barrackpore; Ensign A. J. Vanrenen, 26th N. I. at Meerut; Ensign T. W. Gordon, Eur. regt. at Agra; Ensign E. P. T. Nepean, 38th N. I. at Delhi; Ensign G. M. Brodie, 67th N. I. under orders for Benares; Ensign J. G. Wollen, 42d N. I. at Bareilly; Ensign F. H. Warren, 5th N. I. at Benares; Ensign F. T. Wroughton, 8th N. I. at Bareilly; Ensign W. Fraser, 6th N. I. under order for Dinapore; Ensign W. L. M.

Bishop, 46th N. I. at Jubbulpore; Ensign J. J. Macdonald, 74th N. I. at Nusseerabad; Ensign T. Pottinger 54th N. I. at Meerut; Ensign G. Holroyd, 29th N. I. at Bandah.

THE NEW JUDGES OF THE SUDDER DEWANNY AND NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.—Messrs. William Blunt, John Fleming Martin Reid and Francis Curwen Smith, have been appointed Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in the room of Mr. Nathaniel John Halhed, deceased, and Messrs. Charles Harding and David Carmichael Smyth, the former Judges of this Court, resigned.

DELHI MISCELLANEA.—It appears that the Candaharee Chiefs have not only declared in favour of the Iranees, but that one of them, with nearly a thousand Camel loads of provisions, actually joined the Persians before the late attack upon Herat. The Shah summoned Shah Kamran to surrender; but to so little purpose that the latter said, the aid afforded by the Candaharee Traitors to the invaders did not affect him, and that he would settle the dispute with the sword! This bold answer of the Heratee Chief led to the attack on the 26th of June, in repelling which the Heratees are reported to have exhibited a courage and perseverance quite unlooked for. Since the repulse of the Persians, the Shah is said to have made some overtures to Shah Kamran, with the view of saving his own character and effecting peace; which were indignantly and in very uncourteous language rejected by him of Herat.

This information is satisfactory, as it affords ample justification, were any needed, of the measures for aiding Shah Kamran which our Government have adopted; and also holds out some prospect to our gallant friends of becoming acquainted with the contents of the Candaharee Treasure Chests and Sundoogchees!! Success attend them!

We understand that Government are causing Pier-heads to be constructed at Ferropoze, and we conclude therefore, that they intend sending down most of the Military stores and supplies to Shikarpore by water.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 5.

We understand there is every probability of the Pay of the Irregular Cavalry Sowars, now raising for the Service of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, being increased, to put them on a better footing than the men of the Company's Local Horse. This is but fair, as they are about to proceed on foreign and distant service.—*Ibid*.

PERTAUB CHUND.—We received, late last night, intelligence of the conclusion of the pseudo Pertaub Chund's trial at Honghy. After summing up the evidence, Mr. Samuel's addressed the prisoner, stating that his assumption of the name of the ex-Rajah had been clearly established—that the evidence had proved him to be Kishtolli, and that he would accordingly be kept in custody to undergo his trial at the sessions.—*Englishman*, Sept. 21.

The Hurkaru has got it that Colonel Hamilton of the 61st has resigned the command of the Cabool force. We know that the Colonel received the offer of the command, in flattering terms, from the Governor General, and that he certainly accepted it; and we also know that he had not declined the duty at the date of letters from Almorah of as late a date, we surmise, as our contemporary could have had when he issued his version.—*Ibid*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—(From the *Agra Ukbar*, September 8.)—Brigadier Stubbs it is said, will succeed Colonel Roberts, in the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

From the best information we can gather, it is intended that the army of Cabool shall assemble at Shikarpore by the 1st February.—*Englishman*, Sep. 24.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 28th August.—Surg. H. Guthrie, M. D., from the 14th N. I. to the Europ. regt. v. Surg. Thomson, selected for another appointment; to have effect from the 1st Oct.—Surg. I. Jackson. (on furlough) from the 17th to the 8th N. I.—Surg. W. E. Carte, A. B. from the 71st to the 17th N. I. at Loodianah.—Surg. G. Baillie, (on furlough) from the 72d to the 10th N. I.—Surg. A. W. Steart to the 72d N. I.—Surg. J. M. Gavigeston to the left wing of the 2d battalion of artillery at Kurnaul.—Assist. Surg. R. J. Bracey, (on furlough) from the 37th to the 40th N. I.—Assist. Surg. J. Magrath, from the medical duties at Mussoorie to the 37th N. I. at Agra.—Assist. Surg. R. McIntosh (Garrison Assist. Surg. Delhi) to the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery at Delhi.—Assist. Surg. Will. Spencer, (on furlough) from the 15th to the 52d N. I.—Assist. Surg. D. Gullan, from the 59th to the 14th N. I. at Agra.—Assist. Surg. G. Anderson (Haupper Stud estab.) to the 2d L. C. at Meerut.—Assist. Surg. A. McNally (Hissar Stud estab.) to the 3d L. C. at Kurnaul.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, (civil, Meerut) to the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery at Meerut.—Assistant. Surg. J. Login, M. D. (Lucknow residency) to the 3d troop 2 brigade of horse artillery at Meerut.—Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M. D. (civil, Allyghur) to the Europ. regt. at Agra.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale (civil, Humeerpore) to the left wing 2 battalion of artillery at Kurnaul.—Assist. Surgs. McIntosh, Anderson,

McAnally, and Christopher, will continue to discharge the duties with which they are at present intrusted, until the 15th of Octr. next, when they will join the corps to which they have been temporarily attached.—Assist. Surg. Paton will join the Edrop. regt. on the 1st of Octr.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS OF ENSIGNS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 28th August*—Ensign J. D. Lander, from the 37th to the 47th N. I. at Agra.—Ensign N. A. McLean, from the 3d to the 67th N. I., under orders for Benares.—Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, from the 55th to the 16th N. I. at Delhi.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF SHAH SOOJAH.—We have been favored with the following, which we believe may be relied on, as a correct copy of the list of officers in the service of Shah Soojah ool-Moolk, the regiments they belong to, and their present stations.

1. Col. Simpson, commanding the force; not joined; still at Cuttack. 2. Capt. McSherry, Major of Brigade; Loodiana Horse Artillery. 3. Capt. Anderson, Commandant; recruiting at Meerut. 4. Lieut. Mills, Adjutant; not joined.—1st Regiment of Cavalry. Capt. J. Christie, Commandant; Loodiana. Lieut. P. Nicolson, Adjutant; recruiting in the Delhi provinces.—2d Regt. Cavalry. Capt. Anderson, Commandant; recruiting at Bareilly. Cornet Moffat, Adjutant; not joined.—1st Regt. Infantry. Capt. Bean, Commandant. Lieutenant Halliday, Adjutant; proceeding to join.—2d Regt. Infantry. Capt. Macan, Commandant; recruiting at Delhi. Lieut. Codrington, Adjutant; proceeding to join.—3d Regt. Infantry. Captain Handscombe, Commandant; proceeding to join. Ensign Conolly, Adjutant; Loodiana.—4th Regt. Infantry. Capt. Beatson, Commandant; Loodiana. Lieut. Spence, Adjutant; Loodiana.—5th Regt. Infantry. Captain Woodburn, Commandant. Lieut. Mackean, Adjutant; proceeding to join. Captain Johnson, Paymaster and Commissariat Officer to the force; proceeding to join.

Report hath it, that a third Regiment of Cavalry is to be added to the Force. The same erratic goddess has named the lucky individual who is to get the command of it; but as we are not certain of the truth of the lady's intelligence, we abstain from naming him. Recruiting is carried on in all directions with vigour, and we hear that Capt. Macan has, in eleven days, enlisted eighty men above his complement!

The scarcity, and bad condition, of the horses in these provinces, will render the raising cavalry regiments a matter of infinitely longer time and greater difficulty. The force will, it is said, march from Loodianah about the 10th proximo.—*Englishman, Sept.*

We regret to hear that the town of Loodianah is suffering from cholera. Zaman Shah's favorite son (at Loodianah) was carried off by it on the 3d instant.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Major Pew, of the artillery, is now fitting out the heavy siege guns, going with the army to Candahar and Cabul, with camel-draught.—*Ibid.*

We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Pennington, of the horse artillery, in the Hills, on the 4th instant.—*Ibid.*

AGRA, *Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September 1838.*—BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. 1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the troops under orders for field service.

TO BE BRIGADIERS OF THE SECOND CLASS.—Cols. W. Nott, 42d regt. N. I.; J. Dennis, H. M.'s 3d Buffs; R. H. Sale, C. B., H. M.'s 13th L. I.; R. Arnold, H. M.'s 16th Lancers. Lieut.-Cols., T. Worsley, 28th regt. N. I.; A. Roberts, Eur. regt.; C. Graham, 1st Brigade horse art.

TO BE MAJORS OF BRIGADE.—Brevet-Major T. C. Squire, H. M.'s 13th L. I.; Capts., T. Polwhele, 42d regt. N. I.; H. C. Boileau, 28th regt. N. I.; P. Hopkins, 27th regt. N. I.; Brevet Capt. J. B. Backhouse, 1st brig. h. art.; Capt. A. W. Taylor, Eur. regt.; Brevet Captain C. F. Havelock, H. M.'s 16th Lancers.

To be an officiating deputy assistant Quarter Master General, 2d class.—Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th regt. N. I.

To be Chief Engineer.—Capt. George Thompson, commanding sappers and min.

To be Field Engineer.—1st Lieut. H. H. Duncan; 2d Lieut. J. Laughton.

To be Commissary of Ordnance.—Capt. E. F. Day, 5th bat. of Artillery.

To be Field Surgeon.—Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, 14th regt. N. I.

To be Medical Store-keeper.—Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Ross, H. M.'s 16th Lancers

To be Baggage-Master.—1. Brevet Captain C. Troup, 48th regt. N. I.

2. The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st of November next inclusive.

3. The officers commanding the Artillery with the force, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, 3d Buffs, and European Regts. will forward to head-quarters the names of non-commissioned officers of their several corps; the first to fill the office of Provost Marshal; the second for that of Assistant Baggage-Master; and the two last for

the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal to the divisions to which their regiments respectively belong.

4. The troops are to be formed into divisions and brigades, and the staff officers are to be attached to them, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

5. The general officers named to command divisions will be pleased to take care, that good ground is early selected near to Kurnaul, for the proper encampment of the several corps on their arrival; and that all necessary commissariat arrangements are completed.

6. They will proceed, without any delay, to organize the several brigades; and to form their respective divisions, in conformity to the ordered detail.

7. They will carefully ascertain, that the equipments of the corps under their respective commands are in all respects complete, and as they should be; and also that all the arrangements directed have been carried into effect, respecting the depots for the recruits and heavy baggage; and for the soldiers' families.

8. For these purposes, the troops will halt six days at Kurnaul, after which they will march, in four columns, on Ferozepore on the Sutlej, where the army will be assembled.

Routes for their respective marches will be furnished hereafter.

9. The bulk of the engineers' tools and stores will be sent from Delhi with the park of the heavy artillery, with such guards of sappers as Capt. Thomson may deem necessary; and the residue of the companies will march with their respective divisions of infantry, having with them the requisite portion of tools, to aid in overcoming any impediments which may present themselves on their lines of march.

10. The officers appertaining to the general staff, who may assemble at Kurnaul, will march with the right column of the army, by Umballah; and will assume their respective posts at Ferozepore.

11. The Superintending Surgeon will take care that the medical officers of divisions have all proper arrangements made for conveying forward casual cases of sickness which may occur on the march.

DETAIL.—General Staff.—His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, to command the force.

Colonel M. Beresford, Military Secretary.

Lieut. Colonel H. Fane, Her Majesty's 11th Dragoons.—Capt. J. Michel, ditto, 3rd Buffs.—Lieut. H. Fane, ditto 17th Regt.—Lieut. R. H. Yea, ditto, 4th Regt.,—Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. J. Hay, 35th Regt. N. I., Persian Interpreter.

Dr. A. Wood, H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, Surgeon.

Major P. Craigie, Deputy Adj. General.

Major Byrne, Assistant Adj. General, Queen's Troops.

Major W. Garden, Deputy Quarter-Master General.

Capt. G. Thomson, Chief Engineer.

Major J. D. Parsons, Deputy Commissary General.

Capt. H. R. Osborn, Assistant Commissary General.

Capt. T. J. Nuthall, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, (in executive charge at head-quarters.)

Surgeon Playfair, Superintending Surgeon of the Meerut Division, Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon R. M. Thomson, 14th Regt. N. I., Field Surgeon,

Brevet Major W. Hough, 48th Regt. N. I., Deputy Judge Advocate General, Dinapore Division, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Capt. C. Troup, 48th Regt. N. I., Baggage master.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.—1st Division of Infantry.—Major General Sir W. Cotton, C. B. and K. C. H. to command.—Capt. W. Cotton, H. M.'s 44th Regt., Aid-de-Camp.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53rd Regt., N. I., Assistant Adj. General.—Lieut. H. Kewney, 50th Regt. N. I., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.—Lieut. J. Laughton, Field Engineer.—Captain J. Watt, Deputy Asst. Commissary General, commissariat officer.—The Rev. ———, Chaplain.

2nd Division of Infantry.—Major General A. Duncan to command.—Lieut. A. H. Duncan, 43d Regt. N. I., Aid-de-Camp.—Captain L. N. Hall, 16th Regt. N. I., Assistant Adj. General.—Lieut. A. Sanders, 4th Regt. N. I., Dep. Assistant Quarter Master General.—Lieut. H. H. Duncan, Field Engineer.—Lieut. Skinner, Dep. Assistant Commissary General, commissariat officer.—The Rev. ———, Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF AND CORPS.—Cavalry Brigade. Col. Arnold, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, Brigadier. Brevet Capt. Havelock, ditto, 16th Lancers, Major of Brigade; Lieut. Reddie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, commissariat officer.—2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry.

Artillery.—Lieut. Col. Graham, Artillery Brigadier; Brevet Capt. J. B. Backhouse, Horse Artillery, Major of Brigade; Capt. E. F. Day, 5th bat. Artillery, Com-

Commissary of Ordnance; Lieut. Newbolt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, commissariat officer—2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, 3d troop 2d brigade, ditto, 3d company 2d battalion, ditto, 4th company 2d battalion, ditto, 2d company 5th battalion, ditto.

1st Brigade—Col. Sale, C. B., H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Brigadier; Brevet Major Squire, ditto, Major of Brigade; Lieut. Simpson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, commissariat officer—16th regt. N. I., H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, 4th Native Infantry.

2d Brigade—Col. Nott, 42d reg. N. I. Brigadier; Capt. Polwhele, 42d reg. N. I. Major of Brigade—42d reg. N. I., 31st regt. N. I., 43 regt. N. I.

3d Brigade—Col. Dennis, H. M. 3d bufs, Brigadier; Capt. Hopkins, 27th reg. N. I., Major of Brigade—27th regt. N. I., H. M. 3d bufs, 2nd regt. N. I., a comp. of sappers and miners.

4th Brigade—Lt. Col. Roberts, European reg., Brigadier; Capt. Tayler, European reg., Major of Brigade—35th reg. N. I., European regt. 37th reg. N. I.

5th Brigade, Lieut. Col. Worsley, 28th reg. N. I., Brigadier; Capt. Boileau, 28th reg. N. I., Major of Brigade—5th reg. N. I., 28th reg. N. I., 53rd reg. N. I., a company of sappers and miners.

By order of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major-General,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.—Simla, Sept. 10.—Appointments.—Lieut. G. L. Cooper, has this day been appointed to be a subaltern in the artillery attached to Shah Soojah's levies.

Lieut. F. Turner has this day been appointed to be a subaltern in the artillery attached to Shah Soojah's levies.

It being the intention of the government to employ a force beyond the N. W. frontier of India, and his excellency General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, having acquiesced in the wish of the right hon. the Governor-General, that he should take upon himself the command of the troops to be assembled on the occasion, his lordship avails himself of his services; and his excellency is accordingly requested to issue such orders for the organization of the force, as he may deem expedient.

By order of the right hon. the Governor-General of India,

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secretary to government of India, with the Governor-General.

The General Orders in our present number are clear and definite on the subject of the approaching war, an event that appears each day to be more and more inevitable. Our next English intelligence should contain important information on the question, as it has already attracted the notice of the House of Commons.—Lord Palmerston, in his place, was asked how our relations with Persia stood, and his reply was, that a representation has been made to that Court, with reference to the siege of Herat, and that the reply obtained was far from satisfactory.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The following detailed information regarding Shah Shoojah's force may be relied on. Its decided object is to proceed into Afghanistan, and with the aid of a British force to recover for the said Shah his throne; it is to be commanded by British officers and to consist of two troops horse artillery, two regiments cavalry and five of infantry; Col. Hamilton to command the whole on a consolidated salary of 2,500 rupees: the Brigade Major (Capt. McSherry) and commandants of artillery and cavalry to receive 1000 rupees each: those of infantry 800 each: subalterns with the two former arms 600, and with the latter 500 each. The artillery to have two subalterns attached: its materiel will be 12 six pounder guns formed into two batteries, with eight ammunition waggons and two store carts to each battery: ammunition 500 rounds per gun: each troop to consist of one subadar, one jemadar, six havildars, twelve naicks, ninety-six gunners and three trumpeters: forge establishments, and non-commissioned staff as in the regular service, 126 horses to each troop. The allowances to the native officers and soldiers to be the same as in the company's native artillery. A sub-conductor and seven European non-commissioned officers are attached. The cavalry corps will each be 1000 strong, their allowances to correspond with those sanctioned for our irregular horse, with which in every respect their formation will correspond. The infantry regiments will be 800 strong, and their pay, &c. precisely the same as in the company's regular army. The whole force, aggregating as above, 6,240 men, are to be put in motion as early as possible in October from Loodiana. A commissariat officer will accompany the force. The names of officers as already given appear quite correct. Their distribution as follows:—Brevet Captain Christie to command 1st cavalry regiment, Lieut. P. Nicholson, adjutant; Brevet Captain Anderson, 2nd cavalry regiment, Cornet Moffat, adjutant; Captain Bean to command 1st infantry, Lieut. Halliday, adjutant;

Captain Macan, 2nd Infantry, Lieut. Codrington, adjutant; Captain Beatson, 3rd infantry, Lieut. McKean, adjutant; Captain Handscomb, 4th infantry, Ensign Conolly, adjutant; Lieut. Spence, adjutant of the 5th infantry. One subaltern of artillery is still wanting to complete, and one commandant of infantry.

Major General Ramsay has, we understand, received orders to remain at Meerut, and as senior officer to conduct the details of the army during the absence of Sir Henry Fane beyond the frontier. The adjutant and quarter master generals will also, we hear, remain, and not accompany the C. in C.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 15.

We hear a force from the Local Light Infantry, stationed at Chirra Poonjee, are to march immediately after the rains against the refractory Cosayah chiefs in the interior, who have treated our purwannahs and orders with contempt, and murdered some of our people. We further hear the above force will be commanded by Major Lister in person.—*Englishman*, September 14.

We hear that his excellency the Com.-in-chief has been pleased, unsolicited, to bestow the vacant command of the 3d local horse, on Captain G. B. Crommelin of the 1st cavalry. This proof of his excellency's approbation of his conduct during the period that he has commanded the regiment must be doubtless highly gratifying to that officer's feeling.—*Ibid*, Sept. 15.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—*From the Daily News*, Sept. 17.—We have no further news of movements in the Provinces—and suppose, that excepting the congregation of troops, on various points, every thing will remain tranquil until the rainy season subsides. By the middle of next month, affairs may assume a busier aspect, as the rain generally ceases in the interior with the last days of the present month; and the different corps will probably then commence their march for the different rendezvous, whence they are finally to start, upon the service that will be assigned to them.

RUMOURS.—The *Englishman* of Sept. 21, says, 'Letters continue to reach us from the Upper Provinces; but little is now said of the intended movements. It seems to be understood that no further orders will be issued until the Governor-General and Sir H. Fane leave Simlah, or until the August overland mail comes in. The only letter received yesterday, which contains any notice of a movement is dated from Allahabad, whence we learn that Captain Bygrave, the paymaster of native pensions, who has been appointed paymaster to the 'Army of the Indus,' was to leave for Kurnaul by dawk on the 13th instant. Captain Hickman of the Invalids, acts for Captain Bygrave in his absence, until the arrival of Captain Hewett of the 52nd, who is to officiate during the whole period of Captain Bygrave's employment to the westward.'

We hear officers at the presidency complaining that the 'good things,' arising out of the forthcoming campaign, are falling to the Mofussilites. Two years ago the Mofussilites grumbled because every vacancy was filled up by a Ditcher! *Chacun a son tour*. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The following Artillery Officers have been, we hear, warned for service, in Candahar and Cabul.

Lieut.-Col. Graham; Major Pew; Captains Saunders, Garbett, Grant, Day, A. Abbott, Backhouse, Lawrence, J. Abbott; Doctor Mackinnon; Lts. Duncan, Larkins, Mills, Cooper, Walker, Hutchinson, Dawes, Turner, Brougham, Green, Master.

Letters from Allahabad mention, that on the evening of the 22d August, the Ganges broke the Bund near the Fort, and that the low lands, including Kyd and Colonel Gunge, were several feet deep in water, and the river continuing to rise, would, if it joined the Jumna, be productive of the most serious results.

The 31st Regiment N. I. expects to march on the 18th instant, in progress to join the Force at Kurnaul, but from the flooded state of the country, they anticipate any thing but a pleasant march. The most advisable plan, we presume, would be to direct their proceeding by water either to Agra or Delhi, and thence by land to Kurnaul.—*Ibid*.

JOODPORE.—A letter from the westward says, 'We have all been on the *qui vive* expecting something to be done towards Joodpore, but we now hear that all idea of a campaign, in that quarter, is knocked on the head. 'Tis said that some crores of Rupees, the ill-gotten wealth of Nathsec, have, on his recent death, reverted to the Royal coffers of Maun Sing, and thus enable the Rajah to pay the arrears of tribute to the British Government.'—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 5.

NEPAUL.—The Nepaulese are collecting near Bhootoul, 65 miles north of Goruckpore. The place is said to be untenable during the present season from its great insalubrity. Their General, like 'auld Beardie,' has made a vow not to change his turban till he quaffs the waters of Gorucknath; his *Dhobee* is said to approve of this resolution, and anticipates a long holiday. It is to be wished he may get it!—

The Regiment at Goruckpore has been complete for some time. 'We hear they were obliged to dismiss above 200 aspirants, many very eligible recruits. The corps in and about Oude are said to be generally complete. Where the deuce do all the men come from?—*Ibid.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Aug. 14. W. J. Morgan is app. an asst. under com. of the Agra Div. 28.—Mr. C. Beaden to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. col. in Zillah Sarun. Sep. 4.—Mr. J. Wheler to offic. until furth. ords. as joint mag. and dep. col. in Zillah Rajeshahy. Mr. A. Turnbull to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. col. at Pubna, vice Mr. Wheler, and has likewise been instructed to complete the special duty which was assigned to Mr. Wheler on the 20th March last. — Mr. E. Thomas, joint mag. and dep. col. of Saharunpore, leave 3 mos. prep. furl. to Europe. Sept. 5.—Mr. J. S. Dumergue, serv. placed at the dispos. of the Rt. Hon. Gov. Gen. for the North Wesn. Provs. 11.—Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, assist. to commissr. in Tenasserim Prov. for 4 months on leave, private aff. from 1st Nov. 18.—Mr. E. R. Barwell to be civ. and sess. judge of Jessore. Mr. A. Smelt to be civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge. Mr. T. P. Biscoe to be civ. and sess. judge of the 24 Pergunnahs. Mr. B. Golding to be civ. and sess. judge of Bakergunge. Mr. E. Deedes to offic. until fur. ord. as civ. and sess. judge of Jessore. Mr. T. Sandys to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Barrasat. Mr. M. A. Shaw will relieve Mr. Deedes at Barrasat, and officiate as joint mag. and dep. col. until arrival of Mr. T. Sandys. Mr. T. R. Hodgson to offic. as superint. of Khas Mehals, Zillah Sarun, v. Mr. J. Alexander. Mr. W. Travers to act as spec. dep. col. of Cuttack. Mr. J. Alexander to offic. as special dep. col. of Bhagulpore. Mr. Alexander will make over charge of his present office to Mr. Beaden, who will offic. as superint. of Khas Mehals, till relieved by Mr. Hodgson. Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Shahabad. Mr. E. Latour to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. col. at Monghyr. Mr. J. M. Hay to exercise the powers of joint mag. and dep. col. at Mymensing. Mr. A. Littledale to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. col. at Dacca. Mr. E. A. Samuells to be mag. of Zillah Hooghly v. M. C. Grant. Mr. G. B. Garrett to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Noacolly. Mr. R. R. Sturt to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Furreedpore, during absence of Mr. Garrett. Mr. G. Loch to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Sylhet, during absence of Mr. Sturt. W. W. Brd, Esq. is app. senior member of the Board of customs, salt, opium, and marine board. 19.—Mr. F. J. Morris, C. S. on late China Estab. and transf. to Bengal, to Europe on furl.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, (September).—Ensign T. Latter, 67th N. I., to do duty with Arracan local bat. in room of Lt. C. Apthorpe, nominated adjutant to that corps; Ensign L. T. Forrest, 40th N. I., was app. in polit. department, to be adjutant to the Jodhpore legion; v. Lieut. Burnet, permitted to return to his regt.; Capt. H. Johnson, 26th N. I., to the Pay and Commissary department of the force serving under Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. I. Woodburn, 44th N. I., to the command of an infantry regt. serving under ditto; Lieut. F. W. E. Barrell, 55th, to be capt. by Brev. in the E. Indies, only from 16th Feb. 1835; Brev. Col. I. Dun, to be col. v. W. C. Faithfull, C. B., dec.; Maj. I. Trelawney to be Lieut. Col. in succession to Brev. Col. I. Dun, prom.; Ensign I. W. C. Chalmers, 43d N. I., to be Lieut. v. Lieut. O. Campbell, transf. to Inval. Estab.; Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. C. Barnard to be Maj.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Ross to be capt.; and Ensign S. A. Abbott to be Lieut., v. Major I. Trelawney promoted; Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, Art., furl. to Europe; Capt. T. Dalryell to continue to act as Interp. and Quarterm. 42d N. I. till furth. ords.; Capt. J. F. Kirby, Art., leave pres. prep. to retire from service; 1st Lt. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Lane, art. to be capt. and 2d Lieut. J. P. Salmon to be 1st Lieut., from 22d Aug. 1838, in succ. to Capt. T. Hickman, dec.; Ensign R. A. Smith, 19th N. I., to be Lieut., v. Lieut. J. C. Dougan retired with rank, from 18th June, 1837, v. Lieut. P. D. Warren, deceased; 1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, Art., and late of art. Oude aux. force, to Europe on furl., on med. cert.; Lieut. G. Pott, 3d N. I., 2 years furl. to Cape Good Hope, on med. cert.; Lieut. O. Campbell, 43d N. I., at his own request, transf. to the inval. estab.; Capt. I. S. Kirby, 5th, Bat. Art., leave prep. to retiring from service; Aug. 18.—Lieut. W. L. Forrest to act as adj. v. Park., proceeding on leave, is confirmed; Ens. M. T. Blake, 50th N. I., app. 2d in command of the Inf. regt., in Sindiah's, reformed contingent; Ensign J. Murray to be interp. and quartermaster to 9th N. I.; 21.—1st Lt. A. Broome, regt. Art. to be an aid-de-camp on his Lordship's personal staff, v. Lt. P. Nicholson; Maj. S. Speck to be Lt. Col. from 18th Feb., 1838, v. Lt. Col. S. Watson, dec.; Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. F. Caley, 4th reg. N. I., to be Maj.; Lt. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Oldfield to be capt. of a comp., & Ens. F. Mair, to be Lt. 22.—5th Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. C. Salkeld, to be adj., v. Birch, app. to the Thuggee Department; 1st Lieut. H. H. Duncan, and 2d Lt. J. Laughton, of the corps of

engrs., having been placed at the disposal of His Excel. the Commander-in-Chief, are directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to report themselves to the Major Gen. commanding the Sirhind division, Loodianah, and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the secret departm.; 23.—1st Lt. E. P. Master, 2d comp. 1st bat of art., to do duty with 2d comp., 5th bat., until furth. ords.; 25.—Capt. H. Johnson, 26th Regt. N. I.; Capt. J. Woodburn, 14th Regt., N. I., to proceed to Loodianah under certain instrons. from political dept.; Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N. I., ap. assist. to political agent at Subathoo; Lt. W. B. Lumley, 57th N. I., to be adjt. to 2d L. H., v. Anderson, who has been removed to another situation; Lt. C. Wyndham, 35th N. I., act. interp. and quartm. to the 7th L. C., is permitted to resign that appointm. and to rejoin his own corps; Cornet F. J. Alexander, who was brought on the effective strength in Govt. Gen. Orders, 6th instant, is posted to 8th L. C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—August 16.—Mr. A. V. Dunlop, M. D., is app. to be civil assist.-urg. at Juanpore. Sept. 10.—Assist.-Surg. F. C. Hunter, 10th L. C., to join and do duty with 27th N. I., at Agra, till further orders. Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. B. Dickson, to take charge of the med. duties of the C. S. of Gyah. Assist.-Surg. H. Taylor, to be surg., v. Surg. E. Macdonald, ret. with rank, v. Surg. J. Langstaff, ret. Assist.-Surg. J. H. Palsgrave, to be surg. v. Surg. W. Harding, ret. with rank, v. Surg. J. Langstaff, ret.

BIRTHS. Aug. 25.—At Bowenpilly, the lady of E. C. Collins, Esq., 6th L. Cav. of a daughter. 30.—At Poosah Tirhoot, the lady of C. Crossman Esq. 7th N. I. of a daughter. Sept. 2.—In Choyringhee, the lady of the Hon. E. Drummond of a son. 3.—At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. F. F. Boyd of a son. 4.—At Berhampore, the lady of P. G. E. Taylor, Esq. C. S. of a daughter. 6.—At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, art. of a son. 7.—At Mowrah, the lady of Captain Symers, of a son. 8.—At Bhowanipore, the lady of the Rev. A. F. Lacroix of a daughter. 9.—At Muttra, the lady of Dr. McGregor H. Art. of a son. 10.—At Chowringhee, the lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq. of a daughter At Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant Lacy of a son. 18.—At Banda, the lady of Capt. J. Loyd, of the Artillery of a son. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H. M. 9th Foot, of a daughter. 19.—At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. G. H. Miller of a daughter. 20.—At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Isaacson, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES. Aug. 25.—At Khyouk Phyo, Lt. R. Price, 67th N. I. to Ellen daughter of I. Robinson, Esq. Sept. 3.—At Calcutta, Captain A. Jackson, 30th N. I., to Martine, daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant. 4.—At Calcutta, J. L. Russell Esq. to Laura Toone, daughter of L. A. Davidson, Esq. At Calcutta, E. Marriott Esq. 57th N. I. to Sarah daughter of R. Leslie, Esq. 8.—At Calcutta, A. Spiers, Esq. to Maria relict of the late Captain S. Evison. 11.—At Junmalpoor, H. D. Hamilton Fergusson, Esq. C. S. to Louisa daughter of Major Godby, 36th N. I. 12.—At Calcutta, Wm. Martin Esq. to Amelia Juliana daughter of the late Captain R. K. Erskine. 15.—At Calcutta, Robert Molloy, Esq. to Lucy daughter of W. H. Abbott, Esq. 20.—At Calcutta J. N. H. Ilbery, Esq. to H. Maria daughter of the late E. Jenkins, Esq.

DEATHS. Aug. 10.—at Chunar, Ensign G. U. Law, 50th Reg. 14. At Mussoorie, Susan, the lady of Capt. Lukis, 3d Buffs. 19. At Mussoorie, Mr. G. Hardman, 3d Bat. 1st C. 23. At Nusseerabad, Capt. Hickman, of the Artillery. 25. At Singapore, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., B. C. S. 27. At Kurnaul, Master R. Fitzgerald. 28. At Mussoorie, Capt. Owen, of H. M. 3d Buffs. 28. At Calcutta, the infant son of Major W. M'Kie. 30. At Agra, R. Brown, Esq. Capt. C. C. Clerk, aged 41. At Hazareebaugh, Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur M'Ewen, H. M. 49. 31. At Calcutta, Mr. Toole, P. S., son of Mr. Toole, E. I. House. Sept. 1st. At Mirzapore, Mary, daughter of James Barker, Surg. 50th B. N. I. At Calcutta, the lady of Major Wm. M'Kie. At Kurnaul, Capt. E. Kelly, H. M. 13th L. I. At Cawnpore, R. Betty, daughter of Dr. J. Graham, 3d Brig. Horse Art. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hart, Mil. Dep. At Agra, the infant son of Capt. Jordan. 17. At Calcutta, J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., C. S. 18. At Allipore, Master J. B. Collins. 19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. David Small.

MONEY MARKET—CALCUTTA, 22D SEPT. 1838.

Since we last went to press, nothing of any consequence in the Money Market has transpired. The Overland Mail which left this on the 18th instant, carried away large remittances. The Bill market, a few days previous to the departure, was very animated, and had the effect of reducing the rate of exchange by a farthing. The market is very quiet again, and we cannot expect any alteration until after the Holidays, which will commence on the evening of the 22d instant.

The Shipping operations^d of the week have been active, agents being anxious to get off their several vessels. The transactions done through the warehouses are very small, and will not likely improve until some reduction be made in the rate of Exchange. *Bank of England Post Bills*, due on presentation 1s. 11d. @ 1s. 11½d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. — *Treasury Bills*. — ditto — *Insurance Bills*, at 10 and 12 months' date. — 2s. 0d. @ 2s. 0½d. — *Private Bills* (with documents, &c.). — 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 1½d. — Ditto, for Family Remittances, &c., ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL. — Shares in this Bank show a tendency to a further decline. — *Union Bank*. — This Bank is gaining increased estimation; some shares changed hands at 165 rupees premium. — *Steam Tug Association*. — A dividend of 100 rupees per share is in course of payment by the Secretaries, Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co. — *Government Securities*. — The four per cents. are very heavy and no call, the discount has risen to 6 per cent. — *Stock Paper*. — transfer 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of 1835-36, interest payable in England, premium 15 0, 14 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. — Second 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. according to Nos. 1151 @ 15,200, 3 Rs. @ 2-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. — Third, or Bombay 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Co.'s R's 242 @ 2-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. discount Co.'s R's 3-0 @ 6-0 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. — *Indigo*. — We have no other particulars to state this week but only that unfavourable accounts still continue to be received daily from all qrs. We have heard since our last of a sale of 77 chests Meergerunge, produce at Co.'s Rs. 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ fy. md., shipped on the "Amphitrite," for Havre, and of 1 or 2 other parcels through Messrs. Hickey, Thomas, and Co. This sudden rise in price shows the decided effect, that the certainty of a short crop, has already had on this market. The Exports since our last have been only fy. maunds 411 to Great Britain, which, added to the quantity last reported, are as below : — To *London*. — 23,599 chests, or 88,470 fy. maunds. — *Liverpool*. — 1,261 chests, or 4,407 fy. maunds. — *France*. — 5,727 chests, or 19,612 fy. maunds. — *United States*. — 684 chests, or 1,990 fy. maunds. — *Gulphs*. — 1,427 chests, or 4,742 fy. maunds. — *Sweden*. — 51 chests, or 206 fy. maunds. — *Bombay*. — 98 chests, or 398 fy. maunds. — *Cape and other places*. — 7 chests, or 23 fy. maunds. — Total number of chests, 32,854; — fy. maunds, 119,848. — *Raw Silk*. — The demand for fair qualities continues unabated, but supplies in the market being scanty, orders for purchase are chiefly executed in the Interior. Prices are quoted 4 @ 8 annas $\frac{1}{2}$ seer higher. — *Silk piece Goods*. — The operations of the week show no purchase of these goods, and our quotations remain without alteration. — *Cotton*. — Has also remained without transaction. — *Saltpetre*. — Continues to be enquired after, and the operations during the week are reported for the English, French, and American markets, fully at last quotations. — *Sugar*. — Is still in limited request, and prices may be quoted at a further decline. — *Lac*. — A few parcels of Shell Lac have only been purchased for shipments to England, at about previous prices. *No enquiry for Lac Dye or Stick Lac. — **EUROPEAN GOODS.** — *Chintzes and coloured Cotton*. — Chintzes of all descriptions, Ginghams, and Turkey Red Cottons continue saleable at steady prices. — *White Cottons*. — Of almost all descriptions are saleable. No particular change in prices to notice. — *Mule Twist*. — Sales to the extent of about 300 bales have been effected during the week, and prices are about 2 pie $\frac{1}{2}$ morah above last quotations. — *Turkey Red and Coloured Yarns*. — Are in limited request, and at unaltered prices. — *Woollens*. — Sales are to a limited extent, and prices may be reported without any change on last quotations. — *Coppers*. — The market is yet unmoved by any particular demand from the upper provinces; but the prices of the day exhibit an advance of about 2 annas $\frac{1}{2}$ in kind, nearly throughout the assortments. — *Iron*. — The sales effected during the week show a small reduction on Swedish, and a slight rise on English square, bolt and hoop. — *Steel and Lead*. — Without sale. The prices of the latter are quoted at a shade of decline throughout the assortments. — *Spelter*. — Has been sold at last quotation. — *Tin Plates and Quicksilver*. — Without sale, and remain as last quoted. — **FREIGHTS.** — May be quoted as in our last, viz. : — from 2*l*. 10s. to 6*l*. 10s.

*MADRAS.

BOMBAY TROOPS RELIEVED BY MADRAS REGIMENTS. — The *Gazette* of Sept. 9, directs the movement "with the least practicable delay" to Sholapoor of 1st Troop Horse Artillery, 3d Light Cavalry, and 52d N. I.; of the 47th N. I., to Darwar, and of the 7th N. I., to Kulladghee, besides the others there enumerated, to relieve the regiments thus sent out of the Madras Presidency.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. RHENIUS' FAMILY. — We notice with much pleasure that the subscriptions for the family of the late Mr. Rhenius, amount already to the considerable sum of Rs. 25,000.

OCCUPATION OF BELGAUM BY MADRAS TROOPS.—Orders have arrived from the Supreme Government, for Madras troops to occupy Belgaum, and the consequent movements it is supposed will immediately take place. Belgaum, with the other stations, for the occupation of which Madras corps are already in orders, form the southern division of the Bombay Army; and it is to be presumed, therefore, that a vacancy will now be offered for a general officer of this establishment, with all the staff appurtenances of a divisional command.—*The Spectator*, Sept. 22.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 6th and 14th regiments and a detachment of artillery, are under orders to proceed to Cuttack. It is to be hoped that a promulgation of the other movements of corps (said to have been long since determined upon) will not be longer delayed.—The order has arrived from Calcutta, to augment the Madras army by 10 men per company and per troop; also, to cancel all private leave of officers.—An application, we understand, has been made to Ceylon, to know how many European corps can be spared from the island, and the number of Sepoy regiments that will suffice to fill their places.—However the Madras troops may be pushed on to occupy stations now held by those of Bombay and Bengal, it is intended that six Native and one Queen's regiments, with a proportionate force of artillery, shall always be held in readiness for service in Ava, at any warning.—A correspondent informs us that, should the 53d regiment, or Rifle Corps, be embodied forthwith, the following officers will be appointed to it:—Major Charles Snell, from 30th Native Infantry; Captains, G. Fryer, from 10th ditto, F. B. Lucas, from 8th ditto, W. Rawlins, from 40th ditto, J. Sheil, from 13th ditto, and H. A. Hornsby, from 12th ditto—Lieutenants, M. J. Rowlandson, from 32d ditto, D. Buchanan, from 22d ditto, E. W. Gascoigne, from 30th ditto, C. A. Moore, from 16th ditto, H. Colbeck, from 4th ditto, T. W. G. Kenry, from 13th ditto, G. J. Purvis, from 39th ditto, and Ensign F. W. Goodwyn, from 13th ditto.—*Spectator*, Sept. 8.—We learn that orders have been issued for a wing of the 43d to relieve the 6th at Chicacole, and its outposts; and a detachment of the 44th to the relief of the outposts furnished by the 14th. Upon these prior arrangements having effect, the 6th and 14th are to be forthwith equipped for immediate movement; the 14th holding itself in readiness for its relief by the 43d. The final destination of the 6th and 14th is the Bengal station of Cuttack.—*Conservative*, Sept. 7.

MAJOR GRAY.—We regret to announce the death of Major Gray, of H. M.'s 62d regt., commanding the 7th regt. of Infantry, in the Nizam's service.—*Herald*, Sept. 8.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Madras Government have received orders to occupy Cuttack, and the 6th and 14th N. I., are to move for that purpose from Chicacole and Vizianagram, along with a detail of Native Artillery from the latter station, for two guns, which, together with their ammunition, the Bengalees will leave in Cuttack. Sir Willoughby Cotton is about to start dawn for the N. W. Army. The *Gazette* of yesterday announces an immediate increase of ten men per company to the Native Infantry Regiments of the Madras Army.—*Ibid*.

THE STRATH EKEN'S PASSENGERS.—This vessel is to sail to England this Evening. We subjoin a list of her passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Dumergue and two servants; Mrs. Seward, child and servant; Mrs. Sotheby, two children and servant; Dr. Stapp; G. R. Baynes, Esq., C. S.; Capt. E. J. Gascoigne, 30th N. I.; Lieuts. Finlay and Cox, H. M.'s 39th regt.; Lieut. Mackenzie; Mr. Ward; Capt. Macquarie, H. M.'s 55th regt.; and Mr. Reynolds, (of the Firm of Griffiths and Co.)—*Ibid*.

APPOINTMENTS.—From the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 21.—Sept. 19.—T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to be head assist. to prin. coll. and magistrate of Bellary. 21.—A. Freese, Esq., acting coll. and mag. of Chingleput, received charge of that district on the 19th instant from J. Bird, Esq., head assist. to coll. and magistrate. — E. B. Glass, Esq., act. judge and crim. judge of Chicacole, received charge of the zillah court at that station on the 15th instant, from E. Story, Esq., acting register.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Sept. 21.—*Transfer to the Invalid Establishment.*—Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert of the 30th Regt. N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession. *Leave extended.*—Lieut. A. Lake, adjt. of engrs. until the 15th October, 1838. *Leave confirmed.*—Capt. W. Rawlins, of the 40th Regt. N. I., to proceed to Masulipatam on urgent private affairs, for two months, from the date of embarkation. *Return to Europe on sick certificate.*—Surg. Robert Sutherland. *Appointment.*—In the Revenue Department under date the 19th inst. Lieut. H. Congreve of the Artillery, to act as Assistant to the Civil Engineer, in the 3d Division.—*General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.*—18th Sept.—*Appointment.*—Lieut. G. H. S. Yates of the 8th Regiment, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice Pritchard promoted.—19th Sept.—*Removals.*—Surgeon W. Hughes from the 14th Regiment N. I. to the 21st Regiment N. I. do. R. Scott, from the 21st do. to the 14th do.—21st Sept.—Brevet Captain D. Archer, 20th Regiment

N. I. from the 8th September 1838 to the 15th January 1839.—Western Coast, on sick certificate.

BIRTHS.—*Aug.* 31. At Masulipatam, the lady of T. N. I. Thomas, Esq. of a daughter. *Sept.* 17.—At Madras, the lady of J. G. Turnbull, Esq. acct. general of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—*Aug.* 28. At Madras, Mr. T. Moore, to Miss E. Jacqui. 29.—At the French rocks, Lt. H. Stewart, 2nd N. I. to Henrietta Hannah, daughter of H. Fleetwood, Esq. *Sept.* 12.—At Madras the Rev. J. P. Horsford, Col. Chap. of Trincomalee to Elizabeth third daughter of Sir J. H. Hoare, Bart. At Madras, the Rev. M. Winslow, to Miss A. Spiers. 20.—At Mysore, Lt., A. Wyndham, 2nd M. N. I., to to Anne M. Louisa, only daughter of the late Capt. S. S. Burns, H. M. 80th Foot.

DEATHS.—*Aug.* 30.—At Madras Deputy Commissioner, D. Hooker. *Sept.* 7.—Major John Ross, 25th N. I. At Bangalore, Catherine wife of H. Hooper, Esq., 4th L. Cav. 8.—At Palaveram R. Little, daughter of Capt. Lambert 16th N. I.

BOMBAY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency was daily expected in Bombay from Poona.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The *Semiramis* was to start, the middle of October for Vengorla, to convey the Queen's Royals from that place to Cutch. The 11th N. I., has been ordered to Dapoolie. The *Bombay Gazette* of Sept. 22, states, that Runjeet Singh's army had received a severe check from the Afghans.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The new Bishop landed at Bombay from Mocha, on the 22d Sept., in the ship *Ino*. His Lordship, from Suez to Cosseir, and from Judda to Mocha, was accompanied in an open boat by Mr. Waghorn, and suffered no slight dangers and privations. T. E. Dickson, Esq., was also passenger, per *Ino*, to Bombay.

THE LATE GOVERNOR.—The subscriptions to the testimonial amounted on 4th October to Rs. 38,158.

PASSENGERS PER CHILDE HAROLD, Bombay, to London, (To sail Oct. 6).—The Bishop of Madras to Cananore: Mrs. Borradaile and three children; Mrs. Eckford and three children; Mrs. Sproul and two children; Mrs. Blowers and four children; Capt. Grant, 4th Light Dragoons; J. Buchanan, Esq., C. S.; Lieuts. Hogg, Wardall, and Wemyss for London; H. Borradaile, Esq., C. S., to Mauritius; and Lt. Jacob to the Cape—From the Coast, Mrs. Benson and child; Lieuts. Benson H. M.'s 57th foot, and Beresford, Madras Army.

AMCERS OF SINDE.—The *Bombay Courier* Sep. 29, says—we hear that some Treaty has been concluded with the Amcers of Sind, in consideration of which, and of a round sum to be paid for the forbearance, our Troops are to march through their country without cutting the grass or taking toll of any kind. All this favor is to be conferred for some twenty and odd lacks of Rupees, and for this they are to reap their crops in peace, and the soldiers are to promise to behave with the most extreme gentility to all the gentlemen and ladies of the country.

MILITARY RUMOURS.—The *Gazette*, (Oct. 1,) says, "As we now stand, our Meerut correspondent states it to be the belief among influential people there, that Sir Henry Fane's army of 13,000 men may be reckoned on as likely to be at Shikarpore about new year's day, and at Candahar before the end of February, unless impeded by an equal force in front. The Bombay division of 5000 men is expected to be in Scinde in December via Kurachee Bunder and the Indus, to occupy the province, so as to secure the supplies, and form a reserve for Sir Henry Fane's army when it advances to the westward. A letter from Bhooj of the 19th Sept., mentions that Col. Pottinger was expected to be at Hyderabad on or about the 1st ultimo."

Since writing the above we have been put in possession of the following intelligence by the receipt of the *Delhi Gazette*, of the 19th Sept.

Major Ross, of Kotah, will, we hear, be immediately appointed political agent at Jeypore, for the present, to preserve the Kutch-wallas untainted from Russian intrigues! The Major is, we believe, already *en route* from Simlah to the city of Jeysing.

All seems to be now quiet to the westward, but if our army once move beyond Ferozepore, on the Sutledge, we may safely predict that much bad blood will speedily show itself in the Rajpootana states.

Translated from the *Loodianah Ukhbar*, of the 8th September, 1838, for the *Delhi Gazette*.

LAHORE.—Missur Ram Kishon, stated that the Vakeel, of Rajah Kutoch, Sawvan Muli, solicits permission to repair to his master. The Maharajah bestowed on him a pair of shawls and a kuntha of pearls, and gave him his rooksut.



The brother of Rutton Chund reported that the Ryots of Zillah Huzara have risen against their Hakim and become riotous. The Maharajah said that the late Huree Sing had made them very obedient, what was the reason they had broken out again.

The Maharajah said to the Moosaahibs, that the Nazims of Multan and Cashmere have delayed in sending their usual tribute, therefore he thinks proper to send Dewan Kirparam Chopra, to Multan and Goolam Mohee-ood-deen, to Cashmere, to ascertain the cause.

An Urzee from the Ukhbar Nuwees of Peshawar was received, stating that about five hundred masons and labourers sent by the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, to Durh Kheybur, are repairing the old fort there, which has been in ruins for hundreds of years, and have made it strong enough to hold two thousand men without any danger.

HERAT.—The Russian forces attacked the fort of Herat, but were repulsed by the Herattees sword in hand. They returned to the attack a second time, and were again repulsed, the third time they actually planted the colours on the ramparts, but the Russian officer being killed by a shot they again retreated.

RELIEFS OF CORPS.—*The Bombay Courier*, October 1, says—the following reliefs indicative of a mustering upon our Northern frontier, and the strengthening of our positions on the Madras and Bengal sides, in consequence of the withdrawing of the Bombay troops from these stations, has just been handed to us from a source in which we can place great confidence. REGIMENTS 2d Regiment Lt. Cavalry, from Sholapore to Mhow, on being relieved by the Madras Troops; 1st Gren. Regiment, from Dharwar to Bombay; 3d Regiment N. I. from Asseerghur to Mhow; 4th Regiment N. I. Dapoolce to Bombay, eventually to Asseerghur on being relieved by the 22d Regiment N. I.; 7th Regiment N. I. from Sholapore to Mhow, Left Wing on being relieved by the Madras Army; 15th Regiment N. I. from Bombay to Malligaum; 16th Regiment N. I. from Belgaum to Dapoolce; 17th Regiment N. I. Right Wing, from Malligaum to Mhow; 17th Regiment N. I. Left Wing from Brouch to Mhow; 22d Regiment N. I. from Belgaum to Bombay, on being relieved by the Madras Army.

CIVIL.—*Sept. 6.*—Mr. J. W. Langford, to be act. Sen. Asst. Jud. and Sess. Jud. of Poona, for detach. stat. of Sholapoor. — Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to be act. assist. J. and sess. jud. of Poona, an assist. agent for Sirdars, in Decan. 8. Mr. H. Young, to be dep. coll. of customs in Guzerat and Concan. — Mr. W. A. Pelly, to be assist. to do. 10. Mr. W. E. Bruce, resumed charge of the offices of the coll. of customs, land revenue, and reporter-gen. 15. Mr. J. Vibart, leave to pres. prep. furl. Eur. 18th. Mr. H. Liddell, to act as 1st assist. to the coll. of Ahmedabad. — Mr. G. Coles, do. do. of Surat. — Mr. J. M. Davies, do. do. of Tanna. 26. Mr. R. Keays, act. 1st assist. coll. Kaira, to take charge of Kapperwurffe and Thasra Purgunnas, on dep. Oct 3. Mr. B. Hutt, to be judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. H. Brown, to be sen. assist. judge and sess. judge of the Concan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry. — Mr. J. Buchanan, fur. Eur. 3 years, sick, on £250 per ann. — Mr. W. R. Morris, returned to duty 19th Sept. — Mr. R. K. Pringle, assist. coll. & mag. of Tanna, resumed charge of his office on 20th Sept. — Mr. W. W. Bell, leave for 12 months to Neulgherrys, — sick. — Lieut. Estridge, joined the mint 1st inst. — Mr. C. Price, to act as 1st assist. to the coll. & mag. of Rutnagherry. — Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to be 2nd assist. to do., v. Mr. R. Spooner, transferred for special duty to the polit. dept.

MILITARY.—*Sept. 11.*—Col. Frederick, lately prom. posted to 12th N. I., v. Cox., dec.; and Lieut. Col. Bagnold, remov. from 7th to 9th, v. Frederick; and Lieut. Col. Spiller, lately prom., is posted to 7th N. I., v. Bagnold remov. 12. Capt. Stanton, receiv. charge of office ord. accpts. from Capt. G. Gillan, on the 1st. 14. Lieut. Echallaz, 10th N. I., furl. to Europe, for health. 20. Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th N. I., to be Quartermast. and Interp., v. Echallaz. — Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N. I., to be Adj., v. Purnes, to Europe. — 2d Lieut. Wemyss, furl. to Europe, 3 years, for health. — Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, Invalids, to act as Adj. to the Nat. Vct. Bat. during absence of Lieut. Hogg, at Presidency. 21. Lieut. Barke, Engrs., app. Assist. Sup. Roads, &c. dur. abs. Lieut. Western. Lieut. C. Threshie app. commissariat officer with force proceedg. to Cutch. Capt. J. D. Hallett, Sub. Assist. Commissary General at Ahmednuggur, to proceed forthwith to Pres. temp. measure.

BIRTHS.—*Sept. 17.*—At Gingaum, the Lady of Mr. J. C. Ibbs of a son. 23.—At Broach, Lady of T. C. Laughton, Esq. of a son, who lived only a few hours. 25.—At Baroda, Lady of T. S. Cahill, M. D. of a son. At Baroda, Lady of Capt. H. James, 18th N. I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—*Sept. 20.*—At Bombay, R. Craig Esq. to Miss E. M. Teasdale. 21.—At Sholapore, Major Cocke to Mary Agnes, daughter of M. S. Reid, Esq.

North Briton. 22.—At Sholapore, A. H. Leith, Esq. M. S. to Mary Ann, daughter of the late T. Eaton, Esq. R. N.

DEATHS.—Aug. 17.—At Deesa, Fanny, the Lady of Robert J. Shaw, Esq. B. Eur. Regt. Sept. 8.—At Bombay, M. T. Mathies, late of the firm of Mathies and Barron, aged 38. 21.—At Bombay, Matilda, the lady of Lt. N. H. Thornbury, aged 23.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6, 1838.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Five per Cent. loan of 1825-26. From No. 1151 Rs. 108. to No. 15,200 Rs. 111-4. Five per Cent. loan of 1829-1830 111 @ 111-4. Four per Cent. loan of 1832-1833, in demand, 105 @ 105-4. Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, of 1834-35, None in the market, 116 @ 116-8.

COTTON.—Nothing has been doing in our market in the past week in the way of transactions, and prices remain unchanged, but there is no enquiry for exportation at the present rates, which are not likely to be maintained even under the prospect of a short crop in 1839, yet it is not probable that any fall of importance will take place.—The quantity exported to China this year is greater than almost in any previous one on record being now very little short of 170,000 bales while nearly three months of it yet remain to elapse. To Great Britain the total exports up to the 30th September were about 91,000 bales. (*Opium Malwa*).—The quantity now in market falls short of 50 chests and at present nothing is doing in the drug. The quantity exported from hence to China and the Eastward between the 1st November 1827 and 1st October 1828 was about 11,900 chests.—The passes purchased for 1838-39 only amount to as yet 182 chests, but the supply it is expected will be more than double that of last year, while the Bengal Gov. will bring forward for sale 20,000 chests. Advances have been received of a despatch of 250 chests from Malwa. Contract prices for delivery in December next are Rs. 1045 per chest, and Rs. 1010 for delivery in February. *Piece Goods*.—There is a fair demand for Bleached Longcloths, Madapollams and Jaconets, but Grey goods are in less request than at the commencement of the season.—*Metals*—*English Bar Iron*.—Prices are improving and the stock does not exceed 1500 to 1600 tons.—*Swedish Do.*—Not more than 200 to 250 tons are now in the market. Prices are improving and sales to a moderate extent could be effected at Rs. 61 per Cwt.—*Do. Steel*.—600 Bundles have been sold @ Rs. 12 per Cwt.—*Nail Rod*.—Both square and round are getting scarce.—*Hoop Iron*.—Prices are firm, and the stock is small.—*Sheet Do.*—Stocks are moderate, but arrivals are expected.—*Steel Faggot and Tub*.—The supply in the market at the commencement of the season was small. Prices vary from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 per Cwt.—*Spelter*.—The quantity in market is trifling, but prices are checked by expected arrivals from Calcutta.—*Red Pig*.—Government having had occasion to go into the market, and having purchased up a considerable part of the quantity held by dealers, prices have risen nearly 50 per Cent. and the quantity unsold is but small. Present prices however cannot be maintained in the face of any considerable supply unless similar indents have to be executed.—*Copper*.—Sheathing is in fair enquiry and also raised and flat bottoms.—Tiles are greatly neglected and without improvement in price. Rods are in little enquiry.—*Tin Plates*.—The same absence of demand which has so long prevailed remains unchanged.—*Saffron*.—Prices are nominally from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 @ lb there being almost none in the market.—*Bills on London*.—Exchange has continued to droop and at present the market is bare of foreign bills of any description. Good *100 day* bills are difficult to be had at 2s. and exchange may be considered rather lower than that rate.—*Bills on Calcutta*.—Company bills are in good demand at Rs. 102 @ 100, at thirty days' sight.—*Bills on Madras*.—Are saleable at Rs. 100 @ 100 at the same sight.—*Bills on Canton*.—Few are now offering, there being no shipments in progress. The last rates were Rs. 208 to Rs. 209, at 60 days' sight @ 100 dollars.—*Freight to Canton*.—Rates fell latterly from 60 to 70 @ cent. in comparison with what they were in the early part of the season, having closed at 4 to 6 dollars @ Candy. There is no vessel at present loading.—*Freight to Great Britain*.—Continues very scarce, and is only procurable in small quantities at 4s. to 70s. @ ton. Shipments of Cotton have been very limited lately, and amounted as follows for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1838:—To Liverpool, 9,642 whole and 250 half bales.—To London, 5180 whole, and 197 half-bales.—To the Clyde, 1068 whole, and 50 half-bales.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

